The New-York Times.

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THE NEW-YORK TIMES.

A Political, Literary, and General Newspaper.

DEVOTED TO REFORM IN MUNICIPAL, STATE, AND GENERAL GOVERNMENT.

ESTABLISHED 1851.

In 1876 THE NEW-YORK TIMES will complete the twenty-fifth year of its existence. Throughout a quarter of a century it will have remained true to the objects and aims for which it was founded. It has held from the first a favorite place in the household; it has endeavored to stand on all occasions by the side of truth and justice; and it has advocated political principles only when they were certain to promote the honor and welfare of the country.

AS A FAMILY PAPER.

THE TIMES has always borne a very high reputation throughout the United States. It is free from all objectionable advertisements and reports, and under no circumstances whatever are "personal" announcements, or questionable notices, allowed to appear in its columns. The disgraceful lures of quacks and medical pretenders, which pollute so many newspapers of the day, are not admitted into the columns of THE TIMES on any terms. The paper, moreover, has always resisted the communistic theories advocated by mischievous journals, and has opposed those attacks on the Family as the basis of Society which are so frequently made, and which have led to so much misery and crime.

AS A POLITICAL JOURNAL.

THE TIMES will be devoted, as in the past, to a discriminating support of the Republican Party, while it reserves the right of expressing independent opinions upon the measures or policy of any Administration, or upon the course of any leaders. Its attitude is that of independence *within* the Republican Party, for in that way can the interests of the people be most efficiently served. Party government is essential to a constitutional country, and when journals profess to have "no party," it is because they have no principles. THE TIMES is faithful to the convictions and aims upon which the Republican Party was based, but it is not the mouthpiece of a clique. It was not originally established as an "organ," nor has it ever asked for or received any "favors" whatever from the party with which it has been identified. It has supported the Republican Party in the past, often at its own risk and loss, and always because it believed that party to be founded on sound and patriotic principles. But its support has been freely and impartially rendered, and it will never consent to serve as a mere instrument for registering the decrees of politicians.

THE PRESIDENTIAL CANVASS.

It will adhere closely to these principles in the important canvass which will shortly engage the attention of the people of the whole country. Great issues are at stake, and it will need all the force of the press to sustain the right side. The Democratic Party is substantially for inflation, which is avowedly the first step toward repudiation. The Republican Party is in favor of a return to specie payments, by safe and judicious methods, and of keeping faith with the national creditor; and thus of preventing widespread ruin and irreparable national dishonor. This issue alone would lead THE TIMES to stand firmly by the Republican Party.

The Democratic party now boasts loudly of its "Reforming" spirit, but with Tammany Hall in New-York, and a party of inflation and repudiation in other States, its professions are of little value. THE TIMES cannot place faith in them, for it saw too closely and too clearly what Democratic reform meant when it was attacking Democratic robbers, when Judges were issuing orders of arrest against its managers and threatening its property, and when Samuel J. Tilden and his party did their best to aid the Judges and cripple the attack of THE TIMES. That is what Democratic reform meant down to the close of 1871; that is what it means to-day.

In the Presidential canvass, THE TIMES will strive to get the best candidates nominated, and afterward to render them a hearty support. It will take no part in personal intrigues, but will ever be ready to defend leaders and candidates who are true and faithful representatives of the people.

It will be inflexibly opposed, as it always has been, to any "Third Term," plans or proposals, no matter by whom they may be started.

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The Sunday edition of THE TIMES includes, in addition to all the news, selected and original literary matter of the most varied and agreeable character. Special arrangements have been made to import new attractions to this feature of the paper. Among the contributors of original stories or articles to this paper are Bret Harte, J. W. De Forest, Thomas Hardy, Dutton Cook, William Black, and negotiations are being carried out with many other distinguished authors.

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GEN. BABCOCK'S POSITION.

NO INDICTMENT YET FOUND—THE GRAND JURY PROLONGING ITS SESSION TO CONSIDER NEW EVIDENCE AGAINST HIM.

Special Dispatch to the New-York Times.

ST. LOUIS, Dec. 7.—No indictment has yet been found against Gen. Babcock, and it is altogether quite uncertain whether one will be found or not. It is reported to-night that the Grand Jury was on the point of adjourning sine die to-day, but that Mr. Henderson, leading counsel for the prosecution, requested them to hold over a few days longer, as he had discovered some new testimony of a startling character against Gen. Babcock, conclusive of his guilt. It was stated that this newly discovered evidence was of a documentary nature, and that it was necessary to bring it from Washington before the jury could properly determine its weight. How much truth there is in these rumors it is impossible to ascertain, but it is quite certain that the Grand Jury has had some cause to induce them to prolong their session. Gen. Babcock's ultimate indictment is very strongly believed in by all classes of people. Mr. Henderson is quite free in the expression of his opinion to the effect that Babcock's indictment and conviction is only a question of time.

Henderson also thinks Judge Treat's action in permitting Avery to return to Washington on his old bond is open to unfavorable criticism and in disagreeable contrast to his treatment of McDonald, who was locked up in default of $50,000, five times as large a sum as his original bail. It is the general opinion that Judge Treat will grant Avery a new trial.

AN EXTENSION OF TIME GRANTED TO SUPERVISOR MUNN.

ST. LOUIS, Dec. 7.—In the United States District Court to-day, D. N. Munn, Supervisor of Internal Revenue for Illinois and other States, appeared to answer to an indictment found against him for complicity in the whisky frauds. Munn asked for further time to consult his attorney before making his plea, which was granted, the District Attorney making no objection. Munn being under $10,000 bail to answer a similar indictment in the United States Court, at Springfield, Ill., no additional bond was required here. No time was set for the trial.

EXPLAINING THE TELEGRAMS.

WASHINGTON, Dec. 7.—Gen. Babcock left this city to-day for Chicago, to appear before the Court of Inquiry just detailed to investigate the charges made against him. Up to a late hour this afternoon no information had been received at the Department of Justice of an indictment having been found against Gen. Babcock, and for that reason Attorney General Pierrepont was satisfied that no such action had been taken by the Grand Jury. Gen. Babcock has had one or two interviews with the Attorney General in relation to the reports affecting his character. His friends say that explanations have been made to the President of the mysterious telegrams, and the President is perfectly satisfied that the integrity of Gen. Babcock's official and personal character is in no way injured. The Attorney General has not listened to any explanation of them for the reason that, as he is a representative of the prosecution, in case an indictment should be found, he did not consider it proper for him, at this time, to listen to a solution of the telegrams out of which the charges appear to have arisen.

MUNICIPAL ELECTIONS.

A REPUBLICAN MAYOR ELECTED IN SPRINGFIELD, MASS.—A HEATED ELECTION CONTEST IN LOUISVILLE, KY.

SPRINGFIELD, Dec. 7.—Mayor Emerson Wright, with a Republican and Reform City Council, was re-elected to-day by 605 majority—against 343 last year—over William L. Smith, the Democratic nominee. At Holyoke Mayor W. B. C. Parsons was also re-elected, with a Republican majority in the Council in Louisville.

LOUISVILLE, Ky., Dec. 7.—The election for Mayor and city officers occurred to-day, and resulted in the re-election of Charles Jacobs as Mayor. The contest over the Mayoralty has been very exciting and trouble was feared, but the presence of the State Militia and 500 special Police probably had the effect of maintaining peace and quiet. Jacobs' majority is about 900.

NEWBURYPORT, Dec. 7.—Benjamin F. Atkinson, the Citizens' Independent candidate, was renominated for Mayor to-day.

BOSTON, Dec. 7.—Municipal elections were held in several cities in this State to-day. At Fall River the Republicans re-elected Mayor Davenport by 287 majority; also four out of six Aldermen and ten out of eighteen Councilmen. At Gloucester the Republicans elect their Mayor by 342 majority, also five out of eight Aldermen, and twelve out of twenty-two Councilmen, the vote being the largest ever thrown. At Holyoke the Republicans elect their Mayor by 242 majority, all the Aldermen, and all but one of the eighteen Councilmen. At Haverhill the largest vote ever polled was cast to-day. Hayden, Democrat, was elected by 319 majority. The Republicans elected the full Board (six) of Aldermen and twelve out of the eighteen Councilmen. At New-Bedford, A. H. Howland, the Citizens' Independent candidate for Mayor, was elected over the Temperance candidate by 367 majority. All the Aldermen and seven out of fourteen Councilmen on the Independent ticket were elected. At Fitchport, Newton, and Newburyport the Citizens' Independent tickets were successful.

LOSS OF THE DEUTSCHLAND.

FIFTY OR MORE PERSONS DROWNED.

THE VESSEL STRIKES ON THE KENTISH KNOCK DURING A SNOW-STORM—LANDING OF THE CAPTAIN AND OTHER SURVIVORS AT HARWICH—SUFFERINGS OF A BOAT'S CREW—ONE ONLY SURVIVES THIRTY-EIGHT HOURS' EXPOSURE.

LONDON, Dec. 7.—Lloyd's agent at Rochester reported this morning that a boat came ashore in that vicinity from the steamer Deutschland, of the North German Lloyd, from Bremen Dec. 4, for New-York. The boat contained one man and the dead bodies of two others. The man reported that the Deutschland went aground somewhere in the North Sea. Lloyd's agent at Sheerness, nearer the scene of the wreck, confirmed the news of the disaster to the Deutschland. The two men perished from long exposure, having been in the boat thirty-eight hours.

The agent at Sheerness has telegraphed further that the person who arrived in the boat was a Quartermaster of the steamer Deutschland, named August. One of those who died from exposure was named Forsenstein, but the other's name is unknown.

Quartermaster August in his statement says that the name of the Captain of the Deutschland is Bussius. The steamer left Bremen Sunday morning and struck the Knock on Sunday evening. Every effort was made to get her off but in vain. The sea washed over the ship, carrying away much of her gear. The Captain kept very cool. Immediately after the ship struck he ordered life-belts to be distributed among the passengers and crew. The next morning, as it was thought the ship was about to break up, the order was given to lower the boats. August and two seamen were detailed to man one of the boats, which capsized twice in lowering. When she righted they drifted away from the steamer. They tried to pull back, but could not. A heavy snow-storm prevailed, and the weather was piercing cold. His two companions perished from the exposure. August says the crew numbered 130. When he last saw the steamer endeavors were being made to launch all the boats. One boat left the ship before that occupied by August and his companions. The fate of that boat is unknown.

The fate of the Deutschland itself was unknown for some time, August believing that she was totally lost, with all her passengers and crew, numbering 150.

Dispatches from Harwich say that the Deutschland beat over the Kentish Knock, and is now in four and a half fathoms low water. She has apparently parted amidships.

Capt. Brickenstein and part of the passengers and crew of the steam-ship landed at Harwich this afternoon. It is supposed that about fifty of the passengers and crew were drowned. The Deutschland is now on the Long Sands, still further toward the Essex shore of England than the Kentish Knock. Two tugs and a life-boat have proceeded to the scene of the disaster.

When Capt. Brickenstein left the steamer she was full of water, which was rising and falling with the tide. Kentish Knock Sands, on which the steam-ship went ashore, are situated a few miles off the mouth of the Thames.

The commander of the British man-of-war Penelope telegraphs from Harwich to the Admiralty that fifty lives have been lost. The remainder of the passengers and crew have landed at Harwich, where they are under the care of the German Consul.

The Agents of the North German Lloyd Steam-ship Company state that the steamer Deutschland had two first cabin, twenty-four second-class, and ninety-seven steerage passengers.

ANOTHER ACCOUNT OF THE WRECK.

NAMES OF SOME OF THE MISSING PASSENGERS—150 OUT OF 198 CREW AND PASSENGERS SAVED.

LONDON, Dec. 7.—The steamer Deutschland left Bremerhaven Roads at 9 o'clock on Sunday morning, and grounded on the Kentish Knock at 5 o'clock on Monday morning during a heavy gale from the north-east, the weather being thick with snow. The Deutschland has beaten over the Kentish Knock, and now lies in four and a half fathoms at low water. She has apparently parted amidships, and is full of water. Her Quartermaster, August Beck, lies at the naval barracks at Sheerness greatly exhausted. His boat was the second lowered, and contained himself, one steerage passenger, and one of the crew. He is too weak to give a narration of the disaster.

The passengers reported missing so far, are J. Grossman, first cabin; Ludwig Heermann, Maria Forster, Emil Hack, Bertha Fundling, five nuns, Trocoopi Kadolkoff, and G. Lundgruen, second cabin. Twenty-five bags of mails have been landed.

The Deutschland fired rockets all day Monday and until Tuesday morning, and although they were seen from Harwich it was impracticable to send assistance until the gale moderated. At 4 o'clock this morning the tug Liverpool brought in fifty-one persons, including all the officers except the fourth. One child died on board the tug. The number of dead bodies in the steamer's cabin was fifty, and others are probably in the boats which are missing. So far, only about fifty-four are known to be saved.

Beck, the Quartermaster, is apparently dying, his swollen, blackened appearance indicating frostbite. His narrative was given with great difficulty, as his mind, suffering so terrible an ordeal, does not grasp the questions. He said his boat was attached to the ships by a rope, which broke, and the boat fell to leeward. There being no oars in the boat, it was impossible to return, so a sail was rigged and the boat drove before the wind all day and the following night. The steerage passenger, named Forsenstein, being lightly clad and without shoes and stockings, soon died, and the seaman shortly after. At 5 o'clock this morning the boat was perceived by an artilleryman on duty at the fort at Sheerness, and Beck was rescued.

The Captain says the distress signals were answered from the light vessels and the coast guard stations at Harwich during Monday evening, but, owing to the fierceness of the gale, it was impossible to send assistance. No life boat was to be had, and none other could live.

The scene at the wreck on the arrival of the tug defies description. Strong men, women, and children were clinging to the rigging, from which many had been washed away. Some were in the last struggles. In the cabin were seen the corpses of ladies and children just as they retired.

One hundred and forty persons were taken off by the tug, with scant clothing. Arriving at Harwich, the survivors were taken charge of by the German Consul, Oliver John Williams, who provided them with food, clothing, lodging, and glad rest after so much exposure to the most severe frost experienced the present Winter.

According to Lloyd's the Deutschland had two first, twenty-four second class, and ninety-seven steerage passengers, and a crew of seventy-five; but others say more.

The following is a list of the passengers landed at Harwich:

Wilhelm Leich, Carl Dietrichs, and Herr Meyer, first cabin; Theodore Teedmann, Helen Schen, J. F. Sauer, Hermann Nathan, Frans Haum, Augusta Haum, Edward Slaam, Elea Slaam, Alfred Wulleg, Adolf Hermann, Anna Pitztolday, second cabin.

NAMES OF THE CABIN PASSENGERS LANDED AT HARWICH AND THOSE MISSING.

LONDON, Dec. 8—4 A. M.—The following passengers, rescued from the steamer Deutschland, have been landed at Harwich:

First Cabin.—William Leick, Carl Dietrich Meyer.

Second Cabin.—Theodor Tillman, Helin Schem, T. Sauer, Hermana Zathan, Frans Hann, Alfred Weelig, Adolph Hermann, Anna Pitzhold.

The following are among the missing:

First Cabin.—T. Grossman.

Second Cabin.—Ludwig Herrmann, Maria Forster, Emil Hack, Bertha Fundling, Theodor Fundling, Barbara Hilkenschmidt, Henrico Fassbander, Zorbelda Reenkober, Aurea Radjura, Brigilia Tambard, Procerpi Radolkeff, O. Lindgreen.

The names of the steerage passengers cannot yet be obtained.

Government and other tug-boats have left Southampton for the wreck.

A dispatch from Harwich, timed 2 o'clock this morning, says two boats left the Deutschland, one containing four and the other three persons.

The narratives of the passengers show that the boats were washed away. The passengers and crew climbed into the rigging, from which many were swept away.

The accounts seem to agree that the number drowned is about fifty. The survivors suffered severely.

3:30 A. M.—The *Advertiser* reports that the total number of persons rescued from the Deutschland is 150. Twenty-five mail bags were saved.

5 A. M.—The *Times* reports August Haum and Edward Slaam, of the second cabin, as among the rescued.

The passengers were taken off at noon and landed at Harwich at 3 o'clock in the afternoon.

Five nuns are among the missing.

THE PASSENGERS IN BED WHEN THE VESSEL STRUCK—A TERRIBLE PANIC.

LONDON, Dec. 8—6 A. M.—The *Daily News'* report of the wreck of the Deutschland, says the passengers were abed when the steamer struck, and the panic which followed was terrible. It was the steam-tug Liverpool which rescued the survivors. When she arrived at the wreck the hull of the Deutschland was entirely under water. Two boats launched during the night capsized alongside, and nine persons in them were drowned.

Brickerstein and the other officers of the steamer except the fourth officer were saved.

THE NEWS IN THIS CITY.

THE INTEREST IN THE FATE OF THE PASSENGERS—SKETCH OF THE VESSEL AND THE HISTORY OF THE COMPANY.

No little excitement was occasioned in this City yesterday by the announcement of the loss of the North German Lloyd steam-ship Deutschland. The first dispatches received at the office of the agents, Oelrichs & Co., No. 2 Bowling Green, were somewhat conflicting, and the most the agents could say about it was that they thought the number of cabin passengers would be found not to exceed a dozen, and that it was extremely doubtful if there was more than one hundred passengers in the steerage, for the reason that the emigration at this season of the year was always light. The agents telegraphed immediately for a list of the passengers, and a reply was received at 5 P. M. from W. B. Somerville, General Manager of the line at Bremen, promising to send a list of the passengers by telegraph to-day. The agents stated that it was not likely the names would be telegraphed until it was known who were lost and who were saved, as it was thought best not to cause unnecessary alarm. As to the fate of the vessel, there was much uncertainty as well as in regard to the exact point where she was wrecked. One dispatch said she struck on the Galloper, another on the Kentish Kruck, and another that she was on Long Sands, a long strip of hard sand, situated about three hundred miles from Bremen and twenty-five miles south-east of Harwick, on the English coast. In any event she must have been twenty-five or thirty miles off her proper course.

There was but very little excitement at the office of the company yesterday afternoon, only one person having called previous to 4 o'clock to make inquiries in regard to friends, and he did not know certainly that he had any friends on board the vessel. Several private telegrams were received by the agent during the day, among which was one signed "Lloyd," which was received at 4 o'clock P. M., and read as follows: "Deutschland lost on Kentish Kruck, and abandoned. Crew and passengers landed at Harwich. Fifty persons supposed to be drowned. Will telegraph passenger list to-morrow. One hundred and ten passengers and 100 crew." An hour later—5 P. M.—the following dispatch was sent to Oelrichs & Co.: "Quartermaster confused in his statements. Admiralty has dispatched two tugs and the owners have sent two in search of survivors. The Ramsgate life-boat has also gone to assist in the search." This dispatch was signed "W. B. Somerville, General Manager."

The Deutschland was one of three vessels built at Greenock, on the Clyde, by Caird & Co., in 1866. She was 340 feet long, 42 feet beam, and 26 feet depth of hold, and was brig rigged. Her motive power was supplied by compound engines of 700-horse power, put in two years ago by Somers & Co., of Southampton. She was of 3,000 tons burden, and had accommodations for fifty first and 100 second cabin passengers, and 600 steerage. Her last trip from this port was made in February last, at which time she was commanded by Capt. Ludevigs. The vessel has been laid up in Bremen since March 1, and Capt. Ludevigs was in the meantime placed in charge of the company's dock at Bremerhaven. Capt. Brickenstein was the officer in command of the Deutschland on her present trip. He is said to have been in the employ of the company some ten or twelve years, having first commanded the Hansa and afterward the Rhein. Nothing positive was known by Oelrichs & Co. about the nature or value of the cargo. Its value was estimated at about two hundred and fifty thousand dollars—insured by the shippers—and the vessel at $200,000. The chief imports by this line from Germany consist of wines, toys, dry goods, fancy goods, and all sorts of manufactured articles. One item mentioned by the agent was sauer-kraut, on which article alone he said he at one time collected $500 freight from one firm in this City on a single consignment. The North German Lloyd Steam-ship Company was established in 1857, and this is the third steamer they have lost during a career of eighteen years. The first lost was the Union, which was wrecked on the rocks in Pentland Firth, on the north shore of Scotland, in 1870, and the other was the King William, which went ashore on the opposite coast of Holland in 1872, where she now lies high and dry. The Union was built at the same time as the Deutschland, by Caird & Co., the survivor of the three built at that time being the Weser. The company owns twenty-five steam-ships in all, of which, when the amount of business to be done will warrant the employment of them all, thirteen run from Bremen to New-York, six from Bremen to Baltimore, and six from Bremen to New-Orleans. At present they have only seven steamers running between here and Bremen. The company insure their own vessels.

WASHINGTON.

THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES.

DRAWING FOR SEATS—HARD LOT OF SOME OF THE MEMBERS—GRATUITOUS DISPLAY OF ECONOMY BY A DEMOCRATIC MEMBER.

Special Dispatch to the New-York Times.

WASHINGTON, Dec. 7.—The drawing for seats in the House to-day was a matter of great interest to members and a source of amusement to the galleries. Judge Kelley, being the oldest member in continuous service, was permitted to select a seat before the drawing began. A seat was also selected for Alexander Stephens, who is not present. Mr. Kelley selected Mr. Dawes' old seat on the Republican side, and Stephens' seat was selected on the opposite side, about the centre of the second row. The first name drawn was Whitehouse, of New-York. He selected the seat immediately in front of Fernando Wood's old seat, on the Speaker's right. Mr. Hoar, of Massachusetts, was the fifth called, and King, of Minnesota, sixth. The reading of King's name excited a laugh from floor and galleries. Mr. Jere. Haralson, a full-blooded negro from the first Alabama District, was next called, and, with that modesty which is characteristic of his race, selected a back seat. At the suggestion of some Republican members he moved to a better position, and Mr. Wheeler, of New-York, afterward took a seat beside him. Mr. Blaine was fortunate in being called early, and seated himself in rear of the seat from which Thaddeus Stevens was wont to lead the House. Mr. Cox secured his old seat in the front row through the courtesy of Mr. Luttrell, of California, who moved to the next seat, and subsequently gave that up to Mr. Holman, of Indiana, who was forced to the Republican side for an eligible place. Gen. Banks selected the same seat on the Republican side which he occupied when last in Congress. Messrs. Wood and Lamar were compelled to seek seats on the Republican side, but Mr. Whitehouse "swapped" with Mr. Wood, and the latter was made happy by being placed in the midst of his political associates in the immediate locality of his old seat. Mr. Randall secured the seat behind Mr. Cox, while Mr. Garfield, whom he is likely to succeed on the Appropriations Committee, was forced into the last row on the Republican side. Messrs. Foster and Saylor, of Ohio, were among the last names drawn.

In the House to-day, Mr. Randall gave emphatic indication that the majority will watch with a superabundance of caution the public expenditures. He had passed a resolution instructing the official reporters not to publish the President's annual Message in the House proceedings, but in lieu thereof to publish an explanatory note referring the reader to the Senate proceedings where the Message will be inserted. Mr. Randall also objected to a resolution for printing the Message and accompanying documents in pamphlet form. As the Message is never printed in more than one place in the *Record*, Mr. Randall's care cannot be said to have been useful except as an advertisement for himself.

OPINIONS OF THE MESSAGE.

THE PRESIDENT'S VIEWS VERY WELL RECEIVED—THE RECOMMENDATIONS CONCERNING SPAIN APPROVED ON ALL HANDS.

Special Dispatch to the New-York Times.

WASHINGTON, Dec. 7.—The President's Message is the current subject of comment in political circles to-night. It is generally very well received by Republicans, and some of the leading Senators and Representatives speak of it as the best Message which President Grant has written, though the suggestions and recommendations are not all indorsed, even by those who like the Message best. The treatment of our relations with Spain is approved on every hand. That portion of the Message attracts most attention, and is regarded as very strong. By some it is believed that Spain will construe the suggestion of a possible recommendation of intervention in the future as a threat, but that is hardly possible, since that Government well knows the long patience and forbearance of the United States. No important correspondence with Spain is made public, and very little is contained in the diplomatic volume that passed within the present year.

THE DEMOCRATIC POLICY.

DEMOCRATIC SENATORS IN CONFERENCE—THE POLICY TO BE PURSUED IN THE WINTER'S LEGISLATION.

Special Dispatch to the New-York Times.

WASHINGTON, Dec. 7.—The Democratic Senators held a conference this afternoon about 1 o'clock, in the committee-room belonging to the Private Land Claims Committee, Senator Thurman Chairman. There were about twenty Senators present, and there was a general talk about their committee representation, and some interchange of views as to the policy to be pursued in legislative action. The conference was in session again this evening, and it is stated to be in consultation in a general way as to the policy to be pursued by the House during the coming session. It is believed that the advice of the Democratic Senators will be taken as to the composition of the committees, and this was probably one of the subjects under consideration.

THE INDIAN COMMISSIONERSHIP.

EX-CONGRESSMAN JOHN Q. SMITH, OF OHIO, APPOINTED TO THE POSITION.

Special Dispatch to the New-York Times.

WASHINGTON, Dec. 7.—John Q. Smith, of Ohio, will be nominated for Commissioner of Indian Affairs. Mr. Smith was a member of the last Congress from the Third Ohio district, composed of Butler, Clermont, Clinton, Fayette, and Warren Counties, situated near Cincinnati. Beyond his connection with the last Congress, Mr. Smith is unknown here, but is very well spoken of by those who know him.

THE INDIAN BUREAU.

THE CONDITION OF THE INDIAN SERVICE—PROGRESS IN ESTABLISHING PEACEFUL RELATIONS.

WASHINGTON, Dec. 7.—The report of the Secretary of the Interior, much of which has been published, contains the report of the Commissioner of Indian Affairs, which presents the details of the transactions of the bureau for the past year, and furnishes information in regard to the present condition of the various Indian tribes. The Commissioner makes several important and valuable recommendations in regard to the future management of the Indians.

The general situation of the Indian service may be regarded as encouraging, and progress has been made during the year in perfecting and extending the Indian policy. Wherever all the elements of success have been available, the result has clearly vindicated the propriety and efficiency of that policy in the increased interest taken by both agents and Indians in the acquisition of industrial pursuits, and in the increase of peaceful disposition toward the whites. Schools are increasing in number and interest; farming, wherever the soil is suitable, is being prosecuted more vigorously and intelligently, and the desire of the Indians to prepare for themselves more comfortable and fixed abodes is becoming more general. At the important agencies of Red Cloud and Spotted Tail, in the Dakota or Sioux Nation, however, one of the principal elements of success—a productive soil—is wanting, and no progress has been made, and none can be expected while the present conditions by which they are surrounded shall remain. The problem of how to deal with these Indians seems as far from solution as ever, and, in fact, it has been still further complicated the present year by the discovery of gold in the Black Hills, and the emigration of large numbers of miners thither. On the whole, the work of the year in the Indian service must be regarded as showing decided progress in the direction of establishing peaceful relations, encouraging to habits of industry, leading toward civilization and education, and generally tending toward the accomplishment of what you sought by your policy to secure, namely, the protection, support, and improvement of the aborigines of the country, without impeding the westward progress of white settlement. The experiences of the year have developed necessities for still further legislation, which are mentioned in the Commissioner's report.

OUR FOREIGN RELATIONS.

THE VENEZUELAN CLAIMS—THE EFFECT OF THE DUTY ON COFFEE—CHINA AND THE COOLIES—A NAVAL VESSEL SENT TO MONROVIA—THE CORRESPONDENCE WITH SPAIN.

WASHINGTON, Dec. 7.—It appears from the diplomatic correspondence accompanying the President's message, that in June last the Venezuelan Government paid to the American Minister £12,366 sterling, being funds deposited for United States claimants under awards of the Mixed Commission, and offers monthly payment in future. To prevent all misunderstanding our Minister stated that he regarded this as the unconditional payment which he was instructed to ask; but the Minister of Foreign Relations of Venezuela says: "The President of that Republic is convinced, morally and legally, that the most scandalous corruption was the moving power of the Commissioners and of the umpire who formed the tribunal created by the treaty of 1866, and the national Executive has claimed, and will continue to claim, the nullity of the act, and cannot but hope that the enlightened North American Government, in view of the mass of proofs which show the fraud of the judges, will agree that their decisions are not binding, and consequently there should be a revision of the claims." It will be recollected that during last Summer there was an extraordinary meeting of the members of the Cabinet at the State Department on the subject of Venezuelan claims, and the above is the result of that conference, it having been decided to make an unconditional claim for the money.

Minister Partridge, our Minister to Brazil, states that there was a larger consumption of Rio coffee in the United States while it was subject to a duty of three cents than there has been since the duty was taken off.

Minister Avery (now deceased,) writing to Secretary Fish says, under date of June 12 last, that the attention of the Chinese Government had lately been called to the subject of Cuban cooliesism growing out of the pending issue with Spain, and involving the necessity of adopting careful port regulations with reference to emigration. In a letter to the Yamen, Mr. Avery aimed to show the exceptionally liberal treatment of Chinese subjects in the United States as an indirect incentive to more liberality toward our citizens in China, and to strengthen the disposition of the Government to insist upon the principle of free emigration in all further passenger commerce from ports of the Empire. He says he found the Ministers of the Yamen all very anxious to prevent the revival of cooliesism, either openly or covertly, and fully explained to them the position of our Government on this subject, with which they were in hearty sympathy.

Secretary Fish, on the 27th of October, in reply to a communication from Minister Turner, dated Monrovia, Siberia, acquainting him with the fact that Cape Palmas was assailed simultaneously at four different points on the 8th and 9th of that month, says: "Although you represent that the attack had been repulsed, it is not unlikely that it may have been, or may be, renewed. The Secretary of the Navy has, consequently, been requested to order a man-of-war to that quarter, as it is understood there are citizens of the United States residing at Cape Palmas."

The correspondence of Minister Cushing with the Secretary of State commences on the 4th of November, 1874, but contains no dispatches of recent date. In January last he said that Mr. Castri met him more than half way in the expression of readiness to proceed in the transaction of business pending between the Ministry and the United States. Secretary Fish, in reply to Mr. Cushing, said he was happy to perceive that his relations were not only agreeable with the members of the new Government, but that the ministry seemed desirous of cultivating friendly relations with this Government. In a communication dated June 29, 1875, Minister Cushing says: "He is satisfied that next to England and, France, and perhaps next to England alone, Spain, including her colonies in America, has been, and still is, the point of capital interest for the United States. He feels oppressed by the sense of the magnitude and importance of our Spanish interests commercially and politically, with unavailing regrets that incidental and transitory questions are so much in the way at Madrid of large measures of advantage to the United States."

NOTES FROM THE CAPITAL.

THE DUTIES ON SUGAR—PERSONAL MATTERS—TREASURY BALANCES—ARMY AND NAVY ORDERS.

WASHINGTON, Dec. 7.—A delegation of sugar importers recently had an interview with Secretary Bristow, of the Treasury, regarding sugar duties. They said they understood him to favor the polarization tests as against the Dutch standard of color, and to adopt an ad valorem standard. They opposed both propositions, and advocated a single specific rate of duty, which would do away with all disputes about grades and standards. This would satisfy all parties in the sugar interest, and the rate might be fixed by Congress to suit the wants of the Government. The Secretary had not given much personal attention to the subject, but said Congress alone could change the tests, because they were distinctly named in the law. The whole matter will come before Congress early in the session.

The Labor League have arranged for a serenade to-morrow night to the President of the Senate and Speaker of the House. Speaker Kerr, Senator Thurman, and others are to be serenaded on the same evening under Democratic arrangements.

Paymaster Stevenson, late in charge of the Naval Depot at Nagasaki, Japan, has arrived in this city, on his way home, after an absence of three years and a half. It appears from the statements of accounting officers of the Government that the rumors last Summer of a probable defalcation on his part arose merely from the non-reception of vouchers, and that satisfactory explanations will be given, and that there is nothing affecting the personal integrity of this gentleman.

Postal service was to-day ordered on the Fall River Railroad, from New-Bedford to Fall River, Mass.

The following are the Treasury balances at the close of business to-day: Currency, $9,927,992; special deposit of legal tenders for the redemption of certificates of deposit, $43,460,000; coin, including $21,121,900 in coin certificates, $58,583,930; outstanding legal tenders, $372,471,772. The receipts from internal revenue to-day were $298,949 29, and from Customs $300,558 43.

Leave of absence for eight months, with permission to go beyond the sea, is granted to Major R. Buffington, of the Ordnance Department of the Allegheny Arsenal, Pennsylvania. To correct his record on the rolls, so much of special orders No. 15, paragraph 25, dated Jan. 10, 1865, as discharged Capt. Charles F. Barager, of the One Hundred and Thirty-seventh New-York Volunteers, for physical disability and absence without leave, is revoked, he having been previously discharged on a tender of resignation, by special field orders No. 302, paragraph 22, dated Nov. 4, 1864, from Head-quarters of the Department of the Cumberland. To correct his record on the rolls, so much of special orders No. 431, paragraph 28, dated Sept. 26, 1863, as discharged Capt. William Plumer, of the First Company of Andrews' Sharpshooters, is revoked, he having been in the hospital and under medical treatment until Oct. 16, 1863. His discharge as Capt. William Plumer, by special orders No. 466, pamphlet 4, and dated Oct. 17, 1863, is amended to read: "Capt. William Plumer, First Company Andrews' Sharpshooters," and confirmed as amended.

Ensign Frederick K. Lefavor is ordered to examination preliminary to promotion. Acting Assistant Surgeon William M. Martin is detached from the Navy-yard at Pensacola and ordered to the Naval Hospital at Philadelphia.

A number of members of Congress have made their appearance at the Internal Revenue Office within the last day or two, earnestly appealing for a reconsideration of changes of Collectors in their respective districts, decided upon in the recent consolidation, and in some instances the Commissioner has set a day for hearing arguments on the merits of the retention or dismissal of Collectors, as the case may be. To-morrow Representatives McDougall and Leavenworth, of New-York, will make an argument before the Commissioner on the consolidation in the Syracuse and Auburn districts, by which Collector Strong was retained at Auburn in preference to Collector Wilcox, of Syracuse. Gen. McDougall will appear in favor of the retention of Strong, and Gen. Leavenworth for the reinstatement of Wilcox. Representative Conger, of Michigan, has argued to the Commissioner that the Fifth District, in his State, should not have been annexed to the Detroit District, and will argue against the effects of that consolidation. The Commissioner will on Friday hear arguments upon the results of the effects, so far as official changes are concerned, after the consolidation of the Utica and Hamilton Districts. There are no present indications, however, of any future changes being made in the original plan than have already been announced.

Mr. Orville Grant, brother of the President, who has been very ill in this city is recovering his health.

Third Auditor Rutherford has returned to Washington. It is understood that both he and the Second Controller, Mr. Broadhead, will be, at their own request, summoned as witnesses before the commission now investigating the Sugg Fort and Witowski claims.

The Republican Senators held a brief caucus meeting, at which they appointed a committee of five to report to-morrow for adoption by the caucus a list of members of the standing committees of the Senate. The Democratic Senators also appointed a committee to confer with the Republicans on the same subject. There will be no changes of importance in the membership of the committees as constituted for last session. No other business was brought before either caucus.

Representative Luttrell to-day presented to the Commissioner of Indian Affairs a remonstrance of Judge Haynes and other leading citizens of Northern California against the removal of the Indians from the Hoopa Valley Reservation to the Round Valley Reservation, California, setting forth that if such order for the removal be carried out, it would result in an Indian war. The Commissioner assured Mr. Luttrell that the order would not be enforced; that the Indians should exercise their own wishes in the premises; that they could go or remain on the Hoopa Reservation, and that no force would be used.

A delegation of the Centennial Commissioners, comprising ex-Gov. Bigler, of Pennsylvania; Gen. Hawley, of Connecticut, and Hon. Thomas Cochran, have arrived here. They propose to invite the President and his Cabinet and both houses of Congress to Philadelphia to view the Exposition buildings. It is proposed that they shall be conveyed to Philadelphia on the 17th inst., to remain until next day.

THE WEATHER.

SYNOPSIS AND PROBABILITIES.

WASHINGTON, Dec. 8—1 A. M.—Areas of low barometer are central in Ohio and off the New-Jersey coast; pressure has risen in the Mississippi Valley and fallen over the lower lakes and New-England; north-east winds, with rain, prevail over the Middle States and lower lakes, and with cloudy weather in New-England; westerly winds and clearing weather in the Atlantic and Gulf States; north-west winds and snow or rain on the upper lakes. The Upper Ohio has risen and the Lower Ohio fallen slightly.

PROBABILITIES.

For Tennessee, the Ohio Valley, and lake region, rising barometer, colder north-west winds, cloudy and clearing weather, with occasional light rain or snow.

For the Middle Atlantic States, variable followed by westerly winds, falling barometer and rain, followed by rising barometer, cloudy weather, stationary or slightly lower temperature.

For New-England and Northern New-York, falling barometer, increasing north-east winds, warmer, cloudy weather, with rain or snow.

For the canal regions, temperature remain above freezing.

Cautionary signals are ordered for the Southern New-England coast, Sandy Hook, and Long Branch.

MORE SUNNYSIDE BODIES RECOVERED.

HIGHLAND, Dec. 7.—The bodies of Mrs. Haywood and Bridget Donohue were found at the wreck of the Sunnyside this morning. The Baxter wreckers have arrived, but it has been decided not to attempt to raise the sunken vessel till Spring.

The following is a list of the bodies recovered thus far from the wreck of the Sunnyside: Mrs. Walker, of Troy; Mrs. Haywood, of New-York; Bridget Donahue, of Jersey City, and Platky, the French peddler—all passengers. Of the employes whose bodies have been found, there are William Howard, officers' waiter; George T. Green, second cook, and Susan Rix, chamber-maid. There has also been found a white man, who had come on board the vessel at Troy to work his passage. He has been identified as Richard Misner, of Milton. This makes eight bodies in all recovered, leaving the following yet to find: Sarah Butler, chamber-maid; Mathew Johnson, waiter; James Steward, a passenger, and Samuel Rutledge, a waiter. It is thought all the missing bodies will be recovered to-morrow.

THE MURDER OF MISS CONKLIN.

WATERTOWN, Dec. 7.—The excitement over the murder of Miss Conklin at Rutland last week is unabated. Ruttan, who was arrested on suspicion of killing the girl, and who is now in jail in this city, is seventeen years of age, and is an adopted son of a neighbor of the murdered child's father. The chain of circumstantial evidence against him is almost unbroken, but he continues to assert his innocence. Ruttan has been severely punished on two occasions for misconducting himself toward girls in the neighborhood. An inquest will be held upon the body to-day or to-morrow, at the scene of the murder.

THE PORTSMOUTH NAVY-YARD.

PORTSMOUTH, Dec. 7.—Orders were received at the navy-yard here to-day to suspend work on the Ticonderoga, which was being fitted for sea, and the discharge of thirty-five men took place this morning.

NOT A GAMBLING HOUSE IN THE CITY.

CINCINNATI, Dec. 7.—For the first time in many months all the gambling houses in this city are closed to-night, the Police having been busily engaged in arresting all loitering gamblers in the city that are known to them. It is said that energetic efforts are being made by the municipal authorities for the suppression of gambling houses in this place.

ON THE PACIFIC COAST.

CURRENT TOPICS OF THE SEASON.

THE YEAR'S RAINS ON HAND—BUSINESS DULL AND MONEY TIGHT—SUCCESS OF THE PALACE HOTEL—THE RUMORS ABOUT MEXICAN ANNEXATION AND THE BENEFITS THAT WOULD ARISE.

From Our Own Correspondent.

SAN FRANCISCO, Sunday, Nov. 28, 1875.

How are your poor feet about these days, and your nose? The first nearly frozen, and the latter very red, probably, for Winter, I see by the papers, is stealing on you. (You have had so much stealing that even the seasons have got into the way.) Well, something is stealing on us—in fact, a great many things, but particularly the rainy season, and as it poureth down, the festive Granger smiles, as it continues to pour he laughs audibly, and then when he thinks it has rained enough he wants to pull the check-string, and if it don't stop then he begins to swear, and the amount and quality of the profanity that one of these gentle Grangers gets off is perfectly astounding, considering the purity and unsophisticatedness of his calling.

The time was when ye tiller of the soil was considered stupidly good, being removed far from the immoral influences of a city; but that was long, long ago. For real, right down ruffianism and genuine cussedness, give me the country boy—the gentle juvenile shepherd. Oh, he is lovely when he gets loose. But I believe the world is getting so bad now that everybody swears—at slight provocation, too, I am sorry to say—and even ladies. I heard one do it the other day. She missed the ferry-boat by about six feet, and as she gazed at the fading structure ejaculated "—— it!" Having missed it myself, I felt grateful to her for expressing my feelings and the wickedness it saved me, for the case demanded special notice. I smiled, because I couldn't help it, and so did the lady; but immediately frowning at me fearfully, she said, "Why didn't *you* do that, Sir?" and flouted herself into the ladies' room with an impatient manner and both hands full of pin-back. I suppose I could, but I must confess that a little wickedness never sounds so harmless as when uttered by a pretty woman. She must be very pretty, though, and nice—an ugly woman must not attempt it—won't do at all—sounds fearfully vulgar and wicked. Speaking of the Grangers without swearing, if that were possible, reminds me that I was about to say that they cannot have much to complain of this season, so far. The rains held off until late, and then made a thorough business of it; so the ground is in good plowing condition, and rain enough has fallen to last a month. The signs certainly are favorable for a good crop and a good year for the agricultural interests.

THE CONDITION OF BUSINESS.

Business is dull still, and money tight. We generally have it so at this season. It is not surprising when we consider what we have gone through the last three months, the financial difficulties, and, lastly, and by no means leastly, the Virginia City fire, that wiped out the quartz mills and stopped work, suspended production, cut us off from a couple of millions a month of regular pin money that we had got to rely upon as a certainty. Of course it disturbed financial matters and made money "tight," destroyed for a time public confidence in almost any investment, and all that is necessary to make money close is to get the lenders scared. My experience is that banks and capitalists are a detriment to general trade and business. Did any one ever go to them to borrow at a time when he wanted it bad that he did not learn that money was very tight and could not be had, and after the necessity had passed—the chance to use it profitably lost—he then could have it? In some way it has got to be generally conceded that you are receiving a great favor to be allowed the use of another man's money and pay him interest. By what rule of reasoning is there any obligation? Don't you pay your money for such favors and a profit for the use of the money? Notes should be printed or written with a clause distinctly setting forth that one per cent. a month is in full for use of the money and all obligation. I suspect that, notwithstanding all our cry about hard times, we are a good deal better off than you people East. I notice a great many very expensive private dwellings going up, and a desirable house to live in is very hard to find; on our business thoroughfares splendid buildings, costing hundreds of thousands of dollars, are in progress. People thought that when the Palace Hotel was finished there would be hard times with mechanics; it has proved otherwise. Mechanics seem to find employment, especially carpenters, masons, &c. E. J. Baldwin, or, as he is nick-named, "Lucky Baldwin," the man who made seven or eight millions in a couple of years, is building a splendid hotel on Market street that in point of elegance will fully equal any of the gorgeous Eastern hotels. No expense will be spared to make it perfect in all its details. It will be a very complete establishment and cost lots of money, although nothing like the Palace Hotel in size. Speaking of the Palace Hotel, that huge affair is doing very well, having now about five hundred guests, who, for a wonder, find very little to grumble at—the table especially is all that the gourmand could wish—strawberries *ab libitum* at every meal, and everything this splendid market affords. Leland seems determined to give no cause for complaint, the attendance as well as the table being unequaled. It is in fact a perfect hotel, the prices are reasonable, and contrary to expectation it is not running at a loss. This is the hardest season of the year for hotels, too, travel being figure compared with the Summer months. A splendid band discourses sweet music in the court-yard from 6 to 8 o'clock every evening and serves to make it the favorite lounging place. The public enjoy the liberality of the proprietors by occupying all the chairs and benches, while the guests lean over the balconies and criticise the comers and goers from their secure perches overhead. There is nothing like music to make things cheerful about a hotel.

ADVANTAGES OF MEXICAN ANNEXATION.

You have, of course, heard of the statements in our papers that we are soon to annex a large slice of Mexico. The rumor is purely sensational, without much truth in it probably, but it gives people something to talk about, and gives great hope to the bummer element, who to a man are ready and anxious to go there. It would be a great blessing to this country if it should prove true, as it would relieve us of the thousands of Micawbers who are always waiting for some new excitement—some new field—the lead here having been pretty effectually worked out. It would be a popular move on this coast, and the people at large heartily approve the project. New-Mexico and Sonora would be a valuable acquisition to us, and open up a wide field for capital and enterprise, to say nothing of drawing off a large element that is now a burden to us—the drones that live on their friends. We want annexation or a war to clear us out of these ornamental appendages to society—ornamental because not useful. And there is hardly a man of any means who is not regularly assessed to support some lazy fellow who would do the country a service to die in its cause at the earliest possible moment. A war occasionally is like a thunder shower—clears up the atmosphere—cleans out the bums—and is, therefore, devoutly to be wished for. We could furnish material for powder to any extent at short notice; or just pass the word that the thing was open to enterprise, and I will venture to assert that California, and especially this city, could turn out a noble army of martyrs that would steal every foot of Mexico in six weeks, saving the expense of a war. My theory is that there are too many people born—too much worthless stock. There should be a commission established in every town to select the best material—do as we do with pups and kittens, select the promising ones and drown the surplus. In this way we would grow a population that would be self-sustaining. What a relief it would be.

Stocks are looking a little better. The prospect of a speedy resumption of work in the mines that lost their mills and hoisting machinery has given the stock market a start. The energy and rapidity of the work of restoration, as displayed by the erection of new mills and hoisting works, is unprecedented, and could only be accomplished by the character and class of men controlling these mines; and it shows what men can do who live in a country that develops the vim and indomitable spirit thus illustrated. In no other could so much be accomplished in so short a time. In thirty days everything will be in good working order, and the gold and silver bars will once again gladden our eyes and make things easier; and then let us see what the savior, the noble Granger, will do to assist. The general impression is that we shall see better times in the Spring than we have ever had. The fact is, the country generally is prosperous, and it cannot be kept back; the march of improvement is strong, and the tide is setting the right way. We have passed through the stage of doubt and uncertainty, and California is bound to be a great country. We do not fear grasshoppers, and as for fleas, we have had them so long we rather like them. They are a wise dispensation of Providence to keep lazy people from stagnating—bringing everybody to the scratch.

PODGERS.

CHRISTMAS AT ARLINGTON HOUSE.

AS ROBERT E. LEE SAW IT TWENTY-FIVE YEARS AGO.

A picture of Christmas scenes at Arlington House, nearly a quarter of a century ago, is very satisfactorily given in a letter from Gen. (then a brevet Colonel) Lee, addressed to his eldest son, Custis, now the President of Washington and Lee University. The letter, lost in the vicissitudes of the war, has never before been in print. At the time of its writing Col. Lee was on duty as engineer officer in charge of the defensive works in Baltimore Harbor, a position which he held in the interval between his return from the Mexican War and his appointment in 1852 to be Superintendent at West Point. In those years the family circle was often united at Arlington, the home of his wife, where her father, George Washington Parke Custis, the adopted son of the first President, was then still living, and in the enjoyment of health. There are, of course, many details not given in the letter which would have made our realisation of the Christmas scenes more complete, as there are a few which, forming part of a family letter, are immaterial, but we are afforded a charming sketch in the narrative of the father to his absent son, and now that the Christmas cheer is no longer spread at Arlington we may look back to its enjoyment beyond the chasm of the war with especial interest. The letter says:

ARLINGTON, 28th December, 1851.

We came on last Wednesday morning. It was a bitter cold day, and we were kept waiting an hour in the depot at Baltimore for the cars, which were detained by the snow and frost on the rails. We found your grandfather at the Washington depot, Daniel and the old carriage and horses, and young Daniel on the colt Mildred. Your mother, grandfather, Mary Eliza, the little people, and the baggage I thought load enough for the carriage, so Rooney and I took our feet in our hands and walked over. We looked for the Anne Chase, in which to get a lift to Roop's Hill, but congratulated ourselves afterward that we missed her, for she only overtook us after we had passed Jackson City, and was scarcely out of sight when we turned up the Washington turnpike. The snow impeded the carriage as well as us, and we reached here shortly after it. The children were delighted at getting back, and passed the evening in devising pleasures for the morrow. They were in upon us before day on Christmas morning, to overhaul their stockings. Mildred thinks she drew the prize in the shape of a beautiful new doll; †Angelina's infirmities were so great that she was left in Baltimore; and this new treasure was entirely unexpected. The cakes, candies, books, &c., were overlooked in the excess she bestowed upon her, and she was scarcely out of her arms all day. Rooney got among his gifts a nice pair of boots, which he particularly wanted, and the girls, I hope, were equally pleased with their presents, books, and trinkets.

Your mother, Mary, Rooney, and I went in to church, and Rooney and the twins skated back on the canal, (Rooney having taken his skates along for the purpose,) and we filled his place in the carriage with Miss Sarah Stuart, one of M.'s comrades. Minny Lloyd was detained at home to assist her mother at dinner, but your Aunt Maria brought her and Miss Lucretia Fitzhugh out the next day, and, with Wallace Stiles and his brother arriving at the same time, we had quite a table full.

The young people have been quite assidnons in their attentions to each other, as their amusements have been necessarily indoors, but the beaux have successfully maintained their reserve so far, notwithstanding the captivating advances of the belles. The first day they tried skating, but the ice was soft and rough, and it was abandoned in despair. They have not moved out of the house since. To-day the twins were obliged to leave us, and when the carriage came to the door Minny Lloyd and Sarah Stuart reluctantly confessed that their mamas ordered them to return in the first carriage. We have only, therefore, Wallace and Edward Stiles and Miss Lucretia Fitzhugh in addition to our family circle.

I need not describe to you our amusements: you have witnessed them so often; nor the turkey, cold ham, plum-pudding, mince pies, &c., at dinner. I hope you will enjoy them again, or some equally as good.

The weather has been bitter cold. I do not recollect such weather, (I can only judge by my feelings,) since the Winter of 1835. I have not been to Washington yet, but will endeavor to get over to-morrow. I am writing this to mail then. The family have retired, but I know I should be charged with much love from every individual, were they aware of my writing, so I will give it without bidding. May you have many happy years, all bringing you an increase of virtue and wisdom, all witnessing your prosperity in this life, all bringing you nearer everlasting happiness hereafter! May God in His great mercy grant me this my constant prayer.

I had received no letter from you when I left Baltimore, nor shall I get any till I return, which will be, if nothing happens, to-morrow a week, 5th January, 1852. You will then be in the midst of your examination. I shall be very anxious about you. Give me the earliest intelligence of your standing, and stand up before them boldly, manfully; do your best and I shall be satisfied.

* * * * * * *

R. E. LEE.

* The venerable George Washington Parke Custis.

† A younger son, known by this pet name in the family.

‡ "Angelina" was evidently a doll, thus superseded by a newer and more comely favorite, on whom "infirmities" had not fallen.

AN EXCITING SPARRING CONTEST.

All the sporting men of the City, a fair number of stock brokers, many merchants, and merchants' clerks crowded Turn Hall, in Fourth street, yesterday evening, Billy Edwards, the light-weight champion, taking a benefit. The audience was wholly different from that usually present at sparring exhibitions, both in number and respectability. An amateur minstrel troupe furnished the first part of the entertainment, and then the sparring exhibition was begun, under the management of "Uncle Bill Tovee." After encounters between Ed. Tuohey and Frank Frier, Pat McGuinness and Mike Noonan, Seddon's "Mouse" and George McCarty, the promised sensation of the evening was given in the appearance of Prof. Miller, the wrestler, and Steve Taylor, who recently worsted Joe Coburn. Miller appeared in wrestling costume which set off his magnificent figure to advantage. It was soon evident that Miller, in addition to his great strength, was possessed of unusual science, and he not only fairly held his own with Taylor, but in many instances gained the advantage. The exhibition was closed by a sparring-match between Billy Edwards and Arthur Chambers, who had come from Philadelphia to take part in the entertainment.

ARRIVALS AT THE HOTELS.

Gen. John M. Corse, of Chicago, is at the Gilsey House.

Sir Rose Price, of England, is at the Everett House.

Prof. George J. Brush, of Yale College, is at the Sturtevant House.

Capt. Hamilton Perry, of the steam-ship Adriatic, is at the St. Denis Hotel.

J. De La Boulinière and J. Boutton, of the French Legation at Washington, are at the Albemarle Hotel.

Senator D. P. Wood, of Syracuse; Senator-elect Hamilton Harris, of Albany; P. A. B. Widener, City Treasurer of Philadelphia, and Nathaniel Wheeler, of Connecticut, are at the Fifth Avenue Hotel.

FRENCH ASSEMBLY SCENES.

AN OFF DAY IN THE CHAMBER.

SOME OF THE PARLIAMENTARY WOMEN—THE OLD VETERAN, GEN. CHANGARNIER, ON AN ARMY QUESTION—M. MADIER, THE OLD RADICAL, ALLOWED TO USE UP TIME NOT WANTED.

From Our Own Correspondent.

PARIS, Friday, Nov. 26, 1875.

Although it takes so much of one's time that there is scarcely room for other work, I have been determined to see the end of this discussion upon the Electoral law, and yesterday lost another day at Versailles. It is going too far, perhaps, to say that one's time is wholly lost in listening to Parliamentary debates, even though only a phrase now and then can be caught, for the sight is curious and instructive; one comes in contact with superior men; some interesting incident is sure to occur; or one gets into profitable discussions with brilliant minds, and converses with men who belong to *les classes dirigeantes*. There is a sort of compensation, therefore, for the loss of one's time, and in the end one gets a taste for these daily journeys to the Assembly. There are many men, chiefly ancient Deputies, who never miss a debate, and there are ladies whose constancy has won for them the title of "Parliamentary women." Among them I must cite the Princesse Lize Troubetskoi, who sits in the diplomatic box, and who appeared yesterday in a chapeau which appeared to my uncultivated eyes one of the loveliest things of the sort that I had ever seen. It was pure white, covered with glossy white velvet, shapeless or of indescribable shape, with a white rose or two upon one side, hanging down upon the Princesse's wavy blond hair, while from the other side rose the wing of a pure white dove. The Princess Lize is by no means what one would call a pretty woman; but she is bright and intelligent, with a brilliant eye like Mme. de Metternich, and in conversation she is really charming. I thought that I had never seen her to better advantage than in this white hat, which was instantly contrasted with the purple cap of the Papal Nuncio and the red fez of the Turkish Ambassador in the diplomatic box. Another Parliamentary woman is the Comtesse De Renneville, wife of the Deputy, who always manages to get the same seat. Generally she appears in a new hat every day, and I am sure it must require a large sum of money to pay her modiste. Yesterday, however, Mme. De Renneville was very simply dressed, and wore a hat that would have been despised by a lady's maid. Beside her was the Baronne Vast-Vimreux and a bevy of beauties, all of them being the wives or daughters of Deputies.

THE LINE OF DISCUSSION.

The tribune of the journalists was densely crowded, and very few found sufficient elbow room, and in all the loges of the second gallery there was not an inch of standing room unoccupied. The day before we had reached the end of article 6, disposing of numerous amendments in a very summary manner, and article 7 came up for discussion. This refers to the Army. The proposition of the Government was to exclude all officers from civil office except those in the first class, a limited number of very high Generals; but it was a different thing with the Territorial Army, which corresponds in some respects with our Militia. Several amendments were proposed, one by M. Paul de Bethmont, which forbid any officer to come forward as a candidate who commanded more than one-tenth of the electors. The reason was that an officer who commanded a majority of the electors would be sure of success. Gen. de Cissey combated this amendment, and showed that it would not work. A Captain, under this rule, could become a candidate, since he commanded less than one-tenth of the electors, and the Colonel of his regiment, even the Major, would be excluded.

But the battle had been won before the Minister of War appeared in the tribune. While M. De Bethmont was speaking a voice cried out, "By your system you would kill our Territorial Army." "That was Changarnier's voice," several journalists said at once, and when the applause died away we saw the old General still standing, and keenly eyeing the young officer in the tribune. As M. De Bethmont closed he sprang up the steps of the tribune, and with a voice which sounded like a word of command to an army, the General launched out a *mot* which brought down the house. The applause lasted for a minute, and then Changarnier began again upon the *pékin* who had had the audacity to interfere in army matters. Changarnier himself had opposed allowing the regular officers to enter the political field, on the ground of army discipline alone, but he should oppose any attempt to exclude the officers of the Militia. The were all brave men who served their country well, and they were entitled to share in the rewards the country had to bestow. M. De Bethmont's amendment inflicted a penalty upon them for serving their country, and the spirit of such an amendment would soon kill the Territorial Army.

When Gen. Changarnier entered the tribune the house was in an uproar, but silence was soon restored, and the old man was listened to with the greatest attention. He was frequently interrupted by sounds of hearty applause. It was then that his eye flashed with its ancient fire and his voice rang out firm and clear, but when the house became silent again, the old man's voice dropped, showing how great an effort was required to keep it up, and many a word trembled upon his lip. Yet the half-childish tone was changed in a moment by a burst of applause, and once more the voice would ring out like a clarion. When Changarnier ended, with a telling phrase, as he always does, there was more applause, and many friends rushed forward to grasp his hand at the foot of the tribune. The Duc de Larochefoucauld extended both hands to him; Duc de Broglie gave the General a most hearty greeting; and as he marched back to his seat scores of hands were warmly extended to him. I am sure that more than fifty deputies shook the hand of Changarnier before he reached his seat.

DIFFICULTIES OF AN OLD RADICAL.

All the amendments to article 7 were speedily swept away, and the original article was adopted. Articles 8, 9, 10, and 11 were soon disposed of; article 12 gave rise to no discussion, and then came article 13, which treats of the *mandat imperatif*. Old Madier de Montjau entered the tribune and spread out a mass of manuscript. It was growing dark; lamps were set upon the corners of the tribune, and with a rapid "click, click, click;" the chandeliers burst into a blaze of light. One, however, did not work well, and the electric wire was heard snapping several times before the jets were lighted. The audience was announced. Meantime the old Radical, who is a deaf as a post or as the Prince De Joinville, went on with his prologue not a word of which could be heard, and his earnestness drew another peal of laughter. Utterly unconscious of all this, Madier de Montjau drew himself up with a Roman tragedy air, and, violently striking upon his breast, declared that he had come there to defend the "imperative mandate." There was a momentary silence. Naquet and Marcou made their way to the steps of the tribune to serve as a *claque*, and the shrill *très bien* of the former, uttered at frequent intervals, drew the attention of the house. The Right applauded and cried, "Go on!" the Republicans hung their heads, and looked supremely wretched. Madier de Montjau is their *bête noire*. Whenever he gets up to defend the rights of man and the sacred principles of '93, they know that he is going to say something that will injure their cause. Most of the members of the Left were busily engaged in reading the newspapers or writing letters; the Right alone was attentive, giving frequent sounds of irouic applause. "The Monarchy is dead!" said M. Madier in his most impressive manner. "Bravo! bravo!" cried Marquis de la Rochejaquelein and Duc de Bissaccioe, the two warmly clapping their hands. But the old Radical had a warm and appreciative audience at the foot of the tribune in Naquet, the ill-favored little hunchback, and in Marcou. Both hung upon his words, as it were, for Naquet's hands were nearly always in the air, and from time to time he shouted out approval so loudly that the orator could hear. Finally M. Madier turned in the tribune, and for more than five minutes addressed himself exclusively to his friend Naquet. The scene was a curious one; all present enjoyed it. And happiest of all, perhaps, were these two crazy Radicals, who thought that they were urging great principles upon the world, and writing their names in history beside those of Danton and perchance Anacharsis Clootz.

After M. Madier had spoken for an hour I became a little tired of his mannerisms and of his rehash of all the old Socialist sayings that I had heard from youth up, and asked my neighbor if it was likely to last. "Yes," he replied; "they let him talk because they do not want to touch article 14 to-day." "Then there will be no night session?" "Oh! no," was the reply, "Duc d'Audiffret gives a parliamentary dinner party this evening, and we shall get off at the usual hour. M. Madier is allowed to go on simply to fill up time. Have to make a good showing in the *Journal Officiel*, you know." Just then another journalist pointed to Lambert de Sainte-Croix, who was reading the *Gaulois* to M. Buffet. It was Paul De Cassagnac's Belleville speech. All the reporters were on the *qui vive*; every lorgnette was turned upon the group about the Minister, and when they went out several went down to get the news. Half an hour later they came back to say that M. Buffet had sent a dispatch to Paris ordering the seizure of the *Gaulois* and the *Pays*, and intended prosecuting both. Meanwhile M. Madier de Montjau was turning the crank of his oratory with vigor, and was declaiming loudly about the "rights of man," the "sacred rights of peoples," and "imperative mandates," but nobody save Naquet was listening to him. Even the indefatigable Mme. De Benneville had had enough and went out, and the hall rapidly began to thin. At 5:15 the old Radical descended the steps of the tribune amid thunders of ironical applause. It was then a question whether the discussion should go on or not. The question was put; the result was doubtful. The Duke looked as if he wanted to get off to prepare for his dinner, but at the second trial he was forced to say that the sitting must continue, and sank back into his fauteuil with an air of resignation—with the air of a man who feels that he must do his duty to his country even though his dinner should be cold. Previous to this, I neglected to say, M. Ricard had refuted the arguments of M. Madier in ten lines. He showed that the *mandat impératif* had been forbidden in every Constitution, even that of 1848. M. Remolet entered the tribune and began to read amid the uproar. He did not care for that, since he was solely reading from the official journal. Nobody heard him, but he went on all the same. At 5:50, however, he came to the Duke's relief—possibly M. Remolet was invited to the dinner—and, pleading great fatigue, asked the Assembly to defer the rest to the morrow. Everybody was willing, and ran away to the station.

THE BELFRY MURDER IN BOSTON.

At the opening in Boston on Monday of the trial of Thomas W. Piper for the alleged murder of Mabel Young, District Attorney Stevens recounted the leading facts of the case. Among other things the Government would attempt to prove, he said, was the meeting between Mabel Young and Piper as the former entered the church, when Mabel spoke to him, and he stooped over and said something to her—probably telling her that he would show her the pigeons after school. They would show that up to five minutes before finding the body the sexton had not been seen for fifteen minutes; that Piper did not join in the search; that he did have a key to the tower in his possession at the time when he said he did not have one; that he did not hunt for a key when he said he would do so; that he had been in the tower within a short time, whereas he stated at the time he had not been up there for months; that he was in the tower that day at the time of the murder, and that after the crime had been committed he came from the tower to half-way down the last staircase; that he opened a window there, and, bareheaded, jumped out of a window and ran along to a side door and entered the church; that he took hold of a pitcher and washed his hands; that he tried to conceal the bloody water by pouring it from the pitcher into a sink; that there was blood on the window sash he jumped out, like the mark of a thumb-nail; that marks of blood were on the inside knob of the side-door by which he entered the church, and that there was sufficient blood in the tub to be recognized in the investigation. As to the question of motive, the District Attorney said when that arose in the minds of the jurors they should ask themselves what motive any one could have; the fact of the homicide would be shown beyond doubt, and the facts as presented in the testimony must govern their action.

OLD HUDSON RIVER BOATS.

The Troy *Times* says: "The Sunnyside disaster has caused no little inquiry as to how many of the Hudson River passenger boats have met with a similar misfortune. Some facts concerning this matter were furnished us by a well-known citizen, formerly a river Captain. The disasters which befell the Skiddy, the Empire, the Swallow, and the Henry Clay have been previously mentioned. The Chief Justice Marshall, built in 1835, blew up near Newburg a few years after, but was repaired and ran again as a passenger boat for a short time on Long Island Sound, where it eventually sunk. The Helen, known as the 'Burden boat,' ran ashore near Castleton in 1834, the year after it was built. The Sun, built in 1826, was burned in 1831. The North America, built in 1827, was cut by the ice and sunk in 1839—a disaster similar to that met by the Sunnyside. The Reindeer was blown up in 1850. Of the other boats that have run on the river, the Champlain and Erie were the first four pipe steam-boats that ever came to Troy. They were day boats, and were considered very fast. They were run about the year 1832, but are now tow barges, their engines having been taken out. The Rip Van Winkle, built in 1845, has been broken up, as has also the Hendrick Hudson, both well known to Trojans. The Ohio, built in 1829, is now a tow barge, the engines having been removed years ago and placed in a Lake Erie tow boat. The Novelty, built largely at the expense of Dr. Nott, was a failure, and was broken up in 1831, when it was but one year old. The Fire Fly and New-London both outlived their days of usefulness, and were broken up or converted into barges. The Swiftsure blew up in 1836. The Constitution, Victory, and Sandusky have been broken up, as has been the South America, the consort of the North America. The Utica and Rochester, the first boats of the People's Line, Albany, still ply on the river as tow-boats. The old Connecticut and Vanderbilt, that withstood so many storms, and so frequently plowed their way up the river to Troy through ice several inches in thickness, are now powerful tow-boats. The Powell, Drew, Dean Richmond, and other Albany craft, together with the pet of Commodore Hancox, are the boats of to-day, but like their predecessors they too will soon become things of the past, as better and faster ones will take their places. Although accidents on the river have been quite frequent, the fact is that the loss of life has not been nearly as great as that by railroad casualties along the Hudson River during a corresponding length of time. In nearly every case of accident on the river above mentioned the loss of life was fully as great, if not greater, than by the recent sinking of the Sunnyside. The only one on which no death was occasioned was that of the Skiddy, the passengers from that vessel all having been removed without even having their feet wet."

UNCOMMON LIBERALITY.

The Rochester *Express* says: "Mr. Seymour Tracy, the defaulting Treasurer of Yates County, and the man who bought all the wheat he could get trusted for of the farmers, and for which it is now currently reported he is unable to pay, is said to have taken good care to make a present last Summer of his elegant house in Penn Yan to his unmarried daughter Estella. The night before the 'failure' it is reported that he paid at the rate of two dollars per hour for laborers to help remove the grain from the store-house to canal-boats, for shipping."

LOCAL MISCELLANY.

NATIONAL RIFLE ASSOCIATION.

PREPARATIONS FOR THE CENTENNIAL—A TOURNAMENT OPEN TO THE MARKSMEN OF THE WORLD.

The regular meeting of the Board of Directors of the National Rifle Association was held yesterday in their rooms, No. 93 Nassau street, Gen. Alexander Shaler in the chair. After the transaction of some routine business, the General stated that representative members of the Committee on the Centennial Rifle Match had visited Philadelphia recently to see what grounds there were in the vicinity of that city upon which a rifle tournament might be held, and that they had been unsuccessful. It had been decided, however, that they should make another trip and look further. With respect to the co-operation of the Centennial Commissioners, Gen. Hawley said that they would not offer any prizes, but would furnish diplomas, and have it made known that the tournament, open to the riflemen of the world, would be held under their auspices.

A motion to increase the annual dues and life membership fees was referred to the proper committee, with the request to act immediately, as it was desired to make the changes, if any, in time to go into effect at the commencement of the new year. Joseph G. Story, statistical officer, made the following report of the number of matches and persons who had taken part in them during the third annual prize-meeting, which took place on Sept. 28:

	Teams.	Contestants.
1. Judd match	14	186
2. Cavalry match	..	70
3. Short range match	..	253
4. First Division, N. Y. S. N. G., match	..	108
5. Second Division, N. Y. S. N. G., match	9	72
6. New-York State match	18	216
7. Juter State match	2	24
8. Laflin & Rand Powder Co. match	..	100
9. Army and Navy Journal match	15	180
10. Gatlin match	11	132
11. Press match	..	33
12. Middle range match	..	132
13. Consolation match	..	45
14. Long range match	..	40
15. Champion match	..	36
Total	..	1,625

After refusing to take Col. Gildersleeve's resignation as Secretary, the board adjourned.

THE CITY'S HEALTH.

WORK PERFORMED BY THE BUREAU OF VACCINATION—COMPARATIVE STATEMENT OF CONTAGIOUS DISEASES.

At the meeting of the Board of Health yesterday, Prof. Chandler in the chair, the following resolution was passed:

Resolved, That the Sanitary Superintendent be and is hereby directed to issue permits to empty privy vaults, cesspools, &c., to those only who are provided with suction apparatus connected with air-tight tanks.

Dr. Elisha Harris, Register of Vital Statistics, presented the following:

"In the week ending on Saturday, the 4th inst., 434 deaths were reported in this City, against 521 reported in the corresponding week last year, and 408 which were verified for the previous week. The mean temperature last week in the Central Park was 24.8° Fahrenheit, and in the corresponding week last year it was 36.8°, or 12.0° warmer than last week. Only 55 deaths were charged to pulmonary phthisis last week, against 91 in the corresponding week of last year, and only 14 deaths from small-pox, against 30 in same period, but bronchitis and pneumonia and croup were charged with 99 deaths last week, against 90 in the corresponding week of 1874. Diphtheria was charged with 71 deaths last week, the largest number yet reported in a week. Berlin, Brooklyn, Philadelphia, Jersey City, Paterson, and Cleveland report a like fatality in diphtheria, the last-named two cities suffering the most severely from it of any place that exchanges information with us.

"The death-rate in New-York the fourth week of November was equal to 24.22 per 1,000 annually, and last week the reported mortality was equal to 25.74 per 1,000. London reported its rate the third week in November at 24.3 per 1,000, and the twenty-one larger cities and towns of Great Britain collectively gave a mean rate of 25 per 1,000 annually."

Dr. J. B. Taylor, Inspector of Vaccination, presented a report of the work of the Bureau of Vaccination for the month of November, from which it appears that 4,464 vaccinations were performed, 691 of which were primary, and 3,773 were secondary. The amount received from the sale of vaccine virus was $155 61. Eleven hundred and eighty-two vaccinations were performed by the resident physicians of the Commissioners of Charities and Correction with points furnished by the Health Department. Vaccinations were performed in the public schools as follows: Colored School—No. 1, 79; No. 2, 269; No. 3, 1,124; and No. 4, 146; Primary School No. 22, 253; Grammar School No. 9, 410; and Grammar School No. 10, 410; total, 1,446. Seventeen pupils in a private German school in Eighty-second street were also vaccinated.

The return of the Attorney of the board shows that during the past month 193 actions were ordered to be commenced for violations of the Sanitary Code and non-compliance with the orders of the board, and that the sum of $617 57 was collected for penalties and costs.

Dr. Janes, Assistant Sanitary Superintendent, reports that during the week ending on the 4th inst. 39 patients were admitted to the Riverside Hospital, 30 were discharged, and 5 died; leaving 91 patients remaining in the hospital at the date named, being an increase of 14 over the previous week.

Dr. Day, Sanitary Superintendent, presented the following comparative statement of contagious diseases for the past two weeks:

Week ending Nov. 27—Typhoid fever, 18; scarlet fever, 39; cerebro-spinal meningitis, 2; measles, 13; diphtheria, 108; small-pox, 36.

Week ending Dec. 4—Typhoid fever, 33; scarlet fever, 46; cerebro-spinal meningitis, 1; measles, 29; diphtheria, 127; small-pox, 39.

ARRANGING FOR THE CHARITY BALL.

A meeting of the principal managers of the annual Charity Ball was held on Monday evening at the residence of Mrs. Edward Cooper, No. 8 Lexington avenue, at which time some of the arrangements for the ball were decided on. The night of Feb. 1 was fixed for its occurrence, and the Academy of Music has, as usual, been engaged. The tickets are to be sold, when ready, at the usual price of $5, each ticket admitting a single person. The boxes are to be sold the same as last year, and a number have already been disposed of, among them all the proscenium boxes. The tickets will not be on sale until about Jan. 1. A list of over 500 managers was made up, among whom were the following: Mesdames D. F. Appleton, F. C. Barlow, S. L. M. Barlow, A. Bierstadt, J. G. Barnard, Beauregard, S. Clarke, A. B. Cornell, Charles F. Chickering, T. d'Oremeulx, William B. Duncan, William B. Dinsmore, R. Dorcmus, James C. Fargo, John C. Fremont, Cornelius Fellowes, John Hoey, Burton N. Harrison, Abraham S. Hewitt, Theodore A. Havemeyer, John Taylor Johnston, John Jay, William P. Jaffray, Pierre Lorillard, Charles Livermore, Abraham R. Lawrence, E. D. Morgan, William R. Morgan, Thomas Murphy, L. P. Morton, William B. Ogden, Benjamin K. Phelps, Theodore Roosevelt, M. O. Roberts, A. S. Sullivan, Francis Skiddy, Clarence A. Seward, Gardiner S. Stoddard, Paran Stevens, L. Fugman, A. J. Vanderpool, Salem H. Wales, and Messrs. Chester A. Arthur, William H. Appleton, L. M. Bates, Clark Bell, J. M. Bundy, James Gordon Bennett, Grant Bodfiord, Henry Clews, H. B. Claflin, Gen. George W. Cullum, Major Clews, John A. Dix, Hon. Noah Davis, Charles A. Dana, Henry Eglesion, Dudley Field, Hon. C. Godfrey Gunther, Hon. Andrew H. Green, Gen. Gibson, Eldridge T. Gerry, Parke Godwin, Hon. Hugh J. Hastings, Hon. A. Oakey Hall, Wilson G. Hunt, Gen. Rufus Ingalls, Edward H. Ingalls, Louis J. Jennings, Leonard W. Jerome, Louis Lorillard, Arthur Leary, Gen. McDowell, Hon. Benjamin F. Manierre, Theodore Moss, Maunsell Marble, George W. Matsell, Thomas Nast, Hon. William Orton, Royal Phelps, Hon. Clarkson N. Potter, Hon. R. B. Roosevelt, E. Delafield Smith, Jesse Seligman, Richard Schell, A. T. Stewart, Hon. Augustus Schell, Gardiner S. Stoddard, E. W. Stoughton, Hon. Samuel J. Tilden, Dr. S. O. Vanderpoel, Gen. Francis S. Vinton, T. Van Rensselaer, William Vanderbilt, Jr., Hon. William H. Wickham, and Sidney Webster.

FIVE HUNDRED MEN MORE THAN SIX FEET HIGH.

In answer to an advertisement for "500 men six feet or upward in height to appear in the play of 'Julius Cæsar,'" more than 800 applicants besieged the stage-door of Booth's Theatre yesterday. They began assembling as early as 8 o'clock, and attracted no small share of attention from the residents of the neighborhood. The door leading to the family circle and the stage was opened shortly before 10 o'clock, and the colossal applicants for supernumerary fame were obliged to pass in Indian file before the critical eyes of Messrs. Tooker and Vincent, the business and stage managers. Those of them who were judged to be "six feet in height and over" were passed along the passage in the direction of the stage, while others who failed to come up to the specified measurement were puked out of the ranks and sent away. After about two hundred and fifty of the tallest men had been selected the doors were closed, and the successful giants, headed by the Police officers, were marched on the stage and drawn up in lines facing the auditorium. They presented a very respectable appearance. After being engaged they passed through the Twenty-third street door, and were received by a crowd of small boys who lined the curb and greeted the men with jokes.

A TRUCK-LOAD OF COPPER STOLEN.

On Monday afternoon Ludlow Travers, a truckman in the employ of E. Taylor, of No. 75 Wall street, was sent to make a shipment of copper at one of the wharves on the East River. On his truck were four casks containing copper ingots weighing four tons and a half, and valued at $1,600, the property of N. S. Simpkins, of No. 39 Pine street, agent for the Copper Falls Mining Company, each ingot being stamped with the trade-mark of the company, viz.: "C. F. M. Co." Arrived at the corner of South and Roosevelt streets, Travers left his team and truck standing in the street while he entered a neighboring store. He was absent a very short time, but when he returned the team, truck, and copper had disappeared. On making inquiry he learned that during his absence a stranger had jumped on the truck and drove off. The Police were notified and a search was instituted, which resulted in finding the team and truck in Second avenue, near Fortieth street, where they had been abandoned by the thieves. No trace of the missing ingots has been obtained.

THE SENATE INVESTIGATING COMMITTEE.

The Senate Committee of Investigation met at the Fifth Avenue Hotel yesterday. Corporation Counsel William C. Whitney testified at length to the various duties of his office and the expense necessary to the proper management of the Law Department. He stated that there were over three thousand suits now pending, the papers of which were in his office. Upon entering upon his position he found great difficulty in becoming familiar with the extent of its business, for the reason that a great number of the cases were in the hands of special counsel, who had charge of the papers. Now all cases were prepared for trial with the co-operation of the Executive Committee of the Finance Department; a great deal of litigation had heretofore grown out of the lack of a proper system in the management of the earlier stages of various suits.

John Wheeler, President of the Bureau of Taxes and Assessments, expressed his conviction that the work of the bureau could not properly be conducted by one Commissioner, as it was very varied and extensive.

The witness also exhibited a statement showing that the expenses of the department had been reduced year by year, but he did not think it would be judicious to reduce them any lower than $125,000, the amount allowed by the Board of Apportionment for 1876. John H. Whitmore, Mr. Stewart, and Henry McCabe, attaches of the Third District Court, were successively called and testified relative to the management of the business of the court. The last-named witness testified that the court-room had during the late election been used for the holding of political meetings. The witness had not remonstrated against such usages, as he thought the Judge had the authority to permit any one to occupy the room. The

THE PRESIDENT'S MESSAGE.

REVIEW OF NATIONAL AFFAIRS.

A CENTURY OF PROGRESS—PRESERVATION OF THE PUBLIC SCHOOLS—TAXATION OF CHURCH PROPERTY RECOMMENDED—RECOGNITION OF CUBAN INDEPENDENCE UNADVISABLE—PENDING CORRESPONDENCE WITH SPAIN—SPECIE RESUMPTION AND HOW TO ATTAIN IT.

To the Senate and House of Representatives:

In submitting my seventh annual Message to Congress in this Centennial year of our national existence as a free and independent people, it affords me great pleasure to recur to the advancement that has been made from the time of the colonies 100 years ago.

THE PROGRESS OF A CENTURY.

We were then a people numbering only three million. Now we number more than forty millions. Their industries were confined almost exclusively to the tillage of the soil. Now manufactories absorb much of the labor of the country. Our liberties remain unimpaired. The bondsmen have been freed from slavery. We have become possessed of the respect, if not the friendship, of all civilized nations. Our progress has been great in all the arts, in science, agriculture, commerce, navigation, mining, mechanics, law, medicine, &c. And in general education the progress is likewise encouraging. Our thirteen States have become thirty-eight, including Colorado, (which has taken the initiatory steps to become a State,) and eight Territories, including the Indian Territory and Alaska, and excluding Colorado, making a territory extending from the Atlantic to the Pacific. On the south we have extended to the Gulf of Mexico, and in the west from the Mississippi to the Pacific. One hundred years ago the cotton gin, the steam-ship, the railroad, the telegraph, the reaping, sowing, and modern printing machines, and numerous other inventions of scarcely less value to our business and happiness, were entirely unknown. In 1776 manufactories scarcely existed even in name in all this vast territory. In 1870 more than two million of persons were employed in manufactories, producing more than two billion one hundred million dollars of products in amount annually—nearly equal to our national debt. From nearly the whole of the population of 1776 being engaged in that one occupation of agriculture, in 1870, so numerous and diversified had become the occupations of our people that less than six millions out of more than forty millions were so engaged. The extraordinary effect produced in our country by a resort to diversified occupations has built a market for the products of fertile lands distant from the seaboard, and the markets of the world. The American system of locating various and extensive manufactories next to the plow and the pasture, and adding connecting railroads and steamboats, has produced in our distant interior country a result noticeable by the intelligent parts of all commercial nations. The ingenuity and skill of American mechanics have been demonstrated at home and abroad in a manner most flattering to their pride. But for the extraordinary genius and ability of our mechanics, the achievements of our agriculturists, manufacture and transportation throughout the country would have been impossible of attainment. The progress of the miner has also been great. Of coal our production was small; now many millions of tons are mined annually. So with iron, which formed scarcely an appreciable part of our products half a century ago, we now produce more than the world consumed at the beginning of our national existence. Lead, zinc, and copper, from being articles of import, we may expect to be large exporters of in the near future. The development of gold and silver mines in the United States and Territories has not only been remarkable, but has had a large influence upon the business of all commercial nations. Our merchants in the last hundred years have had a success, and have established a reputation for enterprise, sagacity, progress, and integrity unsurpassed by the people of older nationalities. This "good name" is not confined to their homes, but goes out upon every sea and into every port where commerce enters. With equal pride we can point to our progress in all of the learned professions. As we are now about to enter upon our second centennial, commencing our manhood as a nation, it is well to look back upon the past and study what will be best to preserve our present and advance our future greatness. From the fall of Adam for his transgression to the present day no nation has ever been free from threatened danger to its prosperity and happiness. We should look to the dangers threatening us, and remedy them so far as lies in our power. We are a republic whereof one man is as good as another before the law. Under such a form of government it is of the greatest importance that all should be possessed of education and intelligence enough to cast a vote with a right understanding of its meaning. A large association of ignorant men cannot for any considerable period oppose a successful resistance to tyranny and oppression from the educated few, but will inevitably sink into acquiescence to the will of intelligence, whether directed by the demagogue or by priestcraft. Hence the education of the masses becomes of the first necessity for the preservation of our institutions. They are worth preserving, because they have secured the greatest good to the greatest proportion of the population of any form of government yet devised. All other forms of government approach it just in proportion to the general diffusion of education and independence of thought and action.

PUBLIC SCHOOLS AND SCHOOL FUNDS—A CONSTITUTIONAL AMENDMENT RECOMMENDED.

As the primary step, therefore, to our advancement in all that has marked our progress in the past century, I suggest for your earnest consideration, and most earnestly recommend it, that a constitutional amendment be submitted to the Legislatures of the several States for ratification, making it the duty of each of the several States to establish and forever maintain free public schools adequate to the education of all the children in the rudimentary branches within their respective limits, irrespective of sex, color, birth-place, or religion, forbidding the teaching in said schools of religious, atheistic, or pagan tenets and prohibiting the granting of any school funds, or school taxes, or any part thereof, either by legislative, municipal, or other authority for the benefit, or in aid, directly or indirectly, of any religious sect or denomination, or in aid, or for the benefit, of any other object of any nature or kind whatever.

THE TAXATION OF CHURCH PROPERTY.

In connection with this important question I would also call your attention to the importance of correcting an evil that, if permitted to continue, will probably lead to great trouble in our land before the close of the nineteenth century. It is the accumulation of vast amounts of untaxed church property. In 1850, I believe, the church property of the United States which paid no tax, municipal or State, amounted to about $83,000,000. In 1860 the amount had doubled. In 1875 it is about $1,000,000,000. By 1900, without check, it is safe to say this property will reach a sum exceeding $3,000,000,000. So vast a sum receiving all the protection and benefits of Government without bearing its proportion of the burdens and expenses of the same will not be looked upon acquiescently by those who have to pay taxes. In a growing country, where real estate enhances so rapidly with time as in the United States, there is scarcely a limit to the wealth that may be acquired by corporations, religious or otherwise, if allowed to retain real estate without taxation. The contemplation of so vast a property as here alluded to, without taxation, may lead to sequestration without constitutional authority and through blood. I would suggest the taxation of all property equally, whether church or corporation, exempting only the last resting-place of the dead, and possibly, with proper restrictions, church edifices.

FOREIGN RELATIONS.

Our relations with most of the foreign powers continue on a satisfactory and friendly footing; increased intercourse, the extension of commerce, and cultivation of mutual interests have steadily improved our relations with the large majority of the powers of the world, rendering practicable the peaceful solution of questions which from time to time necessarily arise, leaving few which demand extended or particular notice. The correspondence of the Department of State with our diplomatic representatives abroad, is transmitted herewith. I am happy to announce the passage of an act by the General Cortes of Portugal, proclaimed since the adjournment of Congress for the abolition of servitude in the Portuguese colonies. It is to be hoped that such legislation may be another step toward the great consummation to be reached when no man shall be permitted, directly or indirectly, under any guise, excuse, or form of law, to hold his fellow-man in bondage. I am of opinion, also, that it is the duty of the United States, as contributing toward that end, and required by the spirit of the age in which we live, to provide by suitable legislation that no citizen of the United States shall hold slaves as property in any other country or be interested therein. Chili has made reparation in the case of the whale ship Good Returns, seized without sufficient cause upward of forty years ago. Though she had hitherto denied her accountability the denial was never acquiesced in by this Government, and the justice of the claim has been so earnestly contended for that it is gratifying that she should have at last acknowledged it. The arbitrator in the case of the United States steamer Montijo, for the seizure and detention of which the Government of the United States of Colombia was held accountable, has decided in favor of the claim. This decision has settled a question which has been pending for several years, and which, while it continued open might more or less disturb the good understanding which it is desirable should be maintained between the Republics. A reciprocity treaty with the King of the Hawaiian Islands was concluded some months ago. As it contains a stipulation that it shall not take effect until Congress shall enact the proper legislation, copies of the instrument are herewith submitted in order that if such should be the pleasure of Congress the necessary legislation upon the subject may be adopted.

THE CUBAN QUESTION.

In March last an arrangement was made, through Mr. Cushing, our Minister in Madrid, with the Spanish Government for the payment by the latter to the United States of the sum of eighty thousand dollars in coin for the purpose of the relief of the families or persons of the ship's company and certain passengers of the Virginius. This sum was to have been paid in three installments, at two months each. It is due to the Spanish Government that I should state that the payments were fully and spontaneously anticipated by that Government, and that the whole amount was paid within but a few days more than two months from the date of the agreement, a copy of which is herewith transmitted. In pursuance of the terms of the adjustment, I have directed the distribution of the amount among the parties entitled thereto, including the ship's company and such of the passengers as were American citizens. Payments are made accordingly on application of the parties entitled thereto. The past year has furnished no evidence of an approaching termination of the ruinous conflict which has been raging for seven years in the neighboring island of Cuba. The same disregard of the laws of civilized warfare and of the just demands of humanity which have heretofore called forth expressions of condemnation from the nations of Christendom have continued to blacken the sad scene. Desolation, ruin, and pillage are pervading the rich fields of the most fertile and productive regions of the earth, and the incendiaries torch, firing plantations and valuable factories and buildings, is the agent marking the alternate advance or retreat of contending parties. The protracted continuance of this strife seriously affects the interests of all commercial nations, but those of the United States more than others, by reason of close proximity, its larger trade and intercourse with Cuba, and the frequent and intimate personal and social relations which have grown up between its citizens and those of the island. Moreover, the property of our citizens in Cuba is large, and is rendered insecure and depreciated in value and in capacity of production by the continuance of the strife and the unnatural mode of its conduct. The same is true, differing only in degree with respect to the interests and people of other nations, and the absence of any reasonable assurance of a near termination of the conflict must of necessity soon compel the States thus suffering to consider what the interests of their own people and their duty toward themselves may demand. I have hoped that Spain would be enabled to establish peace in her colony, to afford security to the property and the interests of our citizens, and allow legitimate scope to trade and commerce and the natural productions of the island. Because of this hope, and from an extreme reluctance to interfere in the most remote manner in the affairs of another and friendly nation, especially of one whose sympathy and friendship in the struggling infancy of our own existence must ever be remembered with gratitude, I have patiently and anxiously waited the progress of events. Our own civil conflict is too recent for us not to consider the difficulties which surround a government distracted by a dynastic rebellion at home, at the same time that it has to cope with a separate insurrection in a distant colony. But whatever cause may have produced the situation which so grievously affects our interests, it exists with all its attendant evils operating directly upon this country and its people. Thus far all the efforts of Spain have proved abortive, and time has marked no improvement in the situation. The armed bands of either side now occupy nearly the same ground as in the past, with the difference from time to time of more lives sacrificed, more property destroyed, and wider extents of fertile and productive fields and more of valuable property constantly wantonly sacrificed to the incendiarie's torch.

THE CONDITIONS WHICH SHOULD PRECEDE RECOGNITION OF A NEW STATE.

In the contests of this nature, where a considerable body of people who have attempted to free themselves of the control of the superior Government have reached such a point in occupation of territory, in power, and in general organization, as to constitute in fact a body politic having a government in substance, as well as in name, possessed of the elements of stability and equipped with the machinery for the administration of internal policy and the execution of its laws, prepared and able to administer justice at home, as well as in its dealings with other powers, it is within the province of those other powers to recognize its existence as a new and independent nation. In such cases, other nations simply deal with an actually existing condition of things, and recognize as one of the powers of the earth that body politic which, possessing the necessary elements, has in fact become a new power. In a word, the creation of a new State is a fact. To establish the condition of things essential to the recognition of this fact there must be a people occupying a known territory united under some known and defined form of Government, acknowledged by those subject thereto, in which the functions of government are administered by usual methods, competent to mete out justice to citizens and strangers, to afford remedies for public and for private wrongs, and able to assume the correlative international obligations, and capable of performing the corresponding international duties resulting from its acquisition of the rights of sovereignty. A power should exist, complete in its organization, ready to take and able to maintain its place among the nations of the earth.

THESE CONDITIONS NOT FULFILLED IN CUBA.

While conscious that the insurrection in Cuba has shown a strength and endurance which make it at least doubtful whether it be in the power of Spain to subdue it, it seems unquestionable that no such civil organization exists which may be recognized as an independent Government, capable of performing its international obligations and entitled to be treated as one of the powers of the earth. A recognition under such circumstances would be inconsistent with the facts, and would compel the power granting it soon to support by force the Government to which it had really given its only real claim to existence. In my judgment the United States should adhere to the policy and the principles which have heretofore been its sure and safe guides in like contests between revolted colonies and their mother country, and acting only upon the clearest evidence should avoid any possibility of suspicion or imputation.

THE ACCORDANCE OF BELLIGERENT RIGHTS.

A recognition of the independence of Cuba being, in my opinion, impracticable and indefensible, the question which next presents itself is that of the recognition of belligerent rights in the parties to the contest. In a former Message to Congress I had occasion to consider this question and reached the conclusion that the conflict in Cuba, dreadful and devastating as were its incidents, did not rise to the fearful dignity of war. Regarding it now after this lapse of time I am unable to see that any notable success, or any marked or real advance on the part of the insurgents has essentially changed the character of the contest. It has acquired greater age, but not greater or more formidable proportions. It is possible that the acts of foreign powers, and even acts of Spain herself, of this very nature might be pointed to in defense of such recognition. But now as in its past history the United States should carefully avoid the false lights which might lead it into the mazes of doubtful law and questionable propriety, and adhere rigidly and sternly to the rule which has been its guide, and doing only that which is right and honest and of good report. The question of according or of withholding rights of belligerency must be judged in every sense in view of the particular attending facts. Unless justified by necessity it is always and justly regarded as an unfriendly act and a gratuitous demonstration of moral support to the rebellion. It is necessary and it is required when the interests and right of another Government or of its people are so far affected by a pending civil conflict as to require definition of its relations to the parties thereto. But this conflict must be one which will be recognized in the sense of international law as war. Belligerence, too, is a fact. The mere existence of contending armed bodies and their occasional conflicts, do not constitute war in the sense referred to. Applying to the existing condition of affairs in Cuba the tests recognized by publicists and writers on international law, and which have been observed by nations of dignity, honesty, and power, when free from sensitive or selfish and unworthy motives, I fail to find in the insurrection the existence of such a substantial political organization, real, palpable, and manifest to the world, having the forms and capable of the ordinary functions of government toward its own people and to other States, with courts for the administration of justice, with a local habitation, possessing such organization of force, such material, such occupation of territory, as to take the contest out of the category of a mere rebellious insurrection or occasional skirmishes, and place it on the terrible footing of war to which recognition of belligerency would aim to elevate it. The contest, moreover, is solely on land. The insurrection has not possessed itself of a single seaport whence it may send forth its flag, nor has it any means of communication with foreign powers except through the military lines of its adversaries. No apprehension of any of those sudden and difficult complications which a war upon the ocean is apt to precipitate upon the vessels both commercial and national, and upon the consular officers of other powers, calls for the definition of their relations to the parties to the contest. Considered as a question of expediency, I regard the accordance of belligerent rights still to be as unwise and premature as I regard it to be at present indefensible as a measure of right. Such recognition entails upon the country according the rights which flow from it difficult and complicated duties, and requires the exaction from the contending parties of the strict observance of their rights and obligations. It confers the right of search upon the high seas by vessels of both parties, but would subject the carrying of arms and ammunition of war, which now may be transported freely and without interruption in the vessels of the United States to detention and to possible seizure. It would give rise to countless vexatious questions, would release the parent Government from responsibility for acts done by the insurgents, and would invest Spain with the right to exercise the supervision recognized by our treaty of 1795 over our commerce on the high seas, a very large part of which is its traffic between the Atlantic and Gulf States, and between all of them and the States upon the Pacific, passes through the waters which wash the shores of Cuba. The exercise of this supposition could scarce fail to lead, if not to abuses, certainly to collisions, perilous to the peaceful relations of the two States. There can be little doubt to what result such supervision would before long draw this nation. It would be unworthy of the United States to inaugurate the possibilities of such result by measures of questionable right, or expediency, or by any indirection. Apart from any question of theoretical right, I am satisfied that while the accordance of belligerent rights to the insurgents in Cuba might give them a hope and inducement to protract the struggle, it would be but a delusive hope, and would not remove the evils which this Government and its people are experiencing, but would draw the United States into complications which it has waited long and already suffered much to avoid.

MEDIATION AND INTERVENTION THE LAST RESORT.

The recognition of independence or of belligerency being thus in my judgment equally inadmissible, it remains to consider what course shall be adopted should the conflict not soon be brought to an end by acts of the parties themselves, and should the evils which result therefrom affecting all nations, and particularly the United States, continue. In such event I am of opinion that other nations will be compelled to assume the responsibility which devolves upon them, and to seriously consider the only remaining measures possible—mediation and intervention. Owing, perhaps, to the large expanse of water separating the island from the peninsula, the want of harmony and personal sympathy between the inhabitants of the colony and those sent thither to rule them, and the want of adaptation of the ancient colonial system of Europe to the present times, and to the ideas which the events of the past century have developed, the contending parties appear to have within themselves no depository of common confidence to suggest wisdom when passion and excitement have taken their sway, and to assume the part of peace-makers. In this view, in the early days of the contest, the good offices of the United States as a mediator were tendered in good faith, without any selfish purpose, and in the interest of humanity, and in sincere friendship for both parties; but were at the time declined by Spain, with the declaration, nevertheless, that at a future time they would be indispensable. No intimation has been received that in the opinion of Spain that time has been reached, and yet the strife continues, with all its dread horrors and all its injuries to the interests of the United States and of other nations. Each party seems quite capable of working great injury and damage to the other, as well as to all the relations and interests attendant upon the existence of peace in the island. But they seem incapable of reaching any adjustment, and both have thus far failed of achieving any success whereby one party shall possess and control the island to the exclusion of the other. Under these circumstances the agency of others, either by mediation or intervention, seems to be the only alternative which must sooner or later be invoked for the termination of the strife. At the same time, while thus impressed, I do not at this time recommend the adoption of any measure. I shall be ready at all times, and as the equal friend of both parties, to respond to a suggestion that the good offices of the United States will be acceptable to aid in bringing about a peace honorable to both. It is due to Spain, so far as this Government is concerned, that the agency of a third power, to which I have adverted, shall be adopted only as a last expedient. Had it been the desire of the United States to interfere in the affairs of Cuba, repeated opportunities for so doing have been presented within the last few years; but we have remained passive, and have performed our whole duty and all international obligations to Spain with friendship, fairness, and fidelity, and with a spirit of patience and forbearance which negatives every possible suggestion of desire to interfere, or to add to the difficulties with which she has been surrounded.

THE PENDING NEGOTIATIONS.

The Government of Spain has recently submitted to our Minister at Madrid certain propposals which it is hoped may be found to be the basis if not the actual submission of terms to meet the requirements of the particular griefs of which this Government has felt itself entitled to complain. These propposals have not yet reached me in their full text. On their arrival they will be taken into careful examination, and may, I hope, lead to a satisfactory adjustment of the questions to which they refer, and remove the possibilities of future occurrences such as have given rise to our just complaints. It is understood, also, that renewed efforts are being made to introduce reforms in the internal administration of the island. Persuaded, however, that a proper regard for the interests of the United States and of its citizens entitled to relief from the strain to which it has been subjected by the difficulties of the question and the wrongs and losses which arise from the contest in Cuba, and that the interests of humanity itself demand the cessation of the strife before the whole island shall be laid waste and larger sacrifices of life be made, I shall feel it my duty should my hopes of a satisfactory adjustment and of the early restoration of peace and the removal of future causes of complaint be unhappily disappointed, to make a further communication to Congress at some period not far remote and during the present session, recommending what may then seem to me to be necessary.

OUR RELATIONS WITH MEXICO AND VENEZUELA.

The free zone, so called, several years since established by the Mexican Government in certain States of that Republic adjacent to our frontier, remains in full operation. It has been always materially injurious to honest traffic, for it operates as an incentive to traders in Mexico to supply without Customs charges the wants of inhabitants on this side the line, and prevents the same wants from being supplied by merchants of the United States, thereby, to a considerable extent, defrauding our revenue and checking honest commercial enterprise. Depredations by armed bands from Mexico on the people of Texas near the frontier continue. Though the main object of the incursions is robbery, they frequently result in the murder of unarmed and peaceably-disposed persons, and in some instances even the United States Post Offices and mail communications have been attacked. Renewed remonstrances on this subject have been addressed to the Mexican Government, but without much apparent effect. The military force of this Government disposable for service in that quarter is quite inadequate to effectually guard the line, even at those points where the incursions are usually made. An experiment of an armed vessel on the Rio Grande for that purpose is on trial, and it is hoped that, if not thwarted by the shallowness of the river and other natural obstacles, it may materially contribute to the protection of the herdsmen of Texas. The proceedings of the joint commission, under the convention between the United States and Mexico, of the 4th July, 1868, on the subject of claims, will soon be brought to a close. The result of those proceedings will then be communicated to Congress. I am happy to announce that the Government of Venezuela has, upon further consideration, practically abandoned its objection to pay to the United States that share of its revenue which some years since it alloted toward the extinguishment of the claims of foreigners generally. In thus reconsidering its determination, that Government has shown a just sense of self-respect which cannot fail to reflect credit upon it in the eyes of all disinterested persons elsewhere. It is to be regretted, however, that its payments on account of claims of citizens of the United States are still so meagre in amount, and that the stipulations of the treaty in regard to the sums to be paid and the periods when these payments were to take place should have been so signally disregarded. Since my last annual Message the exchange has been made of the ratification of a treaty of commerce and navigation with Belgium, and of conventions with the Mexican Republic for the further extension of the joint commission respecting claims with the Hawaiian Islands for commercial reciprocity, and with the Ottoman Empire for extradition, all of which have been duly proclaimed.

THE ALABAMA CLAIMS COMMISSION.

The Court of Commissioners of Alabama claims has prosecuted its important duties very assiduously and very satisfactorily. It convened and was organized on the 22d day of July, 1874, and by the terms of the act under which it was created was to exist for one year from that date. The act provided, however, that should it be found impracticable to complete the work of the court before the expiration of the year the President might, by proclamation, extend the time of its duration to a period not more than six months beyond the expiration of the one year. Having received satisfactory evidence that it would be impracticable to complete the work within the time originally fixed, I issued a proclamation (a copy of which is presented herewith) extending the time of duration of the court for a period of six months from and after the 22d day of July last. A report made through the Clerk of the court (communicated herewith) shows the condition of the calendar on the 1st of November last, and the large amount of work which has been accomplished. Thirteen hundred and eighty-two claims have been presented, of which 682 had been disposed of at the date of the report. I am informed that 770 cases were decided during the month of November. Arguments are being made and decisions given in the remaining cases with all the dispatch consistent with the proper consideration of the questions submitted. Many of these claims are in behalf of mariners, or depend on the evidence of mariners whose absence has delayed the taking or the return of the necessary evidence. It is represented to me that it will be impracticable to the court to finally dispose of all the cases before it within the present limit of its duration. Justice to the parties claimant who have been at large expense in preparing the claims and obtaining the evidence in their support suggest a short extension to enable the court to dispose of all of the claims which have been presented. I recommend the legislation which may be deemed proper to enable the court to complete the work before it. I recommend that some suitable provision be made, by the creation of a court or by conferring the necessary jurisdiction upon some appropriate tribunal, for the consideration and determination of the claims of aliens against the Government of the United States, which have arisen within some reasonable limitation of time, or which may hereafter arise, excluding all claims barred by treaty provisions or otherwise. It has been found impossible to give proper consideration to these claims by the Executive Department of the Government. Such a tribunal would afford an opportunity to aliens, other than British subjects, to present their claims on account of acts committed against their persons or property during the rebellion, as also to those subjects of Great Britain whose claims having arisen subsequent to the 9th day of April, 1865, could not be presented to the late commission, organized pursuant to the provisions of the Treaty of Washington.

THE OCEAN TELEGRAPH CABLES.

The electric telegraph has become an essential and indispensable agent in the transmission of business and social messages. Its operations on land and within the limit of particular States is necessarily under the control of the jurisdiction within which it operates. The lines on the high seas, however, are not subject to the particular control of any one Government. In 1869 a concession was granted by the French Government to a company which proposed to lay a cable from the shores of France to the United States. At that time there was a telegraphic connection between the United States and the Continent of Europe (through the possessions of Great Britain at either end of the line) under the control of an association which had at large outlay of capital and at great risk demonstrated the practicability of maintaining such means of communication. The cost of correspondence by this agency was great—possibly not too large at the time for a proper remuneration for so hazardous and so costly an enterprise. It was, however, a heavy charge upon a means of communication which the progress in the social and commercial intercourse of the world found to be a necessity, and the obtaining of this French concession showed that other capital than that already invested was ready to enter into competition with assurance of adequate return for their outlay. Impressed with the conviction that the interests not only of the people of the United States but of the world at large demanded, or would demand, the multiplication of such means of communication between separated continents, I was desirous that the proposed connection should be made. But certain provisions of this concession were deemed by me to be objectionable, particularly one which gave, for a long term of years, the exclusive right of telegraphic communication by submarine cable between the shores of France and the United States. I could not concede that any power should claim the right to land a cable on the shores of the United States, and at the same time deny to the United States or to its citizens an equal right to land a cable on its shores. The right to control the conditions for the laying of a cable within the jurisdictional waters of the United States to connect our shores with those of any foreign State pertains exclusively to the Government of the United States, under such limitations and conditions as Congress may impose. In the absence of legislation by Congress I was unwilling, on the one hand, to yield to a foreign State the right to say that its grantees might land on our shores, while it denied a similar right to our people to land on its shores. And on the other hand I was reluctant to deny to the great interests of the world and of civilization the facilities of such communication as were proposed. I therefore withheld resistance to the landing of any cable on condition that the offensive monopoly feature of the concession be abandoned, and that the right of any cable which may be established by authority of this Government to land upon French territory, and to connect with French land lines, and enjoy all the necessary facilities or privileges incident to the use thereof upon as favorable terms as any other company be conceded. As the result thereof the company in question renounced the exclusive privilege, and the representative of France was informed that, understanding this relinquishment to be construed as granting the entire reciprocity and equal facilities which had been demanded, the opposition to the landing of the cable was withdrawn. The cable under the French concession was landed in the month of July, 1869, and has been an efficient and valuable agent of communication between this country and the other continent. It soon passed under the control, however, of those who had the management of the cable connecting Great Britain with this Continent, and thus whatever benefit to the public might have ensued from competition between the two lines was lost, leaving the greater facilities of an additional line and the additional security in case of accident to one of them. But these increased facilities and this additional security, together with the control of the combined capital of the two companies, gave also greater power to prevent the future construction of other lines, and to limit the control of telegraphic communication between the two continents to those possessing the lines already laid.

THE DIRECT CABLE—PROVISIONS AGAINST MONOPLY.

Within a few months past a cable has been laid, known as the United States Direct District Cable Company, connecting the United States directly with Great Britain. As soon as the cable was reported to be in working order the rates of the then existing consolidated company were greatly reduced. Soon, however, a break was announced in this new cable, and immediately the rates of the other line, which had been reduced, were again raised. This cable being now repaired, the rates appear not to be reduced by either line from those formerly charged by the consolidated companies. There is reason to believe that large amounts of capital both at home and abroad are ready to seek profitable investment in the advancement of this useful and most civilizing means of correspondence. They await, however, the assurance of the means and conditions on which they may safely be made tributary to the general good. As these cable telegraph lines connect separate States there are questions as to their organization and control which probably can be best, if not solely, settled by conventions between the respective States. In the absence, however, of international conventions on the subject, municipal legislation may secure many points which appear to me important if not indispensable for the protection of the public against the extortions which may result from a monopoly of the right of operating cable telegrams, or from a combination between several lines:

I. No line should be allowed to land on the shores of the United States under the concession from another power which does not admit the right of any other line or lines formed in the United States to land and freely connect with and operate through land lines.

II. No line should be allowed to land on the shores of the United States which is not by treaty stipulation with the Government from whose shores it proceeds, or by prohibition in its charter or otherwise to the satisfaction of this Government, prohibited from consolidating or amalgamating with any other cable telegraph line or combining therewith for the purpose of regulating and maintaining the cost of telegraphing.

III. All lines should be bound to give precedence in the transmission of the official messages of the Governments of the two countries between which it may be laid.

IV. A power should be reserved to the two Governments, either conjointly or to each as regards the messages dispatched from its shores, to fix a limit to the charges to be demanded for the transmission of messages.

I present this subject to the earnest consideration of Congress. In the meantime, and unless Congress otherwise direct, I shall not oppose the landing of any telegraphic cable which complies with and assents to the points enumerated, but will feel it my duty to prevent the landing of any which does not conform to the first and second points, as stated, and which will not stipulate to concede to this Government the precedence in the transmission of its official messages, and will enter into a satisfactory arrangement in regard to its charges.

FRAUDULENT NATURALIZATION AND EXPATRIATION.

Among the pressing and important subjects to which, in my opinion, the attention of Congress should be directed, are those in relation to fraudulent naturalization and expatriation. The United States with great liberality offers its citizenship to all who in good faith comply with the requirements of law. These requirements are as simple and upon as favorable terms to the emigrant as the high privilege to which he is admitted can or should permit. I do not propose any additional requirements to those which the law now demands, but the very simplicity and the want of unnecessary formality in our law have made fraudulent naturalization not infrequent, to the discredit and injury of all honest citizens, whether native or naturalized. Cases of this character are continually being brought to the notice of Government by our representatives abroad; and also those of persons residing in other countries, most frequently those who, if they have remained in this country long enough to entitle them to become naturalized, have generally not much overpassed that period, and have returned to the country of their origin where they reside, avoiding all duties to the United States by their absence, and claiming to be exempt from all duties to the country of their nativity and of their residence by reason of their alleged naturalization. It is due to this Government itself, and to the great mass of the naturalized citizens who entirely, both in name and in fact, become citizens of the United States, that the high privilege of citizenship of the United States should not be held by fraud or in derogation of the laws and of the good name of every honest citizen. On many occasions it has been brought to the knowledge of the Government that certificates of naturalization are held and protection or interference claimed by parties who admit that not only they were not within the United States at the time of the pretended naturalization, but that they have never resided in the United States; in others, the certificate and record of the court show on their face that the person claiming to be naturalized had not resided the required time in the United States; in others it is admitted upon examination that the requirements of law have not been complied with. In some cases, even, such certificates have been matter of purchase. These are not isolated cases, arising at rare intervals, but of common occurrence, and which are reported from all quarters of the globe. Such occurrences cannot and do not fail to reflect upon the Government and injure all honest citizens. Such a fraud being discovered, however, there is no practicable means within the control of the Government by which the record of naturalization can be vacated, and should the certificate be taken up, as it usually is, by the diplomatic and consular representatives of the Government to whom it may have been presented, there is nothing to prevent the person claiming to have been naturalized from obtaining a new certificate from the court in place of that which has been taken from him. The evil has become so great and of such frequent occurrence that I cannot too earnestly recommend that some effective measures be adopted to provide a proper remedy and means for the vacating of any record thus fraudulently made, and of punishing the guilty parties to the transaction. In this connection I refer, also, to the question of expatriation and the election of nationality to the United States, which was foremost in upholding the right of expatriation and was principally instrumental in overthrowing the doctrine of perpetual allegiance. Congress has declared the right of expatriation to be a natural and inherent right of all people; but, while many other nations have enacted laws providing what formalities shall be necessary to work a change of allegiance, the United States has enacted no provisions of law, and has in no respect marked out how and when expatriation may be accomplished by its citizens. Instances are brought to the attention of the Government where citizens of the United States, either naturalized or native-born, have formally become citizens or subjects of foreign powers, but who, nevertheless, in the absence of any provisions of legislation on this question, when involved in difficulties, or when it seems to be their interest, claim to be citizens of the United States, and demand the intervention of a Government which they have long since abandoned, and to which for years they have rendered no service, nor held themselves in any way amenable. In other cases naturalized citizens immediately after naturalization have returned to their native country, have become engaged in business, have accepted offices or pursuits inconsistent with American citizenship, and evince no intent to return to the United States until called upon to discharge some duty to the country where they are residing, when at once they assert their citizenship, and call upon the representatives of the Government to aid them in their unjust pretensions. It is but justice to all bona-fide citizens that no doubt should exist on such questions, and that Congress should determine by enactment of law how expatriation may be accomplished and change of citizenship established. I also invite your attention to the necessity of regulating by law the status of American women who may marry foreigners, and of defining more fully that of children born in a foreign country of American parents who may reside abroad, and also some further provision regulating or giving legal effect to marriages of American citizens contracted in foreign countries. The correspondence submitted herewith shows a few of the constantly occurring questions on these points presented to the consideration of the Government. There are few subjects to engage the attention of Congress on which more delicate relations or more important interests are dependent.

THE STATE DEPARTMENT BUILDING.

In the month of July last the building erected for the Department of State was taken possession of and occupied by that department. I am happy to announce that the archives and valuable papers of the Government in the custody of that department are now safely deposited and properly cared for.

SPECIE RESUMPTION.

The report of the Secretary of the Treasury shows the receipts from Customs for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1874, to have been $163,103,833 69; and for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1875, to have been $157,167,722 35, a decrease for the last fiscal year of $5,936,111 34. Receipts from internal revenue for the year ending June 30, 1874, were $102,409,784 90, and for the year ending June 30, 1875, were $110,007,493 58, an increase of $7,597,708 68. The report also gives a complete history of the working of the department for the last year, and contains recommendations for reforms and for legislation which I concur in, but cannot comment on so fully as I should like to do if space would permit. I shall confine myself to a few suggestions which I look upon as vital to the best interests of the whole people, coming within the purview of the Treasury. I mean specie resumption. Too much stress cannot be laid upon this question, and I hope Congress may be induced, at the earliest day practicable, to insure the consummation of the act of the last Congress at its last session, to bring about specie resumption, on and after the 1st day of January, 1879, at the furthest. It would be a great blessing if this could be consummated even at an earlier day. Nothing seems to me more certain than that a full, healthy, and permanent reaction cannot take place in favor of the industries and financial welfare of the country until we return to a measure of values recognized throughout the civilized world. While we use a currency not equivalent to this standard, the world's recognized standard, specie becomes a commodity like the products of the soil, the surplus seeking a market wherever there is a demand for it. Under our present system we should want none, nor should we have any were it not that Customs dues must be paid in coin, and because of the pledge to pay the interest of the public debt in coin. The yield of precious metals would flow out for the purchase of foreign productions, and leave the United States "hewers of wood and drawers of water," because of wiser legislation on the subject of finance by the nations with whom we have dealings. I am not prepared to say that I can suggest the best legislation to secure the end most heartily commended. It will be a source of great gratification to me to be able to approve any measure of Congress looking effectively toward securing resumption. Unlimited inflation would probably bring about specie payments more speedily than any legislation looking to the redemption of legal tenders in coin, but it would be at the expense of honor. The legal tenders would have no value beyond settling present liabilities, or, properly speaking, repudiating them. They would buy nothing after debts were all settled.

MEASURES PREPARATORY TO RESUMPTION.

There are a few measures which seem to me important in this connection, and which I commend to your earnest consideration:

First—A repeal of so much of the legal-tender act as makes these notes receivable for debts contracted after a date to be fixed in the act itself—say not later than the 1st of January, 1877. We should then have quotations at real values, not fictitious ones. Gold would no longer be at a premium, but currency at a discount. A healthy reaction would set in at once, and with it a desire to make the currency equal to what it purports to be. The merchants, manufacturers, and tradesmen of every calling could do business on a fair margin of profit, the money to be received having an unvarying value. Laborers and all others who work for stipulated pay or salary would receive more for their income, because extra profits would no longer be charged by the capitalist to compensate for the risk of a downward fluctuation in the value of the currency.

Second—That the Secretary of the Treasury be authorized to redeem say not to exceed $2,000,000 monthly of legal-tender notes by issuing in their stead a long bond, bearing interest at the rate of three and sixty-five hundredths per cent. per annum, of denominations ranging from $50 to $1,000 each. This would in time reduce the legal-tender notes to a volume that could be kept afloat without demanding redemption in large sums suddenly.

Third—That additional power be given to the Secretary of the Treasury to accumulate gold for final redemption, either by increasing the revenue, curtailing expenses, or both. It is preferable to do both, and I recommend that a reduction of expenditures be made wherever it can be done without impairing Government obligations or crippling the due execution thereof. One measure for increasing the revenue, and the only one I think of, is the restoration of the duty on tea and coffee. These duties would add probably eighteen millions of dollars to the present amount received from imports, and would in no way increase the prices paid for those articles by the consumers. The articles are the products of countries collecting revenue from exports, and as we, the largest consumers, reduce the duties they proportionally increase them. With this addition to the revenue, many duties now collected, and which give but an insignificant return for the cost of collection might be remitted, and to the direct advantage of consumers at home. I would mention those articles which enter into manufactures of all sorts. All duties paid upon such articles go directly to the cost of the article when manufactured here, and must be paid for by the consumers. These duties not only come from the consumers at home, but act as a protection to foreign manufacturers of the same completed articles in our own and distant markets. I will suggest or mention another subject bearing upon the problem of how to enable the Secretary of the Treasury to accumulate balances. It is to devise some better method of verifying claims against the Government than at present exists through the Court of Claims, especially those claims growing out of the late war. Nothing is more certain than that a very large percentage of the amounts passed and paid are either wholly fraudulent, or are far in excess of the real losses sustained. The large amount of losses proved on good testimony, according to existing laws, by affidavits of fictitious or unscrupulous persons, to have been sustained on small farms and plantations are not only far beyond the possible yield of those places for any one year, but, as every one knows who has experience in tilling the soil, and who has visited the scenes of these spoliations, are in many instances more than the individual claimants were ever worth, including their personal and real estate. The report of the Attorney General, which will be submitted to Congress at an early day, will contain a detailed history of awards made and of claims pending of the class here referred to.

THE ARMY.

The report of the Secretary of War, accompanying this Message, gives a detailed account of the Army operations for the year just passed, of expenses for maintenance, &c., with recommendations for legislation, to which I respectfully invite your attention. To some of these I invite especial attention.

First—The necessity of making $300,000 of the appropriation for the Subsistence Department available before the beginning of the next fiscal year. Without this provision troops at points distant from the supply production must either go without food or existing laws must be violated. It is not attended with cost to the Treasury.

Second—His recommendation for the enactment of a system of annuities for the families of deceased officers by voluntary deductions from the monthly pay of officers. This, again, is not attended with burden upon the Treasury, and would for the future relieve much distress which every old Army officer has witnessed in the past, of officers dying suddenly, or being killed, leaving families

area of about 40,000 square miles in the Territories of Colorado, Utah, and New-Mexico, developing the agricultural and mineral resources and furnishing interesting scientific and topographical details of the region.

THE INDIAN PEACE POLICY.

The method for the treatment of the Indians adopted at the beginning of my first term has been steadily pursued, and with satisfactory and encouraging results. It has been productive of evident improvement in the condition of that race, and will be continued, with only such modifications as further experience may indicate to be necessary.

THE CENTENNIAL EXPOSITION.

The board heretofore appointed to take charge of the articles and materials pertaining to the War and Navy, the Treasury, the Interior, and the Post Office Departments, and the Department of Agriculture, the Smithsonian Institution, and the Commission of Food Fishes, to be contributed, under the legislation of last session, to the International Exhibition to be held at Philadelphia during the Centennial year, 1876, has been diligent in the discharge of the duties which have devolved upon it, and the preparations so far made, with the means at command give assurance that the Governmental contribution will be made one of the marked characteristics of the Exhibition. The board has observed commendable economy in the matter of the erection of buildings for the Governmental exhibit, the expense of which, it is estimated, will not exceed, say $80,000. This amount has been withdrawn, under the law, from the appropriations of five of the principal departments, which leaves some of those departments without sufficient means to render their respective practical exhibits complete and satisfactory. The Exhibition being an international one, and the Government being a voluntary contributor, it is my opinion that its contribution should be of a character in quality and extent to sustain the dignity and credit of so distinguished a contributor. The advantages to the country of a creditable display are, in an international point of view, of the first importance, while an indifferent or discreditable participation by the Government would be humiliating to the patriotic feelings of our people themselves. I commend the estimates of the board for the necessary additional appropriations to the favorable consideration of Congress. The powers of Europe, almost without exception, many of the South American States, and even the more distant Eastern Powers have manifested their friendly sentiment toward the United States and the interests of the world in our progress by taking steps to join with us in celebrating the centennial of the nation, and I strongly recommend that a more national importance be given to this exhibition by such legislation and by such appropriation as will insure its success. Its value in bringing to our shores innumerable useful works of art and skill, the commingling of the citizens of foreign countries and our own, and the interchange of ideas and manufactures will far exceed any pecuniary outlay we may make.

ACCOMPANYING REPORTS.

I transmit herewith the report of the Commissioner of Agriculture, together with the report of the Commissioners of the Board of Audit and the Board of Health of the District of Columbia, to all of which I invite your attention. The Board of Agriculture has accomplished much in disseminating useful knowledge to the agriculturist and also in introducing new and useful productions adapted to our soil and climate, and is worthy of the continued encouragement of the Government. The report of the Commissioner of Education, which accompanies the report of the Secretary of the Interior, shows a gratifying progress in educational matters.

POLYGAMY AND THE IMPORTATION OF CHINESE WOMEN.

In nearly every annual Message that I have had the honor of transmitting to Congress I have called attention to the anomalous, not to say scandalous, condition of affairs existing in the Territory of Utah, and have asked for definite legislation to correct it. That polygamy should exist in a free, enlightened, and Christian country without the power to punish so flagrant a crime against decency and morality, seems preposterous. True, there is no law to sustain this unnatural vice, but what is needed is a law to punish it as a crime, and at the same time to fix the status of the innocent children, the offspring of this system, and of the possibly innocent plural wives. But, as an institution, polygamy should be banished from the land. While this is being done I invite the attention of Congress to another matter, perhaps no less an evil, the importation of Chinese women, but few of whom are brought to our shores to pursue honorable and useful occupations.

PUBLIC LANDS AND TIMBER.

Observations while visiting the Territories of Wyoming, Utah, and Colorado during the past Autumn convinced me that existing laws regulating the disposition of public lands, timber, &c., and probably the mining laws themselves, are very defective, and should be carefully amended at an early day. Territory where cultivation of the soil can only be followed by irrigation, and where this is not practicable the lands can only be used as pasturage and this only where stock can reach water to quench its thirst, cannot be governed by the same laws as to entries as lands every acre of which is an independent estate by itself. Lands must be held in larger quantities to justify the expense of conducting water upon it to make it fruitful, or to justify utilizing it as pasturage. The timber in most of the Territories is principally confined to the mountain regions, which are held for entry in small quantities only, and as mineral lands. This timber is the property of the United States, for the disposal of which there is now no adequate law. The settler must become a consumer of this timber, whether he lives upon the plains or engages in working the mines. Hence every man becomes either a trespasser himself or knowingly a patron of trespassers. My opportunities for observing were not sufficient to justify me in recommending specific legislation on these subjects, but I do recommend that a joint committee of the two houses of Congress, sufficiently large to be divided into subcommittees, be organized to visit all of the mining States and Territories during the coming Summer, and that the committee shall report to Congress at the next session such laws or amendments to laws as it may deem necessary to secure the best interests of the Government and the people of these Territories, who are doing so much for their development. I am sure the citizens occupying the territory described do not wish to be trespassers, nor will they be if legal ways are provided for them to become owners of these actual necessities of their position.

RECAPITULATION OF THE SUGGESTIONS.

As this will be the last annual Message which I shall have the honor of transmitting to Congress before my successor is chosen, I will repeat or recapitulate the questions which I deem of vital importance which should be legislated upon and settled at this session.

First—That the States shall be required to afford the opportunity of a good common school education to every child within their limits.

Second—No sectarian tenets shall ever be taught in any school supported in whole or in part by the State, nation, or by the proceeds of any tax levied upon any community. Make education compulsory so far as to deprive all persons who cannot read and write from becoming voters after the year 1890—disfranchising none, however, on grounds of illiteracy who may be voters at the time this amendment takes effect.

Third—Declare Church and State forever separate and distinct, but each free within its proper sphere; and that all church property shall bear its own proportion of taxation.

Fourth—Drive out licensed immorality, such as polygamy and the importation of women for illegitimate purposes. To recur again to the Centennial year it would seem as though now as we are about to begin the second century of our national existence would be a most fitting time for these reforms.

Fifth—Enact such laws as will insure a speedy return to a sound currency such as will command the respect of the world.

Believing that these views will commend themselves to the great majority of the right-thinking and patriotic citizens of the United States, I submit the rest to Congress.

U. S. GRANT.

EXECUTIVE MANSION, Dec. 7, 1875.

FIRE IN LOUDON, VIRGINIA.

The handsome residence of Col. John W. Fairfax, near Leesburg, Va., was destroyed by fire a few days ago. Col. Fairfax left home on Wednesday morning, locking the door of his room, and leaving the house in charge of two servants, a man and woman. The woman smelled smoke during that day, and examined all the rooms in the house, except the Colonel's, for the cause of it, but without success. About noon Thursday the smoke became visible, and the woman went to the field, where the man was at work, and got him to come to the house and break open the door of the Colonel's room, which was found to be in flames. Aid was summoned from Leesburg, and in a short time half the people of that town were on the spot, and, owing to their exertions, much of the furniture was saved, though the house was entirely destroyed. With the house were burned many valuable relics of olden times, some of which were to have been exhibited at the Philadelphia Centennial next year. The fire is supposed to have resulted from ashes left in the stove in the Colonel's room. The loss is only partially covered by insurance. President Grant was entertained at this house when he visited the Loudon Fair last year.

FINANCIAL AFFAIRS.

SALES AT THE STOCK EXCHANGE—DEC. 7.

SALES BEFORE THE CALL—10 A. M.

$25,000 N. Y. C. 1st R.118	2000 Lake Shore..... 60¼
25,000 N. Y. C. 1st c.122	500 do....... 60⅛
10 Bank State N. Y..105	400 do......s3. 60
500 Erie Railway..s3. 16⅜	600 do....... 60⅛
200 do........ 16¼	1100 do........ 60¼
300 Union Pacific..... 79	2300 do......s3. 60⅛
100 do.......s3. 78	2100 do....... 60⅛
100 do........ 78	500 do......s3 60
200 Mich. Central.... 61⅛	1700 do........ 59⅞
300 do........ 61	2500 do.....s3. 59⅞
500 Kansas & Texas.. 8½	600 do........ 60
100 Western Union.... 76⅛	100 Toledo & Wab.... 5
100 do.......c. 76⅛	100 do....... 4⅞
800 do........ 76¼	100 Ohio & Miss....... 17½
400 do........ 76⅛	300 North-western..... 39¼
5 do........ 75¾	300 do........ 39⅛
200 do......s3. 76	20 North-west. Pref. 55
200 do........ 76	300 do........ 55½
100 N. Y. C. & Hud...106	200 do......s3. 55½
1000 Pacific Mail..... 41¼	100 do........ 55⅜
300 do........ 41⅜	900 St. Paul......... 36⅛
100 do.......c 41⅛	200 St. Paul Pref..... 66½
1000 do........ 41	100 do......s3 66½
500 do......b3. 41	500 Pacific R. of Mo.. 12
900 do........ 40⅞	100 do........ 11⅞
200 do......s10. 40¾	100 do........ 11¾
200 do.......c. 40¾	50 do........ 12
1300 do........ 40¾	200 do........ 11⅞
100 Del., Lack. & W..120¼	100 do........ 11½

GOVERNMENT STOCKS—10:15 AND 11:30 A. M.

$50,000 U. S. 5-20 R., '67.......b. c.118⅞	$5000 5-20 C. C. bds.114⅞
25,000 U. S. 5s, '81. R.......c.117	50,000 U. S. 5-20 C., '65, N...b. c.120¼

FIRST BOARD—10:30 A. M.

$1,000 Va.6s,C.x m.c. 70	200 A. & P. Tel...b.c. 20
4,000 D.ofC.3-65s,b.c 69	100 do........ 19½
10,000 do......b3. 69	20 American Ex.b.c. 60½
1,000 C.&R. I.& P. 7s.110½	300 N.Y.Cen. & H.b.c.106
3,000 N. J. Cen. Co .105½	50 Illinois Cen....s3. 94
4,000 M.& St. P. 1st. LaC. Div...... 99½	25 Mich. Cen.....b.c. 60⅝
	400 L. S. & M. S....b.c. 60
5,000 M.&St.P.C.SFc. 81½	500 do........ 60⅛
5,000 do......s3. 81½	1700 do........ 60¼
2,000 C.&N.W.c.c.g b 84¾	500 do......s3. 60⅜
5,000 Galena & C.1st105	500 do.......c. 60¼
5,000 H. & St. J.8s,C. 79½	200 do........ 60⅛
2,000 do........ 79¾	600 do........ 60¼
3,000 do......b.c. 79⅝	2500 do........ 60⅜
1,000 C. F & Min.1st 83	1000 do........ 60½
7,000 Mich. So. S. F.105¼	1600 do........ 60⅜
3,000 Mich. So. 2d..100⅝	100 do........ 60⅜
10,000 N. Y. C.6s,'83.102	1500 do......b3. 60½
19,000 H.1st 7s,C..s3.113	100 do......b4. 60⅜
9,000 C. Pac. G. bds.106½	900 do........ 60½
18,000 do......b3. 106½	2800 do........ 60⅜
1,000 West. P.bds.c. 97	1200 do......s3. 60¼
2,000 Un.Pac.1st.b3.105	2300 do........ 60⅜
5,000 Union Pac. S.F. 94⅞	1700 do......s3. 60⅜
5,000 P.Ft.W.& C.1st.115	200 C. & P. Gt'.b.c. 90
5,000 Pac.R.of Mo.2d 68	400 Un. Pacific.b.c.c. 78
8,000 Cleve.& P 4th.10 ⅜	100 do........ 78½
1,000 A. & T. H. 1st. 1 7	100 do........ 79
1,000 Great West.2d. 50	300 Chic.&N.W.b.c.b3 39¼
1,000 C.P.1stC.&O.bc 92	200 do........ 39¼
10 Central N. Bank.10 ½	105 do........ 39
5 Fourth N. Bank. 98½	100 C.& N.W.Pref.b c. 55¼
25 do......b.c. 98	100 do.......c. 55¼
50 Hanover Bank.... 85	10 do.......c. 55
50 Merchants' Bank.124	100 do........ 55⅜
20 Bank S. of N. Y..105	300 do......b3. 55½
100 West. Union..b.c. 76	100 do........ 55¼
600 do........ 76⅛	30 do.......c. 54⅞
1000 do......b3. 76¼	20 Cen. R. of N.J.b. .105
1500 do........ 76¼	30 Chic. & R. I...b.c.104⅞
3300 do........ 76⅜	24 do........ 104¾
700 do......s3. 76¼	300 C., M. & St. P...b.c.35⅞
300 do......b3. 76⅜	100 do......s3. 36
100 Pac. Mail.b.c.s10. 40⅝	300 C.,M.& St.P.P..c. 66½
100 do.......c. 40¾	100 do......s3. 65⅞
800 do........ 40¾	600 do........ 65⅝
900 do........ 40⅞	100 do......b 66¼
200 do......s3. 40⅞	600 do........ 66¾
2200 do........ 41	200 Kan. Pacific..b.c. 13
800 do........ 41⅛	300 Del.Lack.& W.b.c.120¼
100 do......s3. 41⅛	5 N.Y.N.H. & H.b.c.141½
200 do........ 41¼	22 do........ 142½
700 do........ 41⅜	25 P.,Ft.W.&C.G.b.c. 99
900 do......b3. 41¼	400 Han. & St Jo.b.c. 21⅛
900 do........ 41⅛	300 Pac. R. of Mo.b.c. 11¾
700 do........ 41	100 do........ 11⅝
100 do.......c. 40⅞	100 do........ 11¾
300 do........ 40⅞	100 Ohio&Miss.b.c.b3. 17½

SALES BEFORE THE CALL—12:30 P. M.

$10,000 Reg. 5s. '81..117	100 Harlem......... 133½
5,000 Un. Pac. 1st..104⅞	300 North-wester..... 39
6,000 Un. Pac. S. F. 94⅜	100 do......b3. 39
10 Bank of America..155	700 Lake Shore...... 60⅜
100 M. L.& M. a. p. s3. 9	100 do........ 60¼
100 A. & P. Tel. s3... 19	100 do........ 60⅛
100 N. Y. C. & H. s3..105⅜	500 do......s3. 60¼
20 do......s3.105⅛	1000 do........ 60¼
900 Western Union.. 76⅞	100 do........ 60⅛
100 do......s3. 76⅜	100 do......s3. 60⅛
300 do........ 76⅜	500 do........ 60⅛
100 do........ 76⅛	300 do........ 60⅛
200 do......b3. 76¼	400 do......b3. 60¼
300 Pacific Mail.... 40¾	500 do........ 60¼
1800 do......b3. 40⅞	100 St. Paul........ 36
500 do........ 40⅞	250 do........ 35⅞
100 do......b3. 41	100 St. Paul Pref..... 66⅜
100 do........ 40⅞	100 do........ 66⅛
100 Michigan Cen..... 61	100 do........ 66¼
73 do........ 61¼	200 Ohio & Miss....c. 17⅜
100 Erie Railway.... 16¼	200 do........ 17⅜
100 do........ 16⅛	200 At. & Pac. pfd.... 3¾
600 do........ 16	

GOVERNMENT STOCKS—2 P. M.

$1,000 U. S. 6s. r. '81.119½	$150,000 U. S. 5-20 C., '65, N........120⅜
50,000 do........119¼	
500 U. S. 6s. c. '81.123⅝	1,500 U. S. 5-20 C., '67........122⅜
10,000 U. S. 6s, Cur..122¼	

SECOND BOARD—1 P. M.

$5,000 Tenn. 6s,n.b.c. 43½	15 United States Ex. 54½
1,000 C.P.1st, c.J.B. 99	700 Erie Railway.b.c. 16
3,000 C.P. 1st, C.&O. 92	500 do........ 15⅞
3,000 H & S. J.8s,C. 79¾	200 Mich. Central.b.c. 61
5,000 Del & H R.,C'54.111	200 L. S.& M. S o.c.s3. 60⅜
5,000 M.& St. P. 1st, L. C. D..b30. 97	500 do........ 60⅛
	2500 do........ 60½
1,000 N. J. C. 1st C..107¾	1000 do........ 60
3,000 Chic. & M.1st.101	1000 do......s3 59⅞
7,000 Am.D.&I.C.7s.101	1000 do........ 59⅞
2,000 B., H. & E. G. 20	200 do......s10. 59¾
1,000 P.,FW.&C.1st 115	1300 do........ 59⅞
5,000 C.S.1st.w I.C. 60	700 do........ 60
1,000 Har. 1st 7s R.113	1000 do........ 59⅞
30,000 U. P. S. F..b.c. 94½	100 Union Pac.o.c b3. 78
50 Del. & H. C....b.c.123¼	100 Chic. & N. W.b.c. 38⅞
20 Spring M. C..b.c. 60	100 C.&N.W.P.b.c.s3. 54⅞
500 West. Un..b.c.s3. 76⅛	100 do........ 54⅞
1000 do........ 76⅛	27 C., C., C. & Ind..... 57¾
100 do......s3. 76¼	200 Cen. R.of N.J.b.c.105⅜
300 do........ 76⅜	300 Chic. M.&St.P.b.c. 35⅞
10 Amer. Ex.b.c.s3. 60½	300 do........ 35⅞
80 do........ 60¾	100 C. M. & St. P. Pf. b.c.s3........ 66⅞
100 Pacific Mail........ 40⅞	100 do........ 66½
2300 do......b.c. 40⅞	6 P., F.W.&C.G.b.c. 98¾
200 do........ 40¾	200 Del., L. & W.....120¼
500 do......s3. 40⅜	200 Ohio & M.b.c s3 17¼
500 do......s3. 40¾	200 Pac. R. of Mo.b.c. 11⅝
100 do......b60. 41	100 do........ 11½
200 do......s3. 40⅞	100 do........ 11⅝
500 do........ 40⅞	

SALES FROM 2:30 TO 3 P. M.

$9,500 U. S. 5-20 C., '67........122⅜	900 Lake Shore........ 60
15,000 U. S. 5s, '81R.117	500 do......b3. 60
10,000 D. of C. 3-65s.. 69¼	100 do......s10. 59¾
10,000 N. W.C.C.G.bs. 84½	2500 do........ 59¾
300 West. Union........ 76⅜	1000 do........ 59⅝
200 do......s3. 76⅜	1500 do........ 59½
200 do........ 76¼	200 Union Pacific........ 77½
400 do........ 76⅛	200 do........ 77¾
400 do........ 76⅛	600 do........ 77
900 do........ 76	100 do........ 76¾
100 Mich Cen.....b3. 60¾	100 do......b3. 77¼
100 Pacific Mail...b3. 40⅞	300 do........ 77
500 do........ 40⅞	200 do........ 76⅞
600 do........ 40¾	200 do........ 75⅞
1100 do........ 40⅝	100 North-wester........ 39
1700 do........ 40½	100 do......s10. 38¾
1400 do........ 40⅜	100 do......b3. 38¾
23 N. Y. C. & Hud...105½	400 N. Western Pref. 55
200 Erie Railway...b3. 16	100 do........ 54⅞
6 do........ 16⅛	100 do........ 55
200 do........ 15⅞	200 do........ 54½
100 St. Paul........ 35⅞	100 Ohio & Miss........ 17¼
300 St. Paul Pref........ 66⅜	100 Han. & St. Jo........ 21
100 do........ 66⅛	200 Pac. R. of Mo........ 11½
125 Del., L. & West...120	1000 Kan. Pac........ 12

TUESDAY, Dec. 7—P. M.

Operations at the Stock Exchange and in the Gold Room were retarded to-day by the general indisposition to trade pending the receipt of intelligence as to the character of the President's Message, more especially in its treatment of the Cuban question. Authentic information in regard to the leading points of the Message were not received on the street until late in the afternoon. The transactions in stocks footed up 123,000 shares, of which 57,000 were in Lake Shore; 27,000 in Pacific Mail, and 15,000 in Western Union. In the early dealings the market was firm in tone, but subsequently a general reaction ensued, the immediate provocation for which was exaggerated reports concerning the illness of a prominent operator, and also the recommendation of the Secretary of the Treasury favoring contraction. Lake Shore, after advancing to 60½, declined to 59½, the closing price. Pacific Mail rose to 41⅜, and afterward declined 1 ⅌ cent. Union Pacific advanced to 79, but in the afternoon touched 76⅝, the closing quotations being 77@77½. In the general list prices closed at a decline of ¼@¾ ⅌ cent. from the highest point. Atlantic and Pacific Telegraph declined from 20 to 19. Harlem advanced to 133½, and New-Jersey Central to 105⅜.

The money market was easy and call loans were made at 4@5 ⅌ cent. throughout the day. The demand from Stock Exchange borrowers continues light, and this adds to the prevailing ease of the market. In discounts the offerings, as usual, were small, and prime names met with ready sale at 6@7 ⅌ cent. The amount of National Bank notes received at Washington for redemption to-day was $400,000.

The foreign advices reported a quiet condition of affairs at London. The Bank of England gained £69,000 sterling on balance, three months' discounts being easier at 2½ ⅌ cent. Consols declined a fraction, and closed at 93¾@93⅞ for money, and at 93⅞@94 for the account. United States Bonds were steady at 103¾ for old 1865s, 109⅜@109½ for 1867s, 105⅝@105¾ for 10-40s, and 104⅝@104¾ for new 5s. The sterling exchange market was firm, and a fair business was done on the basis of $4 84@$4 84½ for long, and $4 87½@$4 88 for demand bills. The gold market lacked animation, and the price ruled at 114¼@114⅜ all day, the final dealings being at 114¼. Cash gold loaned flat and at 1@3 ⅌ cent. interest for carrying.

Government bonds were steady, with the principal business in new 1865s, coupon, at 120¼@120⅜. In railroad bonds an advance of ¼@1 ⅌ cent. in most issues took place at the early board, and the afternoon changes were insignificant. New-York Central firsts sold at 122 for coupon and at 118 for registered. Harlem firsts at 113, and Pittsburg, Fort Wayne & Chicago firsts at 115. State bonds were strong for District Columbia 3-65s and Virginia Consolidated, ex-matured coupons, which sold up to 69¼ and 70 respectively. Tennessee new sold at 43½.

The exports of domestic produce and miscellaneous goods from the port of New-York for the week ending this date amount to $5,166,801, against $4,103,914 for the corresponding week in 1874 and $5,170,061 in 1873. The total exports of produce since Jan. 1, this year, are $238,373,917, against $269,321,960 for the corresponding period in 1874 and $282,349,109 in 1873.

UNITED STATES TREASURY, NEW-YORK, Dec. 7, 1875.

Gold receipts	$397,238 43
Gold payments	529,634 53
Gold balance	42,678,115 17
Currency receipts	298,391 57
Currency payments	580,715 04
Currency balance	40,537,625 14
Customs	371,000

CLOSING QUOTATIONS—DEC. 7.

	Monday.	Tuesday.
American Gold	114⅜	114¼
United States 5s, 1881, coup	117¼	117¼
United States 5-20s, 1867, coup	122⅜	122½
Bills on London	$4 84	$4 84@4 84½
New-York Central	106	105¾
Rock Island	105⅛	104⅞
Pacific Mail	41⅜	40⅜
St. Paul	36⅛	35¾
St. Paul, Preferred	66½	66⅛
Lake Shore	60⅜	59½
North-western	39⅛	38¾
North-western, Preferred	55½	54½
Western Union	76⅛	76
Union Pacific	78½	77
Wabash	5	4⅞
Delaware, Lack. and Western	120	120
New-Jersey Central	105	105
Panama	127	127
Erie	16⅜	15⅞
Ohio	17¼	17¼
C. C. and Indiana Central	4½	4½
Harlem	133	133½

The extreme range of prices in stocks and the number of shares sold are as follows:

	Highest.	Lowest.	No. of Shares.
New-York Central	106	105¾	443
Harlem	133½	131½	100
Erie	16⅜	15⅞	3,100
Lake Shore	60½	59½	57,300
Wabash	5	4⅞	200
North-western	39¼	38¾	2,300
North-western Preferred	55½	54½	2,360
Rock Island	104⅞	104⅞	100
Milwaukee and St. Paul	36⅛	35¾	2,150
Milwaukee and St. P. Pref	66¾	66⅛	2,800
Pittsburg	90	90	250
Del., Lack., and Western	120¼	120	725
New-Jersey Central	105	105	220
Michigan Central	61⅛	60¾	1,000
Union Pacific	79	76⅝	3,500
Hannibal and St. Joseph	21½	21	500
Atlantic and Pacific Pref	3¾	3¾	100
Ohio and Mississippi	17½	17¼	900
Missouri Pacific	12	11½	2,250
Western Union	76⅜	76	14,600
Atlantic and Pacific Tel	20	19	400
Pacific Mail	41⅜	40⅜	26,800
Kansas and Texas	8½	8½	200
Kansas Pacific	12	12	1,200
Total sales			123,393

The following were the closing quotations of Government bonds:

	Bid.	Asked.
United States Currency 6s	122	122⅜
United States 6s, 1881, registered	119¼	119½
United States 6s, 1881, coupons	123⅝	123⅞
United States 5-20s, 1864, registered*	114¾	115
United States 5-20s, 1864, coupons*	114¾	115
United States 5-20s, 1865, registered	115½	116
United States 5-20s, 1865, coupons	115¾	116
United States 5-20s, 1865, n., registered	116¾	117
United States 5-20s, 1865, n., coupons	120¼	120½
United States 5-20s, 1867, registered	118⅞	119⅛
United States 5-20s, 1867, coupons	122⅜	122⅝
United States 5-20s, 1868, registered	118⅞	119⅛
United States 5-20s, 1868, coupons	122⅜	122¾
United States 10-40s, registered	117¼	117⅝
United States 10-40s, coupons	117⅞	118
United States 5s, 1881, registered	116⅞	117⅛
United States 5s, 1881, coupons	117	117½

*Called.

The Sub-Treasury disbursed in coin $20,000 for interest and $194,000 for called bonds.

The following table shows the transactions at the Gold Exchange Bank to-day:

Gold cleared	$23,775,000
Gold balances	805,640
Currency balances	949,850

The following is the Clearing-house statement:

Currency exchanges	$71,385,492
Currency balances	3,995,089
Gold exchanges	4,370,177
Gold balances	679,659

The following were the bids for the various State securities:

Georgia 7s, n. bds...101	N.C.Spec'l T..class 3. 3
Georgia 7s, indorsed. 99	Ohio 6s, '75 ... 102½
Georgia 7s, G'd b'ds. 99¾	Ohio 6s, '86 ... 107
La. 6s, new bonds... 37	South Carolina 6s... 33
La. 6s, new F. Debt. 37	S. C. 6s, Jan. & July. 33
La. 7s, Penitentiary. 37	S. C. 6s, Apr. & Oct. 33
La. 7s, Levee bonds. 37	S. C. Fund'g act, '66. 31½
N. Y. Reg. B. Loan.107	S. C. L. C., '89, J. & J. 32½
N. Y. Coup. B. L'n..107	S. C. L. C., '89, A. & O. 32½
N. Y. 6s, Gold Loan.120	S. C. 7s, '88 ... 34¼
N.C.6s, old, Jan.& Ju. 15	S. C. Non-fund'ble bs. 5
N. C. 6s, Apr. & Oct. 16	Tenn. 6s, old ... 45
N.C.N.C.R.coff J.& J 30	Tenn. 6s, new bs ..n.s. 43
N.C.N.C.R.coff A&O 30	Virginia 6s, old ... 37
N. C. Fund'g act, '66. 9	Va. 6s, new bs., '66.. 38
N. C. Fund'g act, '68. 8	Va. 6s, new bs., '67.. 38¾
N. C. new bs., J. & J. 8	Va. 6s, Consol. bds.. 75
N. C. new bs., A. & O. 8	Va. 6s, ex-matu'd con. 70
N.C.Spec'l T., class 1. 3¼	Dis. of Col'a 3 65s, 1924. 68½

And the following for Railway mortgages:

Alb. & S. 1st bds....113	C. Falls & Min 1st.. 81
Alb. & S. 2d bds....105	Ind., B. & W. 1st.... 27
Bos., H. & Erie 1st. 29⅜	Ind., B. & W. 2d.... 10
B., H. & Erie Guar. 19¾	Mich. So. 7 ⅌ ct. 2d.100⅝
Ches. & Ohio 6s 1st.. 33¾	M. So. N.I.S.F. 7 ⅌ ct. 105¼
Ches. & Ohio ex. c... 24	Cleve. & Tol. S. F...106
Joliet & Chicago 1st.112	Cleve. & Tol. N. bds..102
Lou. & Mo. 1st g..... 92	C., P. & A. O. bds..103¾
C., B. & Q 8 p. c. 1st.116	C., P. & A. N. bds...101½
C., B. & Q con. 7s...109⅝	Det., Mon.& Tol.bds.101½
C., R. I. & P. 1st 7s..110½	Buffalo&Erie N. bds.100
C., R.I.& P.S.F.d.6s '95 98¼	Buf. & State Line 7s.102
C. R. of N. J. 1st n...115	Lake Shore Div. bds.101½
C. R. of N. J. 1st c...107¾	Lake Shore C. R.1st.101½
C. R. of N. J. con....105½	Mar. & Cin. 1st.......100½
Lehigh & W. B. c.g. 96	M. C. 1st 8s 1882 S.F.114
Am. D. & Imp. bds...101	N. Y. Cen. 6s, 1883..101½
M.&St.P. 1s. 8s P.D.111	N. Y. Cen. 6s, 1887..103½
M.&St.P.2 7 3-10 P.D 93	N. Y. Cen. 6s, Sub'n.100
M.&St.P.1 7s G.R.D 90	N. Y. C. & H. 1st C.121
M.&St.P.1 7s G.R.D 91	Hud. R.7s 2d S.F.,'85.112¾
M.& St.P 1st LaC. D. 96¾	Harlem 1st 7s, C.....112⅞
M.&St.P.1st I.&M.D. 85	Harlem 1st 7s, R.....117⅞
M. & St. P. 1st I. & D. 80	Ohio&Miss. Con.S.F. 93
M. & St. P.1st H.&D. 80	Ohio & Miss. Con.... 93
M.&St.P.1st C. & M. 87½	Ohio & Miss. 2d Con. 68
M. & St. P. C. S. F.. 81½	C. Pac., San Jo. B'h. 89¾
M. & St. Paul 2d.... 105	C. Pac., Cal.&Or. 1st. 91¾
Chic. & N. W. S. F..105	C. Pac., S. A. bds...110
C. & N. W. Int. bds.100¾	C. Pac., L. G. bds... 99
C. & N. W. Cons.bds. 98½	Western Pac. bds... 97
C. & N. W. Ex.. bds. 90	Union Pac. 1st......104⅞
Chic. & N. W. 1st.....100⅛	Union Pac. L. G. 7s. 100
C. & N. W. C. G. b'ds 84⅝	Union Pac. S. F.... 94⅞
Gal. & Chic. Ex'n..105	South Pac. of Mo.... 54
Peninsula 1st, Conv. 98⅛	Pac. of Mo. 1st...... 82½
Chic. & Mil. 1st......100	Pac. of Mo. 2d...... 67
Win. & St. P. 1st.... 77	Pac. 7s, g'd by Mo..102¾
Win & St. P. 2d..... 55	P., Ft. W. & C. 1st..114½
C., C. C. & Ind. 1st..105	P., Ft. W. & C. 3d...102
Del., Lack. & W. 2d.110	Cl. & P. Con. S. F...105¾
Morris & Essex 1st..115	Cl. & P. 4th, S. F...102⅜
Morris & Essex 2d..109	Col. C. & Ind. 1st.... 49
Mor. & Es. B., 1900...103	St. L. & I. M. 1st.... 92
Mor & Es. Construc.101¼	St. L. & I. M. 2d.... 50
Mor. & Es. 7s, '71...106	Alton & T. H. 1st...106
Mor. & Es. 1st, C.G..105	Alton & T. H. 2d, Pf 85
Erie 1st, Extended..103¼	Tol. & W. 1st, Ex.... 78
Erie 2d 7s, 1879..... 101¼	T.&W.1st, St.L. Div. 57½
Erie 3d 7s, 1883.... 93	T. & W. 1st......... 48
Erie 4th 7s, 1880..... 91¾	T. & W. Con. Con.... 25
Erie 5th 7s, 1888..... 91	Han. & N. 1st.......... 29
Long Dock Bonds....100¼	Gt. West. 1st, '88.... 77½
B., N.Y. & E. 1st,'77. 82	Gt. West. 2d, '93..... 50
B., N.Y. & E. L. bds. 82	Ill. & So. Iowa 1st... 30
Han. & St. Jo. 8s, C.. 79½	Lafay., Bl. & M. 1st. 62

And the following for City Bank shares:

America	153	Merchants'	123½
Chatham	140	Metropolitan	130
Chemical	1600	Nassau	103
City	300	New-York	132½
Commerce	123	New-York County	230
Corn Exchange	133	Ninth National	80
First National	200	Phenix	100
Fulton	150	Republic	85
Gold Exchange	119½	Shoe and Leather	151
Hanover	85	State of New-York	104½
Imp. and Traders'	197	Union	140
Irving	125		

PHILADELPHIA STOCK PRICES—DEC. 7.

Telegraphed to Messrs. Randolph, Bickley & Co.

	Bid.	Asked
City 6s, new	106¼	106⅜
Camden and Amboy Railroad	134	134¾
Pennsylvania Railroad	51⅛	51¼
Philadelphia and Reading Railroad	55⅜	55½
Lehigh Valley Railroad	62⅝	62¾
Catawissa Railroad, Preferred	43¾	44
Philadelphia and Erie Railroad	19⅞	20
Northern Central Railroad	33	33¼
Lehigh Navigation	50⅛	50¼

A dividend of *Four ⅌ cent.* upon the capital stock of the New-York and Harlem Railroad Company will be paid by the New-York Central and Hudson River Railroad Company, lessee, at the office of the latter, on the 3d day of January next.

The earnings of the St. Louis, Kansas City, and Northern Railway are reported as follows:

November, 1875	$230,626 48
November, 1874	251,176 21
Decrease November, 1875	$21,549 73
Jan. 1 to Nov. 30, 1875	$2,367,025 48
Jan. 1 to Nov. 30, 1874	2,337,060 25
Increase in 1875	$29,965 23

BANKING AND FINANCIAL.

☞ CHESAPEAKE AND OHIO RAILROAD.—Holders of the first mortgage Six per Cent. Gold Bonds of the Chesapeake and Ohio Railroad Company are notified that by sending their address to the committee, at the office of Perkins, Livingston Post & Co., No. 39 Liberty st., a copy of the plan of reorganization will be forwarded to them.

C. L. PERKINS,
JESSE HOYT,
L. H. MEYER,
Committee of First Mortgage Bondholders.

NEW-YORK, Dec. 2, 1875.

COMMERCIAL AFFAIRS.

NEW-YORK, Tuesday, Dec. 7, 1875.

The receipts of the principal kinds of Produce since our last have been as follows:

Bees-wax, pks	1	Lard-oil, bbls	55
Beans, bbls	834	Lead, pigs	350
B. W. Flour, bags	50	Sugar, bbls	464
Cotton, bales	4,386	Oil-cake, pks	3,761
Copper, bbls	68	Beef, pks	391
Dried Fruit, pks	16	Pork, pks	2,974
Eggs, bbls	894	Cut-meats, pks	3,215
Flour, bbls	18,941	Lard, tcs	1,824
Meal, bbls	705	Lard, kegs	7
Meal, bags	2,575	Dressed Hogs, No.	36
Wheat, bushels	112,300	Butter, pks	5,808
Corn, bushels	40,800	Cheese, pks	13,158
Oats, bushels	38,370	Starch, pks	1,000
Rye, bushels	400	Stearine, pks	30
Malt, bushels	3,554	Silk, pks	487
Peas, bushels	3,204	Rice, pks	21
Barley, bushels	5,000	Rice-chaff, bags	231
Oat-meal, bbls	50	Peas, pks	728
Flax-seed, bags	100	Tallow, pks	133
Grease, pks	6	Tobacco, hhds	104
Hemp, bales	23	Tobacco, pks	97
Hops, bales	290	Wool, bales	292
Hides, bales	1,325	Whisky, bbls	187
Leather, sides	46,801		

ASHES—Have been inactive since our last at $5@$5 50 for Pots, and $7 for Pearls, ⅌ 100 ℔.

BEES-WAX—A fair inquiry has been noted for Yellow at from 31c.@33c. ⅌ ℔.

COFFEE—The duty question was the main topic of discussion. No invoices were reported sold. Market dull; quotations generally as in our last.

COTTON—Has been quoted 1-16c. ⅌ ℔ higher for early delivery, with a fairly active demand noted, mainly for export....Ordinary quoted at 10 15-16c.; Low Middling, 12¾c.@13c.; Middling, 13 3-16c.@13⅜c....Sales were officially reported, for prompt delivery, of 3,573 bales, (of which 1,291 bales were on last evening,) including 2,677 bales to shippers, 796 bales to spinners, and 100 bales to speculators....The movements for forward delivery have been more active, and the market has been quoted 1-16c.@⅛c. ⅌ ℔. stronger. Sales have been reported since our last of 19,400 bales, (of which 3,400 bales were on last evening, and 16,000 bales to-day,) with 1,300 bales on the calls, on the basis of Middling, with December options closing at 13 7-32c.@13¼c.; January, 13 5-16c.@13 11-32c.; February, 13 15-32c.@13½c.; March, 13 11-16c.; April, 13 29-32c.@13 15-16c.; May, 14 3-32c.@14⅛c.; June, 14 9-32c.@14 5-16c.; July, 14 7-16c.@14½c.; August, 14 17-32c.@14 19-32c. The receipts at this port to-day were 4,386 bales and at all the shipping ports were 28,902 bales, against 25,654 bales same day last week, and thus far this week 94,536 bales, against 86,454 bales same time last week. The receipts at all the shipping ports since Sept. 1, 1875, have been 1,684,82[illegible] bales, against 1,540,797 bales the corresponding time in the preceding Cotton year....Consolidated exports (three days) to Great Britain from all the shipping ports, 11,754 bales; to the Continent, 25,632 bales....Stock in New-York to-day, 106,663 bales, consolidated stock at the ports, 630,500 bales.

FLOUR AND MEAL—A livelier business has been reported in State and Western Flour at about steady rates. The main inquiry has been for shipping Extras in lines, for the English markets; City mill product for the West Indies and South America, and good to choice Extras, for bakers' use, on the basis of our quotations. Family brands have been in rather moderate request at the ruling figures. Superfine offered more freely and depressed in price on a restricted call. Sales have been reported since our last of 23,500 bbls. of all grades, including unsound lots, at $4 50@$5 75, mainly at $4 75@$5; very inferior to choice No. 2 Flour, $3 60@$4 25; poor to choice Superfine and Western at $4 35@$4 75, chiefly at $4 50@$4 65; inferior to choice Extra State, $4 85@$5 35, mainly at $5@$5 25; choice to fancy do., $5 35@$5 85, mainly at $5 40@$5 65; City Mills Extra, $5 ...@$6 60, chiefly at $6@$6 50; poor to very choice shipping Extra Western at $4 85@$5 35; round-hoop Ohio at $4 85@$5 35 for small lots and lines; very poor to very choice Minnesota Extras, plain, $5 15@$7, mainly at $5 75@$6 25, and patent at $6 60@$9 50, chiefly at $6 90@$7 35; Western trade and family Extra, spring Wheat stock, $5 40@$7; fair to very choice Western trade and family Extra, Red and Amber (Winter) Wheat stock, at $5 40@$7; Western White do. Extras, $5 65@$8 40; St. Louis Extras, $5 65@$8 75, with very fancy do., at higher figures; Extra Genesee, $5 90@$7 ⅌ bbl....Included in the sales have been 13,700 bbls. shipping stock, mainly State and City Mill Extras, on the basis of our quotations, of which were 1,000 bbls. choice Extra State, here, and 2,000 bbls. do. to arrive soon, (all one brand,) at $5 40 ⅌ bbl....Southern Flour has been moderately dealt in, at about previous figures....Sales have been reported since our last of 1,170 bbls., in lots, at $4 75@$4 85 for inferior to choice Superfine, $5@$6 60 for very poor to choice Shipping Extras, and $6 65@$8 75 for ordinary to very choice trade and family extras....Rye Flour has been quoted steady, on, however, a restricted business. We quote it from $4 25@$5 30 for poor to choice Superfine. Sales, 300 bbls, chiefly at $5@$5 25 for Superfine. Corn-meal has been rather more sought after, within the range of from $3 15@$3 65 for poor to very choice Yellow Western; $3 15@$3 60 for White do.; $3 30@$3 65 for Jersey and Pennsylvania, and $3 90@$4 for Brandywine, from dock and delivered. Sales have been reported of equal to 1,500 bbls....Corn-meal, in bags, in light demand at $1 20@$1 70 ⅌ 100 ℔....Buckwheat Flour moderately sought after, and quoted from $2 10@$2 60 for poor to fancy State, and $2 35@$2 65 for Pennsylvania, ⅌ 100 ℔.

FRUIT—A moderately active movement has been reported at generally steady rates. Sales, 2,500 bxs. Layer Raisins at $2 80, 3,000 bxs. loose at $3@$3 20, 4,000 half bxs. Valencia do. at 10½c., 300 lots Currants at 7c.; 900 bags French Walnuts, 250 cases Figs, 100 bags Naples Walnuts, and 100 bags Grenoble Walnuts on private terms; the latter closing at 14c.@14½c. Also, 80 casks Turkey Prunes at 5⅞c.

GRAIN—Business in Spring Wheat has been more active, and prices of prime have been quoted about steady. The demand has been, in good part, for milling purposes. The main feature of the dealings was the unusual activity in prime No. 2 Milwaukee Spring, in store and afloat, mostly in store. Winter Wheat has been without important alteration as to values, on, however, a lighter movement. Sales have been reported, since our last, of 174,000 bushels at $1 25 for prime No. 2 Milwaukee Spring, in store; $1 26@$1 26¾ for do., afloat; $1 35, in part, for No. 1 Milwaukee do., in store; $1 15 for No. 3 Milwaukee do. afloat; $1 12 for No. 3 Chicago do. do.; $1 15@$1 18 for Mixed Spring; $1 07@$1 23 for ungraded Spring, car lots; $1 01@$1 03 for Rejected Spring; $1 40 for choice Amber State, (500 bushels,) in store; $1 10@$1 24 for very poor to prime Red Western, and up to $1 26 for choice do....Corn has been more freely dealt in at an advance of 1c. ⅌ bushel. The demand has been mostly for prime old Mixed Western, afloat and in store, closing strong at the improvement. Sales have been reported of 133,000 bushels at 74½c.@75c. for sailing vessel Mixed Western, closing firmly at 75c. for prime afloat; 73½c.@74c., (nominally) for steamer do., afloat; 75c.@75½c. for High Mixed Western, car lots; 74½c.@75½c for Yellow Western; 62c.@71c. for very damp to prime dry new Mixed Western, mainly at 66c.@69c., afloat; 67c.@72c. for new Yellow Western; 72c for new and Mixed Western, afloat, and 74c.@75c. for old White Western, in store....Rye quiet at former prices; 1,000 bushels prime State sold at 95c ⅌ bushel....Barley has been offered with reserve and has been again quoted higher, but business has been quiet, the advanced prices asked checking operations. Sales have been reported of 20,000 bushels strictly choice Canada West at $1 35; 10,000 bushels prime two-rowed State, to arrive, at $1; and 2,300 bushels very good, do., here, at 95c. ⅌ bushel....Malt, Peas, Buckwheat, and Seeds, without important alteration....Oats have been in moderate request at about previous prices, with sales reported of 53,000 bushels at 49½c. for prime Mixed Milwaukee, (15,000 bushels,) with this price reported bid at the close, and 50c. asked; 44c.@49c. for poor to prime Mixed Western, car lots, chiefly at 45c.@46c. for inferior Chicago; 47c.@52c. for poor to prime White Western; 46c.@49c. for Mixed State, mostly at 47½c.@4[illegible]½c. for car lots, and 49c.@52c. for fair to prime White State....Hay, Straw, and Feed about as quoted in our last.

GUNNY BAGS AND BAGGING—Of Domestic Cloth, 1,000 rolls sold at 12¼c., closing at 12½c. Market otherwise dull.

HEMP, &c.—Of Manila Hemp 500 bales sold at 7½c., gold, ⅌ ℔.; market for Hemp quiet....Jute Butts have been purchased to the extent of 4,000 bales, to arrive, part at 2⅞c., gold, and 3c., currency, and 300 bales, on spot, 3 5-16c., currency.

HIDES—Have been in moderate demand at unchanged prices, with sales of 8,500 California, 5,300 Montevideo, 900 City Slaughter, and 95 bales Calcutta Buffalo on private terms.

METALS—Ingot Copper has been in good request at full prices; sales, 150,000 ℔. at 23⅜c.@23½c. ⅌ ℔....Scotch Pig Iron held firmly but inactive. Of American Pig Iron, further sales of 2,000 tons No. 1 were made at $23@$24, and 950 tons Forge at $15 50@$19. Other kinds of Iron quiet and as last quoted....Lead, Spelter, and Zinc unchanged....Of Tin Plates, 800 bxs. Coke sold at $6 37½@$6 50, now quoted at $6 50@$6 75, gold. Pig Tin as last quoted.

MOLASSES—New-Orleans, new crop, has been offered reservedly, and has been held firmly, within the range of 57c.@62c. for good to choice, up to 64c.@65c. for very fancy on a fair demand. Sales, 290 bbls., mostly to arrive, within our range....Other kinds generally dull on the basis of late quotations.

NAVAL STORES—Resin has been in limited demand, within the range of $1 70@$1 80 for Strained to good Strained; $1 90@$2 for No. 2; $2 25@$3 37½ for No. 1; $3 75@$7 for Pale to Extra Pale and Window Glass ⅌ 280 ℔. Sales, 100 bbls. Strained at $1 70; 200 bbls. Mixed at $1 80@$2 87½; and 325 bbls. fine at $3@$4 50....Tar dull, demand at $2 12½@$2 25 ⅌ bbl....City Pitch at $2@$2 12½....Spirits of Turpentine has been in moderate request, with merchantable for prompt delivery quoted at 37c. ⅌ gallon. Sales, 75 bbls. at this rate. Also, 50 bbls., New-York pkgs., at 38c. ⅌ gallon.

OILS—Whale, Sperm, and hard Oils have been inactive, yet quoted steady. Linseed has been less sought after, but held with firmness. Menhaden Cotton-seed, and Red Oils comparatively quiet within our previous range. Most other kinds dull....We quote: Crude Whale, 65c.@70c.; Unbleached Whale, 72c.@74c.; Bleached do., 75c.@80c.; Crude Sperm, $1 50; Unbleached Sperm, $1 77½@$1 80; Bleached Sperm, $1 82½@$1 85; Lard-oil, $1 02½@$1 10, for fair to strictly prime, and 80c.@92½c. for No 1; Red Oil, 65c.@70c.; Saponified do., 65c.@70c.; Linseed-oil, 62c.@63c., in cks. and bbls.; Olive-oil, $1 17½@$1 22½, in cks. and bbls.; Menhaden, 42c.@46c.; Bleached do., 53c.@55c.; Crude Cotton-seed, 52½c.@55c.; Yellow do., 58c.@60c.; Refined Yellow, 60c.@62c., and White, 62½c.@65c.; Paraffine, 25c.@30c.; Palm-oil, 8¼c.@9c.; Resin-oil, 15c.@21c.; Tallow-oil, 87½c.@92½c.; Cod, 55c.@65c.; Neatsfoot, 80c.@$1 15; Rape-seed Oil, $1 10@$1 20; Cocoanut, 11c.@13½c.

PETROLEUM—Crude has been in very moderate request, on the basis of 6⅞c.@7c., in bulk, and at 10¼c.@10½c., in shipping order, for early delivery....Refined has been in light demand, with early delivery quoted at 12⅝c., showing less firmness....Refined, in cases, 16½c.@19c....Naphtha at 9½c. for City....Refined Petroleum, at Philadelphia, early delivery, quoted at 12⅛c.; sales, 4,000 bbls....At Baltimore, Refined, for early delivery, at 12c.@12⅛c. ⅌ gallon.

PROVISIONS—A light trade has been reported in Pork at easier and drooping prices. Sales for early delivery have been reported of 250 bbls. new Western Mess, in lots, at $21 90@$22, closing at $21 90 asked....Western Prime Mess quoted at $20, with City quoted at $22 50; Extra Prime, $16@$16 50....And for forward delivery, Western Mess inactive, with sales of 750 bbls., seller December, $21 20@$21 25, closing at $21 20, with February option quoted at $20 65@$20 75 ⅌ bbl....Dressed Hogs have been in quite moderate demand, with City quoted at 9c.@9⅛c. for heavy to very light....Cut-meats have been very slow of sale, as a rule, at easier and irregular rates. Sales have been reported of 40,000 ℔. Pickled Bellies, in bulk, at 10⅜c.@12¼c. and sundry small lots of City bulk stock within the previous range. Also, 35 bxs. Rib Bellies at 11⅝c. ⅌ ℔....Bacon has been tending downward on a very moderate inquiry. City Long Clear, 11c.; Western do. at 10⅝c. Sales, 150 bxs. City Long Clear, in lots, at the quoted rate, also 250 bxs. Western Long and Short Clear, prompt delivery, at 10⅜c....Western Long and Short Clear, December and January delivery, quoted at 10⅝c., and Short Clear, same delivery, at 11⅛c....Sales have been reported of 500 bxs. Long and Short Clear, for Western delivery, on private terms, quoted at 10c. ⅌ ℔....Lard has been quoted 1-16c.@⅛c. higher, with a freer movement noted....Of Western Steam, for early delivery, sales have been reported of 1,050 tcs. new choice at 12 15-16c.@13c....And for forward delivery, of Western Steam, 1,750 tcs., seller December, at 12⅞c.@13c., closing at 13c.; 3,500 tcs., seller January, at 13c.@13⅛c., closing at 13 1-16@13⅛c.; 750 tcs., seller February, at 13⅜c.@13 3-16c., with March quoted at 13 5-16c. ⅌ ℔....And of City Lard, 400 tcs. Steam and Kettle at 12⅞c.@13c., and 300 tcs. No. 1 at 12½c....And of Refined Lard, sales have been reported of small lots for the Continent at 13¼c.@13⅜c., and 150 tcs., for the West Indies, at 12⅝c. ⅌ ℔....And, for Western delivery, 500 tcs. Western Steam at 12⅛c. ⅌ ℔....Beef has been quiet at unchanged prices. We quote new at $12 50 for Extra and $11 50 for Plain Mess; $16 50@$17 for Packet ⅌ bbl.; sales, 165 bbls....And Tierce Beef thus: Prime Mess $23; India Mess, $25; City Extra Indian Mess, $32@$32 50. Sales, 50 tcs....Beef Hams more active at $22@$23 for Western. Sales, 500 bbls....Butter, Cheese, and Eggs, essentially as quoted in our last....Tallow has been fairly active and quoted firm, with sales of 175,000 ℔. good to prime at 9⅝c.@9¾c., with choice City held at 9⅞c. Also, 82 bbls. at 8¾c., and 40,000 ℔. Soap stock at 8½c.@8¾c. ⅌ ℔....Stearine very quiet, with prime Western, in tcs., quoted at 13c., asked; choice City, in hhds., at 13¼c.@13⅜c. ⅌ ℔.

SUGARS—Raw have been in quite moderate supply and strong in price, but not active. Refiners have been operating less freely. Sales have been made to-day of 481 hhds. and 5,350 bags, including 225 hhds. good Refining Cuba at 8½c.; 53 hhds. very common do. at 7½c.; 5,350 bags Rio Grande, (Brazil,) new crop, on private terms, and 203 hhds. Melado at 5⅞c.@6¼c. ⅌ ℔. We now quote: Fair Refining Cuba at 8¼c.; good do. at 8½c.; prime do. at 8⅝c.; fair to very choice Grocery, 8⅝c.@9¼c.; No. 12 Clayed stock, at 8¾c.@8⅞c.; Centrifugal stock at 8 9-16c.@9⅜c.; Manila bags, 7½c.@8c.; Molasses Sugar, 7c.@8c.; Melado, 5c.@6½c....Refined Sugars have been in active demand, in good part for export, (partly for South America,) with Crushed quoted firm at 10⅞c.@11c.; Powdered at 10½c.; Granulated at 10½c.; Cut Loaf at 11½c.; A's at 9⅞c.@10⅛c.; Yellow at 8½c.@9⅜c., ⅌ ℔.

TEAS—Have been in fair demand at steady rates. Sales, 2,000 half-chests Green, 1,500 half-chests Japan, and 1,200 half chests Oolong, on private terms.

TOBACCO—Has been comparatively quiet at previous prices, with sales reported since our last of 150 hhds. Kentucky Leaf at 7c.@17c.; 100 cases 1874 New-York and 50 cases 1873 Ohio Seed Leaf on private terms; 100 cases sundry growths at 7c.@35c.; and 400 bales Havana at 88c.@$1 15 ⅌ ℔.

WHISKY—Advanced to $1 17 ⅌ gallon; sales, 300 bbls.

WOOL—The movements have been moderate in most kinds, and indicative of no important changes in prices. Manufacturers have been purchasing chiefly to meet pressing wants. Sales have been reported since our last of equal to 78,000 ℔. Domestic Fleece, part at 45c.@48c.; 3,000 ℔. washed at 50c.; 10,000 ℔. Nevada at 28c.; 73,000 ℔. California Fall, part at 17c.@23c.; 35,000 ℔. California Spring on private terms; 63 bales and 35,000 ℔. Cape, part at 36c. ⅌ ℔.

FREIGHTS—The market has been less active since our last, business in both the berth and chartering line having been checked by the much firmer views of ship-owners and the scant offering of accommodation, for early use. The demand was good, chiefly from the Grain, Petroleum, and Cotton interests, but the bids were not generally satisfactory. More call was noted for room for Refined Sugar, partly for South America. The West India trade was slow, and the Coal trade, also comparatively tame....For Liverpool the engagements reported since our last have been, by sail, 1,500 bales Cotton at 11-32d. ⅌ ℔, as it runs; 45,000 bushels Grain at 9d. ⅌ bushel, and, by steam, 1,600 bales Cotton, mainly at 7-16d. ⅌ ℔.; 12,000 bushels Grain on private terms, quoted at about 10½d. ⅌ standard bushel; 400 bbls. Sugar and 7,500 Staves on private terms, and small lots of Provisions within the range of 50s.@55s. ⅌ ton; and by steam from New-Orleans, (reported thence,) 2,000 bales Cotton on private terms, quoted at ⅝d. ⅌ ℔.; also a British ship, 1,192 tons, placed on the berth hence, for general cargo; an American brig, 426 tons, hence, with about 2,500 bbls. Refined Petroleum at 5s. 6d. ⅌ bbl.; a German bark, (to arrive,) with about 1,400 bales Cotton, from Charleston, reported at 5-16d., (with option of the Continent direct,) and if to the Swedish Baltic, 9-16d.; a Norwegian ship, 634 tons, with Cotton, from Mobile or New-Orleans, reported at ⅝d., with option of the Continent, or, if to the Baltic, at 11-16d. ⅌ ℔....For London, by sail, 2,000 bbls. Flour at 3s. 3d. ⅌ bbl.; 1,600 bushels Grain at 9½d. ⅌ bushel; 1,000 bbls. Petroleum on private terms; and, by steam, Grain room was in request, and quoted nominally at 10½d. ⅌ standard bushel, on which basis equal to about 32,000 bushels Wheat were engaged some days since (as already reported) for a British steamship, 1,319 tons net, first placed on the berth for general cargo. Also, a German bark, 843 tons, hence with about 5,200 bbls. Refined Petroleum at 5s. 3d. ⅌ bbl., free of consignment commission....For Glasgow, by steam, 400 pkgs. Provisions and 500 pkgs. Oil-cake on private terms....For Exeter a Norwegian bark, 385 tons, hence, with about 2,100 bbl. Naphtha at 6s. 6d. ⅌ bbl....For Cork and orders, a British bark, 597 tons, with about 4,000 quarters Grain, from Baltimore, at 7s. 9d.; another bark with about 4,200 quarters do., from do., at 7s. 9d.; an Austrian brig, 489 tons, with about 2,500 quarters do., from Philadelphia, at 7s. 6d. ⅌ quarter; a German bark, with Naval Stores, from Wilmington, reported at 4s. 6d.@4s. 9d....For Havre or Bordeaux, a British brig, 467 tons, hence, with about 3,300 bbls. Crude Petroleum, at 5s. 6d. ⅌ bbl....For Havre, direct, three ships, with Cotton, from New-Orleans, reported at 1 3-16c. ⅌ ℔....For Antwerp, by steam, 150 pkgs. Bacon, part at 50s.; 20 tons Leather, at 75s.@80s. ⅌ ton; 15 cases Tobacco at 30s., also, reported, a bark, with about 4,000 bbls. Refined Petroleum, from Philadelphia, at 5s. 9d. ⅌ bbl....For Bremen, a ship, with Cotton, from New-Orleans, at 21-32d. ⅌ ℔....For Hamburg, by steam, 500 tcs. Lard, at 2 75 reichmarks; 67 pkgs. Clocks, at 90 reichmarks....For Rotterdam by steam, a small lot of Tobacco, in hhds., at 50s....For Rouen, a ship, with Cotton, from New-Orleans, reported at 1⅛c. ⅌ ℔....For Oporto, an American bark, 424 tons, hence, with equal to about 2,500 quarters Grain, in bags, at 21c. ⅌ bushel....For Marseilles, a Swedish bark, 418 tons, hence, with about 2,600 bbls. Refined Petroleum, at 6s. ⅌ bbl....For Genoa, a ship, with Cotton, from New-Orleans, reported at 1 5-16c. ⅌ ℔....For Buenos Ayres, a Swedish bark, 418 tons, hence, with Refined Sugar, reported at $1 30 ⅌ bbl....For the north side of Cuba, an American brig, 366 tons, out and back to Baltimore, reported at $5 for Sugar, $4 for Melado, and $3 for Molasses; and an American schooner, 334 tons, out and back to Philadelphia, at $5, $4 25, and $3 25....For San Francisco, an American ship, 1,208 tons, with general cargo, from Boston, on private terms....For Baltimore, an American brig, 416 tons, with Salt, from Turk's Island, at 6c. ⅌ bushel....For Philadelphia, a schooner, 321 tons, with Lumber, from St. Mary, and another, with do., from Brunswick, at $5.

LIVE STOCK MARKETS.

BUFFALO, Dec. 7.—Cattle receipts to-day, 1,513 head, making the total supply for the week thus far 8,007 head or 471 cars, of which 235 cars were through consignments, the balance on sale here, against 334 cars for the same time last week—a difference in the receipts for the week thus far of 137 cars more—and 361 cars for the same week last year; the market for the week opened dull, but was more active late to-day; the quality of stock offering averages better than last week, there being a comparatively small amount of common trashy stock; some fine lots of shipping stock were on sale; the prices range for mediums to best offerings Shipping fall ¼c. off, and some lots ⅜c. off last week's rates; common butchers' stock weak at last week's prices, and ⅛c.@¼c. off on some lots; only a fair attendance of purchasers, Eastern dealers buying slowly; 2,000 head disposed of, about one-half for shipping; sales of Ohio Steers, ranging from 957, 1,203, 1,256 to 1,297 ℔., at $4 37½@$4 50@$5@$5 15@$5 45; Indiana Steers, ranging from 1,040, 1,148 to 1,302 ℔., at $4 40@$5@$5 15; Illinois Steers ranging from 1,148, 1,269, 1,325 to 1,378 ℔., at $5@$5 25@$5 50@$5 70; Michigan Steers, averaging 990 ℔., at $4; Texas Steers, ranging from 1,165 to 1,177 ℔., at $4 50. Cows and Heifers from $3 25@$4 50. Sheep and Lambs—Receipts to-day 2,200 head, making the total supply for the week thus far 11,200 head, against 8,800 head for the same time last week, and 8,200 head for the same week last year; the market opened active, with a good attendance of all classes of purchasers; the quality was about on an average with those of last week's offerings; the prices on some lots were at full last week's rates, while the majority of sales were made at an advance equal to ¼c., sales of about 8,000 head of Sheep and 1,000 head of Canada Lambs for the week thus far, the majority of transactions in Sheep were made as soon as they arrived; 3,000 head were bought for the Brighton butcher trade. We quote Michigan Sheep, ranging from 84 to 87 ℔., at $5 10; 80 ℔. at $4 95; 89 ℔. at $5 25; 75 ℔. at $4@$4 80; Feeders, averaging 89 ℔., at $5 40; Ohio Sheep, averaging 92 ℔., at $5 30; 84 ℔. at $4 87½; extra, 87 ℔., at $5 50; Indiana Sheep, averaging 90 ℔., at $5 25; 115 ℔. $6; common, averaging 89 ℔., at $4 75; 75 ℔. at $4 60; 87 ℔. at $4 87½; Illinois Sheep, ranging from 90 to 95 ℔., at $5; Wisconsin Sheep, averaging 85 ℔., at $4 87½; 100 head at $5 50; Canada Lambs, extra, averaging 87 ℔., at $7 12½; one lot of very fine, averaging 85 ℔., at $7 25; Canada Sheep, $5 50@$6 25 for fair to extra quality; about 10 cars of the fresh arrivals remain unsold. Hogs—Receipts to-day 2,200 head, making the total supply for the week thus far 11,200 head, against 8,800 head for the same time last week, and 8,200 head for the same week last year. The market for the week thus far has been only moderately active; Yorkers and good quality light-weight Hogs in fair demand, while no lots of good heavy Hogs have been offered. Sales for the week thus far have been 70 cars, mostly light Hogs for Eastern trade. Fully 40 cars remain in the yards unsold. We quote Yorkers at $6 95@$7, while some common lots had only $6 75 offered for them; heavy Hogs, $7@$7 12½. Some few good straight lots would bring $7 75.

WATERTOWN, Mass., Dec. 7.—Beef Cattle—Receipts, 2,261 head; butchers offered 10c. ⅌ ℔. as the highest bid, a decline of ½c. from last week, and this difference ran through the different grades of Beef Cattle; the few young store Cattle only selling at last week's rates. The weakness of the market is owing to the large supply of heavy Western and Northern stock. There was an increase in the demand, but the supply was larger than the requirements, and prices were consequently ½c. ⅌ ℔. lower on all grades with the exception noted above. Sheep and Lambs—Receipts, 4,410 head. There were more fine flocks of Sheep than noticed last week; one flock, all Lambs, very choice, sold at 7c. ⅌ ℔.; the outside quotable rates were 6½c.@6¾c.; market was quicker, and prices advanced ¼c. ⅌ ℔. as compared with last sales; sales in lots at $2@$3 25 each; extra, $3 75@$6 75.

CHICAGO, Ill., Dec. 7.—Cattle—Receipts, 2,000 head; market dull, weather unfavorable; but few sales made of good shipping Cattle at $4 60@$4 75; Stockers, $2 75@$3 75; shipments, 600 head. Hogs—Receipts, 16,000 head; market active and 5c.@10c. higher; sales, Packers at $6 70@$6 85; Bacon grades, $6 85@$6 90; Philadelphias, $7 25@$7 50; shipments, 2,400 head. Sheep—Receipts, 1,000 head; market active; sales at $3@$6 62½ for common to extra fancy.

ST. LOUIS, Dec. 7.—Cattle dull and lower; sales of good to choice native Steers at $5 12½@$6; medium to fair, $3 50@$4 75; common, $3@$3 25; Stockers, $2 25@$3 25; Feeders, $3 85@$4; good to choice Texans, $3 25@$3 90; medium to fair, $2 50@$3; common, $2 25@$2 50; receipts, 830 head. Hogs lower; moderately active; sales of Yorkers at $6 35@$6 60; packing, $6 60@$6 80; extra, $6 90; receipts, 3,050 head.

THE STATE OF TRADE.

CHICAGO, Ill., Dec. 7.—Flour quiet and weak. Wheat active and higher; No. 1 Spring, $1 03; No. 2 do., 90⅜c., spot and December; $1 00⅛, January; $1 09¼, May; No. 3 do., 85⅞c.; Rejected, 70c. Corn—Demand active, and prices have advanced; No. 2 Mixed, 47¾c., spot; 47¼c., December; 44½c., January; 44⅜c., February. Oats quiet, but firm and higher; No. 2, 30⅝c., spot; 30⅝c. bid December; 30½c. January; 34½c. May. Rye quiet but firm; No. 2 67½c. Barley active and higher; No. 2 Fall, 86¾c.@87c., December. Pork, $19 05@$19 10 spot or December; $19 30@$19 35, January. Lard quoted at $12 22½@$12 25, spot or December; $12 30 January. Bulk Meats steady; Shoulders, five to ten days in salt, 7c.; Short Rib Middles, 10c.; Short Clear Middles, 10¼c. Whisky steady and firm at $1 11. Receipts—Flour, 13,000 bbls.; Wheat, 135,000 bushels; Corn, 30,000 bushels; Oats, 19,000 bushels; Barley, 13,000 bushels; Rye, 3,000 bushels. Shipments—Flour, 7,000 bbls.; Wheat, 18,000 bushels; Corn, 13,000 bushels; Oats, 15,000 bushels; Barley, 1,000 bushels; Rye, 400 bushels. At the afternoon call of the board—Wheat firm at $1 01⅜, January; $1 02¾@$1 02⅞, February. Corn firmer and held higher at 47¾c. December; 44¾c. January. Oats firm at 30¼c., cash or December; 30½c. January. Pork quiet and a shade higher at $19 15@$19 17½, cash and December; $20@$20 05 January; $20 40 February. Lard quiet and unchanged.

TOLEDO, Ohio, Dec. 7.—Flour—Demand fair and market firm. Wheat firmer; held higher; No. 3 White Wabash, $1 20; No. 1 White Michigan, $1 26; Amber Michigan, spot and seller December, $1 17; seller February, $1 21½; No. 2 Amber Michigan, 96c.; No. 2 Red Winter, $1 21½; No 3 Red, $1 01; Rejected, 87½c. Corn steady, with a moderate demand; High Mixed, 56c. for old; 49c. for new; seller December, 49½c.; seller January, 49¼c.; Low Mixed, 55c.; new, 48c.; no grade, 54c.; damaged new, 42½c. Oats inactive; No. 2, spot and seller December, 35c.; rejected, 31c. Clover steady, with a moderate demand at $7 25. Dressed Hogs steady, with a moderate demand at $8 25. Receipts—14,000 bushels Wheat, 30,000 bushels Corn, 3,000 bushels Oats. Shipments—300 bbls. Flour, 2,000 bushels Wheat, 27,000 bushels Corn, 10,000 bushels Oats.

MILWAUKEE, Wis., Dec. 7.—Flour dull but unchanged. Wheat firm; No. 1 Milwaukee, $1 05¾; do., hard, $1 10; No. 2 Milwaukee, $1 01¼; seller January, $1 03; seller February, $1 04¾; No. 3 do., 86c. Corn—Demand fair, and prices have advanced; No. 2, 48c. Oats—Demand fair, and prices have advanced; No. 2, 31½c. Barley buoyant and higher; No. 2 Spring, cash, 99c.; seller December and January, 97¾c. Rye strong and higher; No. 1, 71c. Provisions weak and neglected. Mess Pork, $19. Prime Lard, 12¼c.@12¾c.; Sweet Pickled Hams, 10½c.@11c. Dry-salted Meats—Shoulders, 6⅞c., loose. Receipts—Flour, 6,000 bbls.; Wheat, 119,000 bushels. Shipments—Flour, 13,000 bbls.; Wheat, 15,000 bushels.

CINCINNATI, Ohio, Dec. 7.—Flour steady and unchanged. Wheat—Demand fair and market firm; choice Red, $1 25@$1 30. Corn easier; new, 47c.@49c. Oats steady and firm, at 30c.@44c. Barley quiet and unchanged. Rye easier at 76c.@78c. Pork—No transactions. Lard steady, with a fair demand; Steam, 12½c., spot; 12⅞c.@13c., seller March; Kettle, 13c.@13¼c. Bulk Meats dull, but unchanged. Bacon—No transactions. Green Meats quiet, but firm; Shoulders, 7⅛c.; Sides, 10⅛c. Hogs—Demand light, but holders firm; common, $6 50@$6 75; fair to good Packing, $6 90@$7 15; choice Heavy, $7 30@$7 35; receipts, 4,166 head, with 7,500 head from yesterday; shipments, none. Whisky steady and firm at $1 09. Butter quiet and unchanged.

BALTIMORE, Md., Dec. 7.—Cotton a shade firmer; Low Middling, 12¾c.@12⅞c. Flour quiet, steady, and unchanged. Wheat—Southern firm; Western dull; No. 2 Western Red, $1 32; Pennsylvania Red, $1 38@$1 39; Maryland Red, $1 10@$1 43. Corn—Southern quiet; Western dull and lower; Southern White, old, 68c.@70c.; new, 50c.@65c.; Southern Yellow, old, 70c.; new, 55c.@60c.; Western mixed, old, 67c.@68½c.; new, 65½@66c. Oats dull and nominal. Rye quiet and steady at 73c.@85c. Hay steady and unchanged. Provisions unchanged. Mess Pork, new, $22 50. Lard steady; Crude 13¼c.; Refined, 14c. Butter active, firm, and unchanged. Petroleum nominally unchanged. Coffee quiet and nominal. Whisky dull but steady at $1 16½@$1 17.

PHILADELPHIA, Dec. 7.—Fine Wool active and firm; medium and Combing scarce; supply moderate; tone of the market strong; Ohio, Pennsylvania, and West Virginia, XX and above, 46c.@49c.; X, 46c.@47½c.; medium, 50c.@51c.; coarse, 46c.@49c.; New-York, Michigan, Indiana, and Western, fine, 40c.@43c.; medium, 49c.@52c.; coarse, 45c.@49c.; Combing, washed, 58c.@62c.; do. unwashed, 42½c.; Canada Combing, 63c.; fine unwashed, 30c.@32c.; coarse and medium, unwashed, 35c.@37½c.; tub-washed, 49c.@55c.; Colorado, washed, 25c.@28c.; do. unwashed, 22c.@25c.; extra and Merino, pulled, 40c.@42c.; No. 1 and super, pulled, 38c.@42c.; Texas, fine and medium, 22c.@23c.; Texas, coarse, 21c.@22½c.

BUFFALO, Dec. 7.—Lake receipts—Flour, 6,200 bbls.; Wheat, 66,000 bushels; Corn, 30,000 bushels; Barley, 2,000 bushels. Railroad receipts—Flour, 6,100 bbls.; Wheat, 13,000 bushels; Corn, 23,000 bushels; Oats, 21,000 bushels—all through shipments. Flour dull and unchanged. Wheat inactive; entirely nominal. Corn dull and firm; sales, 2,000 bushels No. 2 Mixed Western at 65c. Oats—No. 2 Western offered at 40c.; no sales. Rye—Milwaukee offered at 80c.; no sales. Barley inactive; holders firm; nominally 95c.@$1 15, according to quality. Beans and Peas quiet and unchanged. Pork dull at $21 50 for Heavy Mess. Lard dull at 13½c. Highwines nominally $1 15.

ST. LOUIS, Mo., Dec. 7.—Flour dull but unchanged. Wheat dull for cash; firmer for futures; No. 2 Fall, $1 39@$1 40 old, cash; $1 46 January; $1 52, February. Corn irregular and higher at 42½c.@46c., cash; 40⅞c.@41c., January. Oats higher at 34c.@34¾c. Barley and Rye quiet and unchanged. Whisky quiet and unchanged at $1 12. Pork lower; sales of small lots at $20. Bulk Meats dull but unchanged. Green Meats nominal. Bacon firm; Shoulders, 10c.; Clear Rib Sides, 13c.; Clear Sides, 13¼c. Lard dull at 12c.

OSWEGO, N. Y., Dec. 7.—Flour unchanged. Sales, 1,800 bbls. Wheat steady. Sales, extra white Michigan, $1 55. Corn quiet at 70c.@71c. Barley firm; sales, 10,000 bushels No. 2 Canada at $1 15; 1,000 bushels No. 1 do. at $1 18; 9,700 bushels No. 2 Bay, on private terms; 1,800 bushels two-rowed Canada at $1. Corn-meal—$30 for Bolted; $29 for Unbolted, ⅌ ton. Millfeed—Shorts, $17@$18 50; Shipstuffs, $19@$21; Middlings, $25@$27 ⅌ ton. Lake receipts—35,000 bushels Wheat.

NEW-ORLEANS, La., Dec. 7.—Hay dull and lower; Prime, $20@$23; Choice, $24@$25. Pork dull; now held at $22 25; old at $23. Market for other articles unchanged. Exchange—New-York sight, ¼ discount; Sterling, $5 46½@$5 47½ for Commercial; $5 51½@$5 52 for Bank. Gold, 114⅜.

ALBANY, N. Y., Dec. 7.—No movement in Wheat, Rye, or Corn. Oats nominally 40c.@52c. for the whole range. Barley higher and in brisk demand, with sales of 35 cars Canada, by sample on private terms. Malt steady.

MEMPHIS, Tenn., Dec. 7.—Flour dull and unchanged. Corn—Demand good at full prices; No. 2 Mixed, 49c.@50c. Pork full at $21 75. Lard and Bulk-meats quiet and unchanged.

WILMINGTON, N. C., Dec. 7.—Spirits Turpentine steady at 33½c. Tar steady at $1 70. Resin quiet at $1 42½ for strained.

THE COTTON MARKETS.

BALTIMORE, Dec. 7.—Cotton firm; Middling, 12¾c.@12⅞c.; Low Middling, 12½c.; Good Ordinary, 12c.; net receipts, 111 bales; gross 558 bales; exports to Great Britain, 1,726 bales; coastwise, 220 bales; sales, 565 bales; spinners, 100 bales; stock, 11,476 bales.

GALVESTON, Dec. 7.—Cotton firm; Middling, 12½c.; Low Middling, 12c.; Good Ordinary, 11⅛c.; net receipts, 2,083 bales; gross, 2,118 bales; exports, to Great Britain, 2,332 bales; coastwise, 408 bales; sales, 4,452 bales; stock, 89,746 bales.

NEW-ORLEANS, Dec. 7.—Cotton steady; Middling, 12½c.; Low Middling, 11¾c.; Good Ordinary, 10⅞c.; net receipts, 11,783 bales; gross, 12,026 bales; exports to the Continent, 1,575 bales; sales, 10,500 bales; stock 217,605 bales.

ST. LOUIS, Dec. 7.—Cotton higher for high grades; Middling, 12 7-16c.; Low Middling, 12 3-16c.; Good Ordinary, 11 5-16c.; net receipts, 1,114 bales; shipments, 1,260 bales; sales, 345 bales; stock, 13,455 bales.

MOBILE, Dec. 7.—Cotton firmer; Middling, 12⅛c.@12¼c.; Low Middling, 11¾c.; Good Ordinary, 10¾c.@10⅞c.; net receipts, 2,215 bales; exports coastwise, 358 bales; sales, 4,200 bales; stock, 48,335 bales.

BOSTON, Dec. 7.—Cotton quiet; Middling, 13¼c.; Low Middling, 13c.; Good Ordinary, 12¼c.; net receipts, 372 bales; gross, 664 bales; sales, 109 bales; stock, 7,567 bales.

CHARLESTON, Dec. 7.—Cotton firm; Middling, 12¾c.; Low Middling, 12⅜c.; Good Ordinary, 11¾c.; net receipts, 2,882 bales; sales, 1,500 bales; stock, 61,565 bales.

WILMINGTON, Dec. 7.—Cotton steady; Middling, 12½c.; Low Middling, 12¼c.; Good Ordinary nominal; net receipts, 2,563 bales; sales, 350 bales; stock, 5,749 bales.

SAVANNAH, Dec. 7.—Cotton firm; Middling, 12⅝c.; Low Middling, 12⅛c.; Good Ordinary, 11½c.; net receipts, 3,682 bales; sales, 1,665 bales; stock, 73,533 bales.

NORFOLK, Va., Dec. 7.—Cotton firmer; Middling, 12⅝c.; net receipts, 2,263 bales; exports coastwise, 2,454 bales; sales, 832 bales; stock, 1,581 bales.

PHILADELPHIA, Dec. 7.—Cotton firm; Middling, 13⅜c.; Low Middling, 12¾c.; Good Ordinary, 12¼c.; net receipts, 25 bales; gross, 401 bales.

MEMPHIS, Dec. 7.—Cotton firm; Middling, 12⅜c.; receipts, 2,220 bales; shipments, 2,304 bales; sales, 2,000 bales; stock, 46,559 bales.

FOREIGN MARKETS.

LONDON, Dec. 7—12:30 P. M.—The rate of discount in the open market for three months' bills is 2½ ⅌ cent., which is ½ ⅌ cent below the Bank of England rate. Consols, 93 13-16 for money, and 94 for the account. United States bonds, 1867s, 109½.

1 P. M.—Consols, 93 15-16 for money, and 94 1-16 for the account.

2:30 P. M.—Consols, 93 13-16 for money, and 94 for the account.

3:30 P. M.—The amount of bullion gone into the Bank of England on balance to-day is £69,000. Consols, 93 13-16 for money, and 93 15-16 for the account.

4 P. M.—Paris advices quote Rentes at 66f. 62½c.

LIVERPOOL, Dec. 7—12:30 P. M.—Cotton—The market is firm; Middling Uplands, 6⅞d.; Middling Orleans, 7 3-16d. The sales are estimated at 10,000 bales, including 2,000 bales for speculation and export. Receipts 22,500 bales, of which 16,800 were American. Cotton to arrive 1-32d. dearer. Sales of Middling Uplands, Low Middling clause, shipped December and January (per sail,) at 6 13-16d. Breadstuffs—The receipts of Wheat for the past three days have been 26,000 quarters, no American.

1 P. M.—Cotton—The sales have exceeded the estimates and were 12,000 bales, including 3,000 bales for speculation and export. Sales of Middling Uplands, Low Middling clause, March and April delivery, at 6 13-16d.

2:30 P. M.—Cotton—Sales of Middling Uplands, Low Middling clause, shipped January and February, (per sail,) at 6⅞d. Breadstuffs—The market is quiet and steady, except for Corn, which is firmer; Corn, 34s. 3d.@34s. 9d. ⅌ quarter for Mixed Western.

3:30 P. M.—Cotton—Of the sales to-day 6,400 bales were American. Sales of Middling Uplands, Low Middling clause, December delivery, at 6 13-16d.

4 P. M.—Cotton—Sales of Middling Uplands, Low Middling clause, February and March delivery, at 6 13-16d.

5:30 P. M.—Trade Report—The market for Yarns and Fabrics at Manchester is quiet, but unchanged. Provisions—Bacon, 55s. 6d. ⅌ cwt. for Long Clear Middles.

LONDON, Dec. 7—3:30 P. M.—Refined Petroleum, 11¾d.@12d. ⅌ gallon.

5:30 P. M.—Tallow, 52s. 6d. ⅌ cwt.

Evening.—Linseed Oil opened at 25s.@25s. 3d., and closed at 25s. ⅌ cwt. Spirits of Turpentine, 25s. 3d.@25s. 6d. ⅌ cwt.

ANTWERP, Dec. 7.—Petroleum, 29¼f. for fine Pale American.

PERILS OF BUFFALO HUNTING.

SUFFERINGS OF A PARTY IN COLORADO—A YOUNG MAN FROZEN TO DEATH ON THE PLAINS.

The Golden (Col.) *City Transcript*, of Wednesday, 1st inst., gives the details of the sufferings of a party of buffalo hunters from Golden, and the death by freezing of one of their number. The party consisted of R. W. Chinn, William Dougherty, William Oxnam, Charles Postgate, James Lewis, H. H. Stebbins, and his two younger brothers, Frederick and Frank. They left Golden three weeks ago, with two teams and several extra horses, and proceeded to Nicholson's ranch, on the Platte, about 150 miles below Denver. The weather being very inclement, they halted at Nicholson's four days. The weather in the meantime having moderated, they were joined by the owner of the ranch, and the party proceeded to the hunting ground, at a place called "The Holes," twenty-two miles from the Platte, where they made their camp. After hunting, with poor success, for several days, the Stebbins party and Mr. Nicholson, on Nov. 29, started to return home, leaving the others to pursue the chase.

On the same day Oxnam and Dougherty started out to look for buffalo. Shortly afterward Postgate and young Lewis left camp for the same purpose, taking one of the horses, and leaving Chinn in charge of their things. About noon the two parties met, and in the afternoon a buffalo was killed, and while they were stripping off its hide a terrific wind and snow-storm came up from the east. The party then started, as they supposed, in the direction of the camp, but night overtook them, rendering the situation more dreadful. They were in the open prairie, exposed to the pitiless blast, which was blowing the snow in blinding clouds, making the finding of the camp an impossibility, particularly as they were in doubt as to its direction. Concluding that it would be better to remain stationary until daylight than run the risk of further bewilderment, they tied their horses to the buffalo hams, stacked their arms, and tried to keep themselves warm by walking and running in a circle about the hams. They were all without overcoats or blankets, and of course suffered fearfully.

At about 3 o'clock, the storm having abated somewhat, Oxnam started to find the camp, reaching it at daybreak in a state of exhaustion. He discovered that the camps were separated by about three miles. Mr. Chinn, who had been left in charge of the main camp, mounted a horse, and, leading another one, started on Oxnam's back trail to rescue his bewildered comrades. He took some extra clothing, blankets, and a quantity of food. He soon found the place where the party had spent the previous night. The guns, meats, &c., were there, partly covered with snow, but none of the party were in sight. He took their trail, and, by riding rapidly, soon came up with them, they having taken a direction leading directly away from camp. Young Postgate was found in an entirely helpless condition, young Lewis not much better, but still able to walk. Mr. Dougherty was about a mile in advance of them, in fair condition, though suffering severely. As soon as possible Postgate was placed upon a horse, but, as he was nearly lifeless, they were obliged to lay him across the saddle, and hold him in that position. Dougherty was placed upon the other horse, but young Lewis was so nearly frozen that Mr. Chinn did not dare to allow him to ride. He was compelled to seize the tail of one of the horses to aid his progress, and in this way camp was reached. Here every appliance was used to resuscitate young Postgate, but to no purpose. He breathed his last a few minutes after camp was reached. The body of the deceased was taken care of as tenderly as possible by his companions, who broke camp shortly after his death, and reached Nicholson's ranch about 12 o'clock Sunday night.

The party arrived at Golden last Saturday night with the remains of young Postgate, who was about nineteen years of age, and very much respected in the community where he lived. Every member of the party is more or less frozen, but their injuries are probably not permanent.

LOST ON THE PLAINS.

A CHILD EIGHTEEN HOURS AMONG WOLVES.

Correspondence of the Denver News.

PLATTEVILLE, Colorado Territory, Nov. 29, 1875.

On Saturday evening last our town was startled by the report that a little girl, aged about nine years, a twin daughter of a Mr. Sutherland, who recently moved into the neighborhood, was lost on the plains. It appears that the child accompanied her father in search of cattle, and when about two miles out they found some calves, one of which had a bell attached to its neck. The cows not being in sight, the father directed the child to follow the calves, which he supposed would go directly home, while he went in search of the cows. It was then 4:30 P. M. At about 6 o'clock the father returned home, and was alarmed to learn that his little daughter had not come in, but was all the while supposed by its mother to be with the father. The alarm was given to the people in the village and twenty or more persons went out and scoured the country for six or eight hours in every direction, but without success, though some of them were out until 4 o'clock next morning, and two, one a boy of seventeen, having themselves been lost, did not reach home until 8 o'clock Sunday morning. On Sunday some forty men and boys on horseback and at least twenty on foot went out, notwithstanding the extreme cold, wet wind, but after hunting all day returned unsuccessful. Again on Monday morning men from every direction were on the hunt, and in the most systematic manner examined a wide strip of country, from the Platte to near the Box Elder, and were still looking, headed toward home, when a signal gun was heard by which all knew the child had been found. It appears the little one followed the calves for a time, but, as they did not go toward home, she became conscious she was lost. At first she says she wandered around; but, hearing the wolves growling around her, she started in a straight course, which took her to the Box Elder, and, without knowing what direction she was taking, she followed the bed of the creek until daylight. At that time she saw trees on the Platte, and started for them, arriving at the ranch of Mr. John Beebe, about four miles below Evans, at 10 o'clock Sunday morning, having traveled constantly for eighteen hours, and probably a distance of not less than twenty-five miles. When asked if she was not frightened, she said no. She said the wolves kept close to her heels and snapped at her feet; but that her mother told her that if she was good the Lord would always take care of her, and so she knew the wolves would not hurt her, because God wouldn't let them. After being kept at the house of Mr. Beebe until the following day, Monday, she was brought home as sound and fresh as though she had only taken a short walk of ten or twelve miles.

COLLEGE EMBEZZLEMENT.

A telegram from Ann Arbor, Mich., to the Chicago *Inter-Ocean* of the 4th inst. says: "On the 2d inst. there appeared an announcement that there was a defalcation in the financial management of the chemical laboratory of the University of Michigan, and that an under official of the Laboratory was the defaulter. The matter was investigated in this city late last night, and Prof. Douglas, Director of the chemical laboratory, made a statement charging that Prof. Preston B. Rose, Assistant Professor in the laboratory, had, during the last five years, been embezzling the funds of the university. The news created intense excitement in this city. Prof. Rose says the charges are false in every particular, and calls for an investigation. The amount missing, Prof. Rose says, is about three thousand dollars, while Douglas claims it to be nearly five thousand dollars. The vouchers missing cannot be accounted for by Dr. Rose, but he says the money has been paid over by him. Rose has turned over all his property to the university to cover any deficiencies they may find, but has received a contract calling for the return of his property when he satisfies the university officials of his innocence. Dr. Rose was one of the most popular Professors in the university, a prominent member of the Methodist Church, and there are very few people in Ann Arbor who are willing to believe that he is guilty. He was appointed Assistant Professor in the laboratory in 1865, and has ever since held that position. It would be a hard blow to the university to lose his services at this time."

A LINCOLN STORY.

The Washington correspondent of the Chicago *Journal* writes: "At the time of the Chicago Convention of 1864, Mr. Lincoln being already a candidate for re-election, he awaited the news with great interest. When intelligence came of the nomination of McClellan, he remarked: 'Well, they have put up a strong man. "Little Mac" is a good fellow, and popular, and I don't know but what they can elect him. However, what the Democracy don't know about blundering is not worth knowing, so we will wait for further news.' Presently the platform came. Lincoln read it, and said: 'There, friends, I told you so. We're elected.'"

A PETITION TO THE PRESIDENT.

The Irwinton (Ga.) *Southerner* says that a negro woman, the wife of a man who was sent by Judge Bartlett to the chain gang for shooting another negro, got some one to write to President Grant to release her husband from bondage. The letter was answered, and the President directed the Secretary to inform her that he had no jurisdiction over the State of Georgia, and referred her to Gov. Smith. It is asserted that there are thousands of negroes in Georgia who really believe that the President or Congress has the power to protect them from punishment for crime committed in that State.

CAPTURED AN EAGLE.

The Hinesville (Ga.) *Gazette* says that not long since Mrs. W. J. Warnell, of Liberty County, that State, saw an eagle catch a chicken. She ran to drive the eagle away, but upon her approach it turned and made an attack upon her. It became entangled by its claws in her dress, seeing which Mrs. W. E. Warnell ran to her assistance, and by repeated blows from a stick put an end to the existence of the eagle. It was an unusually large eagle, and had committed repeated depredations upon the poultry of Mrs. Warnell and her neighbors.

PRINTING CLOTHS MARKET.

PROVIDENCE, Dec. 7.—Printing Cloths unchanged.

ORDERS OF CHIVALRY.

PRESENT NUMBER AND STANDING.

THE BRITISH ORDER OF THE GARTER MOST HIGHLY PRIZED—PLACE AND HISTORY OF THE "BATH"—FRANCE'S LEGION OF HONOR—THE GOLDEN FLEECE, BLACK EAGLE OF PRUSSIA, AND THE PERSIAN LION AND SUN.

Even to the stanchly democratic mind of the *pur et simple* American there is something highly attractive about the various so-called orders of chivalry which the crowned heads of the Old World delight to preserve in name and ceremonial—though the reality of most of them have passed away centuries ago—and which, in their shadowy semblance, have a certain puissance which even the crusades did not give to the old and extinct orders of knighthood. The more nominal orders of the nineteenth century are more valuable in the eyes of those who belong to them because the opportunities of their attainment are so comparatively rare. In the good old days of knight-errantry, any gallant youth might aspire to the golden spurs. Noble birth, in making the profession of arms incumbent, made him a presumptive candidate for the much-sought distinction. The number of squires was subject to no limitation, and any squire might earn his spurs if he could. But in our times chances for the display of personal prowess are but slight, while many of the most coveted orders of knighthood are restricted as to numbers—the Order of the Garter, for instance. Whenever there is a "vacant Garter" at her Majesty's disposal, all the leading nobility of England and half the crowned heads of Europe are in a flutter of expectation. The Duke of Wellington was a member of no less than eleven of the principal orders of Europe, including the Garter, and he set the highest value on each and every one of them. In this country we have no such distinctions; but we have studied the romance and poetry of the days of chivalry, we have been thrilled with the prowess and wondrous knightly achievements of the crusaders, and, by nature, we applaud all who succeed in placing themselves in the foremost rank. Hence, though we have no order of knighthood, we can appreciate the reasons why such honors are so highly prized by those who have received them, and respect the recipients themselves, for the invariably potent reasons for which their distinctions have been conferred upon them.

Of the one hundred and twenty-seven orders of chivalry still in vogue, nearly all have had varying fortunes; sometimes falling almost into oblivion, having their statutes altered, their organizations modified or enlarged, and again coming into favor with the occupant of the throne after being forgotten for generations. It will be seen that many sovereigns have a choice of decorations to give away; but it is the general practice to hold one or more in reserve. It will strike some readers as remarkable that such rulers as the Sultan of Turkey, the Shah of Persia, and the Bey of Tunis should dispense such honors, considering that they were originated to reward and encourage those who fought under the banner of the cross. In the following list of orders many are of modern creation. Others belong to countries which have been absorbed in the various changes which have come over the map of Europe in the last fifteen or twenty years; but, in many such cases, the exiled sovereign still exercises the right to confer chivalric honors, and many who received them from him while he yet occupied his throne are still alive and still wear their orders on occasion. Indeed, this is done as ostentatiously as possible by the adherents of fallen houses. They seem to regard it as one of the consolations of exile.

ORDERS OF CHIVALRY STILL IN EXISTENCE.

Anhalt	1	Lucca	2
Austria	10	Oldenburg	1
Baden	3	Parma	1
Bavaria	9	Netherlands	3
Belgium	1	Persia	1
Brazil	6	Portugal	6
Brunswick	1	Prussia	10
Denmark	2	Russia	9
Two Sicilies	5	Sardinia	4
Spain	12	Saxony	4
Roman States	6	Saxe Altenburg	1
France	1	Saxe Weimar	1
Great Britain	5	Sweden	6
Greece	1	Tuscany	3
Hanover	2	Tunis	1
Hesse Cassel	1	Turkey	2
Hesse, Electoral	1	Wurtemburg	3
Hesse, Grand Ducal	2		
Total			127

Of all the orders of chivalry none is so highly prized as the British Order of the Garter. It is not only a very old one, but its honors are so few, and the circle among whom they are distributed is so restricted, that they are the more eagerly sought for by those who are, or who may consider they are, eligible candidates for them. Only twenty-five persons can be possessed of the much-coveted "blue ribbon" at the same time, and they are always selected either from the highest of the British nobility or from the royal houses of Continental Europe. The Order of the Garter was created by Edward III., in the year 1350, and is popularly supposed to have owed its origin to an incident which, beginning in vexation and ridicule, and ending in a right royal display of gallantry, occurred at one of the court balls. It is claimed by some writers that the story is only a pretty fable, and that Edward established the order to commemorate his victory of the battle of Cressy. They may be correct; but those people who are not iconoclasts will be inclined to cling to the more romantic version. Two others of the royal orders of Great Britain are of a somewhat similar character, and, in their way, as eagerly sought for—the Order of the Thistle and the Order of St. Patrick. The first is given only to the highest of the Scotch and the second to the highest of the Irish nobility; the second order, however, is of much more recent creation. The Order of the Thistle or St. Andrew, the patron saint of Scotland, was instituted in the year 1440 by James II. of Scotland; but during the troublous times which preceded and followed the death of Mary Queen of Scots, the order was lost sight of, and remained in abeyance till James II. of England re-established it. The revolution of 1685 again threw a cloud over the Order of the Thistle, but Queen Anne, desirous of conciliating the Scotch nobility, and drawing their loyalty from the Pretender's cause to her own throne, again established the order in 1703. Actuated by the same motives as his predecessor, George I. solemnly confirmed the acts of Queen Anne, and from that day to this the Order of the Thistle has been dear to the heart of the bluest blood of Scotland. The order of St. Patrick was created by George III. in 1783, also from political motives. By such a compliment he hoped to rally round him those of the Irish nobility who were wavering in their allegiance, and to do a little something toward mitigating the discontent and disloyalty of the great mass of the Irish people. Since the union of Great Britain and Ireland the reigning Sovereign has always been the chief and the Lord Lieutenant the Grand Master of the order. There is only one class of the Knights of St. Patrick, and all are Irish nobles.

Of the other two orders of Great Britain, that of the Bath, and that of the Order of St. Michael and St. George, the former is the one now generally given to those who distinguished themselves in the naval or military service of the Queen. It is also, but more rarely, conferred on distinguished civilians. Like the Order of the Garter, the Order of the Bath has a pleasing legend connected with its creation. The story goes that, one day in the year 1399, two unfortunate widows implored the protection of King Henry IV., while that monarch was enjoying a bath. The King, on hearing of the matter, immediately left the bath and, having dressed himself, repaired to the presence chamber to give audience to the widows. As he passed through the crowd of attendant courtiers he said to them: "Gentlemen, the performance of my duties as King must take precedence of my pleasures." To impress more fully this rebuke upon the minds of his courtiers, he at once instituted an order of knighthood and styled it the Order of the Bath. Those writers who deny the truth of this story, among whom is Froissart, carry the institution of the Order of the Bath back as far as the first Crusade. For three centuries it was the practice of the Kings and Queens of England to create a number of Knights of the Bath in honor of their own coronation. Charles II. was the last to avail himself of this privilege, and sixty-eight Knights were created in his honor. During the reigns of James II., William III., and Mary and Anne, the order was neglected and fell into desuetude. It was, however, revived by George I., in 1725, and it was enlarged and its importance greatly increased by George III., in 1815. The order now consists of three classes—Knights Grand Cross, Knights Commanders, and Knights Companions. The two first ranks can only be conferred on Major Generals in the Army and Rear Admirals in the Navy, and to attain the first it is imperative to be already a member of the second. No naval or military officer can receive the dignity of even the third and lowest rank unless he is in possession of a medal of reward for valor or has been specially mentioned for merit in the dispatches of his commanding officer. In the case of civilians, the honors of the Bath are bestowed with still greater economy, the number of civilian Knights Grand Cross being restricted to twelve. There is only one other order emanating from the Sovereign of Great Britain. The order of the Star of India was instituted by Queen Victoria as the head of the Imperial Government of India to commemorate the suppression of the Indian mutiny. The honors of the Star of India are to be confined to native princes conspicuous for their loyalty and good government, and to those of her Majesty's officers who may make themselves conspicuous for their bravery or administrative talents.

France, with all her glorious memories of the battle field, possesses but one order—that of the Legion of Honor. The great revolution swept away all orders as it did all titles. Napoleon, however, was far too shrewd a general not to know the value of such rewards in stimulating the *esprit de corps* of an army. He established the order of the Legion of Honor by Imperial decree, and to make it the more valuable he forbade anybody to wear the decoration of any other order, even when conferred by a foreign Government which was, for the time being, his ally. He also introduced a novelty into the order—the clause enacting that the doing of anything the penalty of which was the forfeiture of the rights of citizenship involved the loss of the right to wear the order. There are five classes, civil and military, in the Legion of Honor, namely: Grand Cross, Grand Officers, Commanders, Officers, and Chevaliers. At the Restoration in 1814 Louis XVIII. proscribed the Legion of Honor; but in 1816, after his second restoration, he renewed the order by special decree. With that intermission, in spite of successive revolutions, changes of Government and dynasties, the Legion of Honor has held its own in France ever since it was first established by the first Napoleon.

An order very similar in its constitution, the Order of Leopold of Belgium, was undoubtedly founded by the King of the Belgians on the pattern of Napoleon's great order. Like the Legion of Honor, the Order of Leopold is the reward for patriotic services both civil and military. The celebrated Order of the Golden Fleece is claimed alike by Austria and Spain, and has been the subject of dispute for many generations. The order was originally created by Philip II., Duke of Burgundy, about the middle of the fourteenth century, in honor of the Very Holy Virgin and St. Andrew, and also to perpetuate the remembrance of his marriage with Isabella of Portugal. During the ensuing century the Grand Mastership of the Order passed by right of marriage to the House of Austria, and after the abdication of Charles V., in 1555 to the Spanish branch of that house. It was re-established in 1713 by Charles III., who declared himself Grand Master of the order, Philip V. of Spain protested in vain to the Congress of Vienna against this declaration, and the Sovereigns of Austria and Spain both claim and both exercise the right to confer the order. In Spain, members must be Princes or Grandees of the Kingdom, or have rendered their names illustrious by eminent patriotic services or by glorious acts of bravery in war. The Austrian Order of Maria Theresa is also highly prized. It was created in 1758 by the Empress after whom it is named, to commemorate the great victory which she had gained over the Prussians in the previous year. It formerly consisted of only two classes, Grand Cross and Commander, but the Emperor Joseph II. added the class of Chevaliers.

If Spain has to divide with Austria the honors of the Golden Fleece, she has the great Order of St. James all to herself. This order was born during the early Crusades. Thirteen religious knights took upon themselves, in the year 1170, the duty of defending against the predatory Moors the religious pilgrimages to the shrine of St. James of Compostello, in Gallicia. They adopted the rule of St. Augustine, and a few years after were recognized as a semi-religious body by Pope Alexander III. In 1493 Pope Alexander IV. incorporated in perpetuity the Grand Mastership of the order with the Crown of Castille. Little Denmark has two orders, both of ancient origin, and of both of which the *haute noblesse* are sufficiently proud. The order of the Danebrog is the older of the two. The tradition is that Waldemar II. was engaged in battle with the Livonians in the year 1219, and that his troops were giving way before the enemy. Suddenly there was a loud crash in the heavens over the contending forces, and a large flag with a white cross fell among the army of Waldemar. Cheered by this supposed sign from heaven his soldiers returned to the charge with fury, and secured a triumphant victory, to commemorate which Waldemar established the order of the Danebrog. In after years the order was neglected, but it was solemnly renewed by Christian V. in 1671. It is conferred for civil and military services and for meritorious contributions to art and science. It has five classes, which are bestowed upon all ranks of the people. The Danish Order of the Elephant was instituted under the protection of the Holy Virgin by King Christian I., on the occasion of the marriage of his son John, in 1478. Four centuries have not diminished the prestige of this order. It has come down to us with its ancient organization and with all the splendor acquired on its foundation. The only alteration or addition to its constitution was made by King Christian V., who ordained that its members must be Lutherans and Chevaliers of the Order of the Danebrog.

The Black Eagle of Prussia is another of the orders of Europe which is highly prized and much sought for. It was instituted by Frederick I. in 1701 as a reward for high merit and patriotic services. It has only one class of members, and is only given to Princes, noble foreigners, or very illustrious persons. The order of the Iron Cross is more generously distributed. This order was created by Frederick William III. in 1813, and is conferred for deeds of bravery or meritorious services to the State. It has two branches, civil and military; each branch being divided into three classes of chevaliers. One of the noblest of these orders of chivalry is the Order of Louise of Prussia. It was created by Frederick William III. in 1814, and has 100 members, all of whom must be women. It is conferred on those women who have made themselves conspicuous by their devotion, humanity, and patriotism during war, without distinction of birth, nationality, or rank. It has but one class of members, among whom are numbered Queen Victoria, the Empress of Germany, and the Crown Princess of Prussia. The Order of the Tower and the Sword is the principal order of the little Kingdom of Portugal. It is both ancient and honorable, and was instituted by the young King Alfonso V. in 1459, on his twenty-seventh birthday, to commemorate the crusade against the Moors, which he had undertaken in answer to the call of Pope Calixtus III. The order was originally composed of twenty-seven young noble knights, each of whom was twenty-seven years old, the King himself being twenty-seven years old; but its statutes have since been greatly modified, especially by Queen Donna Maria. It is now divided into four classes—Grand Cross, Commander, Officer, and Chevalier, with the reigning Sovereign as Grand Master. The order of St. Catharine is one of the many Russian orders which is most coveted by the Russian nobles. It was instituted in 1714 by Peter the Great, in memory of the heroic conduct of his wife, the Empress Catharine, in the battle fought against the Turks at Pruth. At first it consisted only of nobles of the court; but, in 1797, the Emperor Paul added a second class, formed of the ladies of honor of the Empress and strangers of high rank. The Emperor and Empress are Grand Master and Mistress. Another highly aristocratic Russian order is that of St. Alexander Newski. It was instituted in honor of Alexander Jarosloviteh, Archduke of Novogorod, who gained a battle on the Neva against the Swedes in 1240. The order was reconstituted by Peter the Great in 1722, and is now conferred for merit and for civil and military services. There is but one class of members and it is only given to foreign ambassadors and great State functionaries. The Cross of Savoy is now the favorite decoration at the Italian court. There is a civil and a military branch of the order. The first was created in 1815 by Victor Emmanuel as a reward for the display of bravery or military talent during war. It has four classes. The second or civil branch was instituted by Charles Albert in 1831. It has only one class, but is conferred on public functionaries, men of science and letters, engineers, architects, and inventors. The Cross of Savoy is purely national in its membership.

The Persian order of the Lion and the Sun was instituted in 1808 by the Shah Feth-Aly for the purpose of conferring honor on strangers rendering service to Persia. It is given exclusively to strangers, mostly to foreign ambassadors or members of their suites. No Mussulman may receive it. The Turkish Order of the Medjidieh is conferred by the Sultan as a mark of honorable distinction for services rendered by the different functionaries of the Imperial Government. During the Crimean war, however, it was so carelessly distributed among the English officers who came in contact with the Turkish Government that it came to be lightly regarded by them. It has five classes, each class consisting of 50, 150, 800, 3,000, and 8,000 respectively.

A WITNESS WHO KNEW TOO MUCH.

On Saturday a decent-looking colored man, named Alfred Brown, came before the Criminal Court, Baltimore, to testify that when going along Liberty street, about the business of his employer, for whom he has worked eight years, he was, without occasion, knocked down and beaten by "Mike" Clark, who, with his associates, has the reputation of being among the Ring ruffians in that city who committed numerous outrages on blacks upon election day. Brown had no witnesses to corroborate his statement, the *American* says, and the defense called Thomas Kenny, a short-haired rough young fellow, who skipped up in a lively manner and smiled, as if thinking how easily he would get his friend Mike out of trouble. He testified that he had seen the assault committed, and was positive it was not Clark who did it. He showed how it was done, and laughed as he told how the colored man had been hammered. Under cross-examination, Thomas declared that Clark did not touch Brown, but that the beating was by the other man. He knew that, for he had been there and saw it all.

"Did you know the man who committed the assault?" asked Deputy State Attorney Carr.

"Oh, yes; I know him," said the witness, laughing, as if he considered it an excellent joke.

"Well, what is his name?" said Mr. Carr.

The witness hesitated, repeating that he knew the man, as if he thought that fact was all that was needed to exonerate Clark.

Mr. Carr pressed him to tell the name of the man who did it, and the witness, who began to seem a little anxious, finally said the name was Thomas Kenny.

"Are you the man who struck him?" said Mr. Carr.

The witness hesitated, hitched from one leg to the other, and finally admitted that he had done it. He had no excuse to offer, and Judge Gilmor having directed a bench-warrant to issue against him, dismissed the case against Clark. In three minutes Thomas Kenny was waltzing toward the jail.

ATTEMPTED BANK ROBBERY.

In the Elmira *Gazette* of the 6th inst. we find the following: "The people of Elkland, Penn., had a narrow escape from a big excitement. On Friday night last four men left Corning on the Tioga road. They sat near together, and their appearance was suspicious. As good luck would have it, the Cashier of Parkhurst's Bank was on the train, in a seat near the suspicious characters. What is more, he overheard their conversation, which was not calculated to quiet his nerves. His suspicions were more than confirmed that they intended to rob his bank. He got off at Elkland, of course, and so did the four men. The Cashier and the baggage-man of the train went to the bank and remained there on guard, intently keeping watch. About 4 o'clock in the morning their expected visitors arrived. They carried a dark lantern and other implements of their profession. An attempt was made to raise a window of the bank building, when the Cashier, who was armed with a shot gun, fired through the window, and the robbers hastily retreated. One of them must have been badly peppered, as the direction they took was marked for a long distance with blood."

POPULAR SPORTS IN INDIA.

THE SCIENCE OF PIG-STICKING.

THE PRINCE OF WALES AT THE COURT OF BARODA—AN ORIENTAL BOAR HUNT—CHARACTERISTICS OF THE WILD HOG—THE WEAPONS FOR THE HUNT—AN EXCITING PASTIME.

From the Bombay Correspondence (Nov. 22) of the London Daily Telegraph.

Pig-sticking, the pursuit to which yesterday afternoon was dedicated, is the sport par excellence of India, and beyond all doubt the finest and fairest pastime which the royal traveler can enjoy in the way of Oriental hunting. A successful morning with the spear, in truth, is as far superior to the best run with the Pytchley as tiger-shooting is grander than a partridge-drive; and, though a special dignity attaches to beating up and dispatching that striped tyrant, the work is often tedious and disappointing, and must be pursued under a pitiless sun. But to ride the gray boar over a good country in the delicious air of an Indian dawn, or in the brief but delightful evening, affords the perfection of those adjuncts to sport which help to redeem it from cruelty. Nature is seen at her loveliest, awaking from the sleep of night, or sinking into repose; and the chase demands almost every single good quality which the sportsman can possess—forest-craft, patience, skill, a first-rate seat on horseback, a sure hand, and dauntless pluck. Nor is the object of the chase an animal to be slighted because he divides the hoof and carries a curled porcine tail. The Indian *dookur* or wild pig, if not so burly as the great mast-fed hogs of Germany, is a fierce and powerful brute, standing over thirty inches at his withers, and wielding tushes which gleam milk-white from his massive chaps, becoming from six to nine inches long in the well-grown boar. There is nothing in the jungle he is afraid of armed with these sharp-edged knives of ivory and clad in his almost impenetrable hide. The native shikarris declare that the Deccan boar, when he is thirsty, will "go down to drink at the pool between two tigers, and ask neither for permission," while his temper is quick as his courage is high, for they also say that when the wild elephant comes trampling over the sleeping apartments of his wives and children the *dookur* will go at the huge intruder and rip at his hocks and flank without a moment's consideration of their disproportion. Over and over again the panther and the pig have been found lying side by side dead in the forest after an equal contest; for, once committed to any such struggle, the gray boar goes through with it. Not that he has not speed, either, in spite of his short legs and heavy carcass. Col. Shakespeare, a great authority, has just written, in his *Wild Sports of India*. "No one but he who has seen it would believe that the wild hog of India can, on his own ground, outpace at his first burst and run away from the fastest Arab race-horse; but such is the fact. Let the hog be mountain born and bred—having to travel, in certain seasons of the year, forty or fifty miles every night for his food—then try him on his own hillside, or over the rock and bush of the Deccan, and I will back the hog against the hunter. * * * No man who has not been an eye-witness of the desperate courage of this animal would believe in his utter recklessness of life, or in the fierceness that will make him run up the hunter's spear, which has passed through his vitals, until he buries his tusk in the body of the horse, or, it may be, in the leg of the rider." The boars of the plains, however—especially if they get the run of the sugar-canes and garden grounds—quickly lay on fat, and become short-winded; but a *pahari*, or hill-pig, who travels for his living, and has to seek it far and wide, does put even a good Arab to its mettle over the stones and sun-cracks. He feeds by night, and there is little difficulty in knowing where; for the earth will be found turned up in great heaps, as if a subsoil plow or a gang of railway navvies had been at work. "His snout digs sepulchres where'er he goes," and having eaten his fill of forest roots and berries, his "custom always of an afternoon" is to sleep away the hot light, ensconced in some thicket or close cover of spear-grass and corinda-bush, or perchance in the coolest and dampest part of the jowarree field or cane plantation. Water he must have near at hand, and thus he is constantly found in the woods which border a stream or the slopes of a hill leading down to a lake or pool. In such places the hunt meets, in the early morning or the later hours of the afternoon, with a village full of beaters engaged to rouse up the great swine, whom they hate because he tramples their plantations and roots at their young crops.

But the horse and the weapon claim particular attention. On the first depends everything, for pig sticking is no child's play, and he that hopes for "first spear" or, at all events, to see the sport and yet bring himself home without broken bones or a gashed groin—must ride a trained Arab, who knows the business as well as his master. Clever and accustomed horses are up to all the tricks of the boar; they will fly after him over broken ground and sun-rifts and bowlders; down into the yawning nullah like a cat, and up the other side like a bird; over bush and porcupine-hole and ledge of smooth, treacherous rock till the pig's flank is reached; never needing the eye or bridle-hand of the rider. They will know, too, how to wheel aside when the pig feels the spear and comes around like fury to the charge, and how to pivot back again and pick him up when the red blade has pricked him once again to flight. But a nervous, unruly, or untrained mount makes pig-sticking very perilous, indeed, for the horseman has nothing to spare to his steed except his knees and left hand; and there are moments when it ought to go still and steady as clockwork in order to ride the steed straight home. As to the spear, it is used long on the Bombay side, from nine to twelve feet, shafted on the solid bamboo; the female or hollow cane has not strength enough. The blade is a point upon which as many and as vigorous discussions have been held as upon any theological or political question. The willow-leaf pattern—forged slim and true, of best Woltz steel—is the favorite, and this should be neatly fixed with *dammer* and a rivet, the socket and the shaft coinciding without the least break. The judicious "pig-sticker" keeps his spear-head sheathed in leather, and carries a hone or file to give it the last razor-like edge and point when the field is reached. He will wear no white cap cover, and allow none to to be worn, be the sun ever so bright; for the small but keen eyes of the *dookur* might detect it when he comes sullenly grunting up to the inner-edge of the cover. He is "learned pig" enough although uneducated, to comprehend something serious must be in the wind when there is such an outrageous noise made all along the thicket behind him with tom-toms and crackers, while outside it are mounted people with turbans that flap. Everything depends upon getting the gray boar clear of the cover.

The horsemen are quietly posted along the edge of the thicket or field where an open space offers room for the run; the beaters plunge in line, with sticks and stones and unmusical instruments, into the far side, and the disgusted boar is suddenly awakened from his "beauty sleep" by a clamor as of Jehannum. He grunts, he rouses up, he sniffs, and champs with wrath as the *charivari* draws nearer; he hopes, being an Indian pig, and accustomed to village life, that it may turn out a marriage procession, or the new-moon nonsense, or the uproar usual at an eclipse, or some other noisy folly uninteresting to wise swine. But it comes closer, and by this time the wide-awake jackals go sneaking past him, resolved that there is something unusual afoot; the doves come whirring by, and the quails; soon even the close-lying gray hares are disquieted, and scud for a quieter form. The boar by this time trots surlily after them, with his snout down, snuffing for the meaning of all this disturbance; while his harem and little family, fairly terrified, gallop to the fringe of the thicket. He joins them there, and the "squeakers" break out and in again; but nobody among the watchers must move either for them or the sows until, the noise being redoubled behind, the moment comes when the old boar pushes his snout through the bushes, gives a glance over each foam-bespattered tusk, and determines to chance it, seeing his family safely moving in front. There is no mistaking him when he appears—his great head and ponderous withers carried high up in the air, his lean, mud-colored hams, with the tight-curled tail—jogging sulkily forth, and the white tusks shining. He is allowed to get just so far as that retreat is impossible, and then come the horsemen upon his rear, riding for the thrilling glory—the unspeakable pride—the delirious danger of "first spear."

"Hog-hunting is," says Col. Campbell, "the most exciting sport in India. As for the pace, there is but one—the very best your horse can muster, be the ground what it may. A lanky, outlying boar can beat a good horse in a spurt of half a mile over the best ground; what, then, must such an animal do over a country covered with loose stones and cut up by ravines? A hog usually selects the very worst ground he can find. Going slowly at a boar is very dangerous; for not only may a miss occasion an accident, but, even if you spear him through, he can run up the shaft and rip the horse's entrails out before he has time to turn." And the old boar is thinking how to do that as he pounds along, making for the next cover, but aware that two or three of the pursuers are gaining upon him. It is at this juncture racing, steeple-chasing, fox-hunting, and fighting—as some one says—all blended in one; but before it is over the pig will go shares at least in some of the last. Riding at top pace, but steadily, the best-placed and best-mounted man has, after many a perilous stride, come up on the pig's left haunch, near enough to catch sight of the little yellow angry eye which *dookur* casts round as he grunts out short-winded rage and whisks his curled tail in deadly mischief. He leans forward, poises the spear nicely for the back of the pig's shoulder-plate, holds it like a gun-barrel, and with the touch of his spur rides the bright steel in. Not the slightest thrust is necessary; the superior stride and weight of the horse is sure to take it smoothly through bristle, and leather, and muscle, to the very bone; but then beware! Like iron to the magnet the boar flies round to that steel, hurls himself at the horse and rider, rears up oft-times till his bleeding shoulder smears the Arab's milky flank, and, with his huge head turned askew and then furiously flung up, he rips at belly, crest, stifle, or even at the legs of his human enemy. Horses have been eviscerated and girths cut as with a knife by that savage slash; and still greater is the danger if the boar throws the horse down and the rider rolls out upon the maidan. "If thou be hurt with horn of hart, a barber mote thee save; if thou be hurt with tusk of boar, it brings thee to thy grave." That ancient rhyme has remarkable force at such a moment! It is true that Col. Shakespeare once actually severed the spine of a Deccan *dookur* with one blow of his hunting-sword; but the hide upon the great pig is certainly knife-proof in front, and in such a case it is the second spear who must rescue the discomfited horseman. But we have imagined a perfect rider snatching that triumph upon a trained little Arab, who will pirouette swiftly round and disappoint the charge; upon which the next in order comes up, and once again the willow-leaf plunges into the foaming, grunting quarry. If he stays to fight now he lets up the first spear along with others; if he flies it is with diminished speed and staggering gallop, till an easier thrust finds its road to the sturdy heart of the good gray boar, and, uttering the squeak of death, his legs double up, and he rolls over in the crimsoned dust. To the "first spear," even if the point did but draw a single gout of blood, goes the trophy of the boar's tusks; and lucky is the hunt if nobody has lamed a steed or broken an arm, or flown head over heels into a prickly-pear bush. Sometimes in the mêlée an unpracticed hand spears a friend's horse, or unseats himself by digging his blade in the earth instead of the "wild pork"—for it is a gift not learned in a day to hold that keen steel straight; but, once acquired, all other sports pale before the glorious fifteen minutes which follow the outbreak of a "sounder," and the gathering up again of the hunt for another beat. Such is pig-sticking in India. The Prince will assuredly like it better than the cheetah-hunting, and will bring home to Sandringham, we hope, as good a pair of tusks as bold riding can win.

AN ELEPHANT FIGHT AT BARODA.

A BATTLE OF GIANTS—THE PRINCE OF WALES ENTERTAINED BY HIS EASTERN HOSTS.

Writing of the Prince of Wales' reception at Baroda, the correspondent of the London *Daily Telegraph* says: The chief feature of the entertainment prepared at this return call was an elephant fight, for which sort of exhibition the Court of Baroda has always been famous. Native Indian Princes have indeed a remarkable passion for such displays, but Khunderao and his successor, the late Guicowar, were particularly devoted to the dubious amusement of watching the contests of animals, so that at Baroda there has always been kept up a large supply of elephants, rhinoceroses, buffaloes, tigers, rams, and camels trained to fight for the pleasure of the Court. Combats still more cruel, such as the shocking *nukhi* matches—wherein naked atheletes tore each other to pieces with iron claws fitted upon the palm—used to disgrace the leisure of the Guicowars; but we may trust that such sights are now abolished there. The savage struggles of beasts, starved or excited into ferocity, are bad enough, in all conscience, to witness; but these are so very common at Indian entertainments that, like a bull-fight in Spain, one sees them once or twice as part of the fashion of the country. Nor, to tell the truth, is there wanting an element of excitement in watching the tiger and the buffalo bull manœuvre against each other, sabre-like horn against dagger-like tooth; or two well-fed rams come thundering brow against brow with a shock that rattles far and near. The Prince was introduced to certain of these combats, and saw, besides, the curious duel of rhinoceroses, where, despite their unwieldy bulk and awkward weapons, there is really almost as much science displayed as Capt. Burton has elaborated in his recent wonderful treatise on sword-play, with all its deadly mysteries of moulinet and the like. These cunning behemoths fence and foin to get the advantage of the telling thrust under the jaw with their horn, and over and over again they will close, and press, and butt one another backward and forward in clouds of dust, snorting and grunting and champing foam, while the attendants refresh them with copious chatties of water, neither obtaining the fatal opportunity. By-and-by one of the two combatants grows weary, allowing his monstrous jowls to be thrust sideways or upward; and immediately with marvelous celerity the successful beast drives his armed snout under the jaw of his adversary, producing a wound which is acknowledged with a frightful squeal and an inglorious retreat on the part of the vanquished monster.

For the elephant fight proper the contending pairs are carefully trained and prepared beforehand with stimulating food and drugs, and advantage is also taken of that periodical frenzy displayed in the male elephant which is known as must. At such a time of natural excitement the elephant becomes fierce and formidable even to his keeper, and only to lead two such beasts forth into the arena and show them for a moment the waving trunk of the distant female, produces a degree of pugnacity which wants little additional encouragement. It was one of the favorite pleasures of the unfeeling Roman populace to watch elephant-fights in the amphitheatre. Augustus, who gave the people 430 panthers, and Pompey, who let loose 600 lions into the arena, were thought to be outdone by Trajan when he produced twenty elephants in a state of must, and pitted them in deadly combat against 600 Getulian captives. That was one elephant to thirty men, nor would the odds seem disproportionate to those who have witnessed the Indian *hutti* in his wrath, trumpeting out blasts of rage and defiance from his uplifted trunk, straightening his tail, dropping his great under-hung pointed lip to give fair play to his ivory bayonets, and his little eyes glaring all the while like fireballs from the shadow of the huge ears. Yet there are mahouts who will sit on their necks and push in the thickest of the fight brutes as mad even as this—digging at their nape, this side and that, with the *ankus* or hook, though hardly more secure than would be the Captains of two iron-clads coming into collision, with their eighty-ton cannon discharging, if they perched themselves upon the bowsprit ends. But only the best-trained animals would be trusted thus to respect man amid their wildest rage; ordinary fighting elephants can not be ridden to the combat; the mahouts excite and cheer them, and then slip off before the encounter begins. When it does begin such as can look with pleasure on these things behold a colossal duello. The enormous creatures charge like mountains rolling together, their tusks clash and clatter, their huge feet delve chasms in the dust and scatter it in clouds; and they rear up on their hind legs and wrestle for mastery with an agility as astonishing as is their senseless fury. The trunk, ear, and flank are the weak places, as the wise beast well knows; and what with each keeping his own clear and seeking to seize that of his opponent so that he may force him aside and drive an ivory sword-tip under the elbow or hock, or wring off his leathern ear, one and the other proboscis fly about together in the air like arms of an infuriated windmill. Shrill signals of fear or rage, of victory or defeat, accompany the rounds, for the wrathful elephant blows his own battle music continually, and screams with tremendous anxiety when he is getting the worst of it. Presently some advantage is gained, and a blow or dig which would annihilate anything but Leviathan is dealt, whereupon, ordinarily, the sagacious brute who has fought in vain knows that he is defeated, and quite declines to stand up to any needless punishment. He turns tail and trots off, ungainly and discomfited, covered with dust and blood, and pursued a little while by the victor, who soon, however, is content to trumpet out an insulting blast and range the arena for another foe. It wants considerable skill at such a moment to slip the foot-ropes on the triumphant monster and get him out of the way; but this is managed by the adroit mahouts, either by cunning approaches or by bringing in a couple of females. Sometimes a weak elephant is forced to the earth and gored or stamped so that he dies, but generally they "live to fight another day," provided that the tusks have not been fitted with steel points, which is occasionally practiced.

A GEORGIA FARMER'S CONTENT.

The Newman (Ga.) *Star* says: "We noticed on the street the other day a neat one-steer wagon and a neat, strong, black steer between the shafts, and a nice cotton covering over the ribs of the wagon body, and a black-jack three-pronged stick, with three red apples on the prongs, erected on the front end of the wagon body as a sign. We determined to see the proprietor, and he submitted to an interview as easily as a candidate for Governor. We said—Stranger, what have you got to sell? He said—I have got the yaller-skin red-breasted shockly apple. We said—Where did you come from? He said—From the upper ee-n-d of Haralson County, on the left prong of Turkey Creek and close to Jack Mountain. We said—How many apples have you got, and how do you sell them? He said—I started with twelve bushel; I retail them at fifteen cents a dozen, or two dollars per bushel. I have sold seven bushels, and will close out the lot in a day or two. On inquiry we found it would take him at least ten days to make the round trip from home and back, but he would realize on his load of apples near thirty dollars, and it didn't cost a cent to make them. He had made plenty of corn and meat, and some cotton, but he hadn't even had the cotton ginned. He said it was penned up in the field, and he was in no hurry about it. He said he would be down again before Christmas with another load of apples and some bees-wax and honey and some feathers and some other little tricks. He was well-dressed in home-made jeans, and was happy as a lark. We asked him when he would bring his cotton, and he said he didn't know, but if he got time to gin it, and felt like it, he might bring it in some time next Summer after he laid by his crop. He seemed to care very little about his cotton, and if the cows had eaten it up he wouldn't have shed a tear."

A LITTLE GIRL'S APPEAL TO THE PRESIDENT.

A little girl was engaged, with others, in raising money by small contributions to liquidate the debt of one of the small churches near Trenton, N. J., and a prize was to be given to the girl that raised the largest amount. She succeeded well, but learned that one little girl had raised a trifle more than she had, and, after all, she was likely to lose the prize. In thinking over the matter the idea occurred to her to write to Gen. Grant to help her out. The Trenton *Gazette* says that she did so, and, to her great joy, the President answered the letter and inclosed the sum of $5, and gave her, besides, some excellent advice. The child was as much pleased in receiving a letter from Gen. Grant as she was to get the $5. The letter became an object of great curiosity. Everybody wanted to see it. One gentleman gave $5 for it, and then charged a quarter of a dollar to see it. In this way some fifteen or twenty dollars were realized, all of which was paid to the Hamilton Avenue Church, for which the little girl was soliciting subscriptions. The letter was read in the church on Sunday, and excited no little curiosity.

LAW REPORTS.

A "DEAD MAN" FOUND GUILTY.

HE WAS ALIVE ENOUGH TO BE RE-ARRESTED AND SENT TO STATE PRISON FOR TWO AND A HALF YEARS.

The trial of Levi Ahrens, indicted for receiving stolen goods, was begun and finished before Judge Sutherland, yesterday, in the Court of General Sessions. The case is a remarkable one, from the fact that Ahrens, while out on bail, was reported to the officials in the District Attorney's office as dead, and in pursuance of a motion made in open court, the dead man's bail was discharged. Ahrens was subsequently seen walking on the street, and on information conveyed to the District Attorney, that gentleman had him arrested by Detectives O'Connor and Field. The prisoner was thereupon committed to the Tombs to answer the charge for which he had been indicted, and after the publicity given to his remarkable story in THE TIMES, the Assembly Committee on Crime gave the matter still greater notoriety by making the transaction the subject of a long and searching investigation. The case has been on the calendar several times, and finally reached trial yesterday. The story of the case, as told for the people, is as follows: In March, 1873, Brush Brothers, furriers, at No. 429 Broome street, discovered that their porter, John Rademacher, had been systematically robbing them. A watch was placed upon him and he was traced to the rooms of one Levi Ahrens, at No. 227 Broome street. Upon searching the apartment sixteen different packages of furs were found and identified as the property of Brush Brothers. Ahrens and the porter were at once taken into custody, and the latter pleaded guilty and was sentenced to three months' imprisonment in the Penitentiary. Ahrens pleaded not guilty and gave bail for his appearance in court. While he was out on bail his daughter and his counsel called on the District Attorney and represented that the accused was dead, whereupon his bonds were canceled. Some time after it was found that the supposed "dead" man was alive and active as ever. He was accordingly rearrested and sent to the Tombs. The case for the prosecution having been proved by the witnesses examined by Assistant District Attorney Herring, the prisoner took the stand and swore that he had never seen Rademacher or knew anything of the goods which he was charged with receiving. A number of Ahrens' relatives testified that the prisoner had never seen Rademacher when he called, and that the latter had left parcels of goods in his absence. The jury, after a short deliberation, found Ahrens guilty, and he was sentenced by Judge Sutherland to two years and six months in State Prison, having been already confined ten months in the Tombs.

THE COURT OF APPEALS.

JUDGMENTS RENDERED YESTERDAY—CASES ARGUED—CALENDAR.

ALBANY, Dec. 7.—In the Court of Appeals today judgment was affirmed with costs in the cases of Carter vs. Dolby, Demarest vs. Wickham, Coulter vs. Board of Education, Justice vs. Lang.

Judgment was reversed and new trial granted, the costs to abide event, in the following: The Bowery National Bank vs. The Mayor, &c., of New-York, Muller vs. The Mayor.

The order was affirmed, with costs, in the following: In the matter of the petition of the New-York Central, &c., Railroad vs. The Metropolitan Gaslight Company, People ex rel. Jermain vs. Thayer, Guernsey vs. Rexford.

The order was reversed, with costs, and the proceedings remitted to the Special Term for rehearing, in the case of The Equitable Life Assurance Society vs. Stevens.

The appeal was dismissed, with costs, in the case of Townsend vs. Van Buren.

The order of the General Term was reversed and the order of the Special Term affirmed, upon the stipulation filed, default opened, with the costs of this appeal, in the case of Dalrymple vs. Williams.

A motion for reargument was denied, with ten dollars costs, in Price vs. Keyes.

Geery vs. Geery is a motion for reargument; A. J. Parker for the motion, and A. J. Fithian opposed. Ordered proceedings stayed until the court shall examine the papers. Also, motion to modify judgment in the same case by the same counsel. The court took the papers. Union National Bank vs. Kopper—A motion was made to amend remittitur; William Nichols for the motion, Daniel M. Van Cott opposed. The court took the papers. Quincy vs. White—Motion to accelerate the decision of cause; Samuel Ward for respondent. Ten Eyck vs. Craig—Motion for reargument; Henry R. Selden for motion, G. F. Danforth opposed. No. 81, Selover vs. Coe—Upon stipulation filed defendant opened and case submitted. Appeals from orders—No. 274. In the matter of the petition of Fanny Levy to vacate an assessment: William Barnes for appellant, F. E. Neville for respondent. No. 342, Isaac Faulks, appellant, N. Jacob C. Kamp, respondent; argued by E. H. Berm, of counsel for appellant, and by F. J. Fithian for respondent.

The following is the day calendar for Wednesday, Dec. 8, 1875: Nos. 92, 101, 105, 106, 94, 36, 35, and 62.

The cases on the general calendar are No. 97, Frederick K. Scofield et al., appellants, vs. John M. Gregor, respondent; argued by M. Anthony of counsel for appellant and by H. H. Hustis for respondent. No. 21, Thayer H. Codding, appellant, vs. Thomas Newman, Executor, &c., respondent; argued by John Van Voorhes of counsel for appellant and by George F. Danforth for respondent. No. 24, Annie E. Frazer, sole Executrix, &c., appellant, vs. A. Wycoff, respondent. No. 74, The Second National Bank of Watkins, appellant, vs. Gabriella Miller, respondent; argued by James E. Dewey of counsel for appellant, and by J. McGuire for respondent. Proclamation made and court adjourned.

UNITED STATES SUPREME COURT.

CASE ARGUED YESTERDAY.

WASHINGTON, Dec. 7.—In the United States Supreme Court yesterday, the following case was argued:

No. 65—*The Propeller Colorado vs. Hudson.*—Appeal from the Circuit Court for the Eastern District of Michigan.—This was a case of collision in Lake Huron, off Saginaw Bay, between the bark H. P. Bridge and the Colorado, on the night of the 11th of May, 1869. The bark and her cargo were a loss, and her owner brought the libel and obtained a decree below for $35,000. The bark charged the propeller with being at fault in not having a sufficient watch on deck; with proceeding at too high a rate of speed, and with general mismanagement when the collision was imminent. She propeller responded that the bark did not have a proper fog-horn; that she was proceeding at too great a rate of speed, and did not change her course, which so doing the accident might have been avoided; and that the loss was made total by the abandonment of the officers and crew of the bark after the collision. It was also contended that if neither of these allegations were true, then the occurrence was one of inevitable accident, and was not the work of the propeller. The decision being for the bark, it is here contended that the facts shown sustained the allegations of the propeller; and if not sustained as to the conduct of the bark, then the case is one of pure accident. George B. Hibbard for appellant, Newberry, Pond & Brown for appellee.

In the Supreme Court of the United States at the afternoon session, on motion of Mr. J. G. Abbott, John Frelinghuysen Hageman, Esq., of Princeton, was admitted to practice as an attorney and counselor of this court.

On motion of Mr. Assistant Attorney General Smith, G. C. Yeaton, of South Berwick, Me., was admitted to practice as an attorney and counselor of this court.

No. 65.—*The propeller Colorado, &c., appellant, vs. Elon W. Hudson, owner of the barge H. R. Bridge, &c.*—The argument of this cause was continued by Mr. George B. Hibbard, of counsel for the appellant, and by Mr. J. G. Abbott and Mr. Ashley Pond for the appellee, and concluded by Mr. George B. Hibbard for the appellant.

No. 66.—*August F. Ludwig et al., appellants, vs. the propeller Free State, &c.*—The argument of this cause was commenced by Mr. W. A. Moore, of counsel for the appellants, and by Mr. George B. Hibbard for the appellee.

Adjourned until to-morrow at 12 o'clock.

LIABILITIES OF STREET RAILWAYS.

William G. Halpine, with a friend, hailed a Third avenue car on its way up town at the corner of Chatham and Chambers street in June last. The car stopped on the northerly crossing of the street, and Halpine and his friend proceeded to get on. While walking across the street they noticed a car of the same railroad coming toward them from an opposite direction. Halpine's friend went to the other side of the track to get on the car which had been signaled. Halpine, however, stood between the two rows of tracks. One of the horses of the car coming down town was running between the tracks and ran against Halpine, knocking him down and severely injuring him. He brought suit for damages in consequence of his injuries and obtained a verdict in his favor. The General Term sets this aside and orders a new trial on the ground that the plaintiff showed a want of prudence, and that the verdict should have been for the defendant, because of the contributory negligence on the plaintiff's part.

AN INFRACTION OF THE GAME LAW.

Royal Phelps, the President of the New-York Association for the Protection of Game, brought suit against two marketmen, named respectively William H. Middleton and Gilson Carman, for having in their possession 100 speckled brook trout on March 5, 1874, in violation of the Game law. The defendants admitted the possession of the fish, but set up in their answer that they were preserved fish because packed in ice and frozen. They also claimed that the fish had been caught in Canada and not in this State, and that the Game law was unconstitutional. The plaintiff's counsel demurred to these defenses, and their demurrer was sustained by Judge Van Brunt, who gave leave to the defendants to amend their answer within twenty days on payment of costs. They failed to pay the costs, however, and the plaintiff applied to Judge Davis, in Supreme Court, Chambers, yesterday, for the relief demanded in the complaint, which was the imposing of a penalty of $25 for each of the fish, or $2,500 in all. Judge Davis granted the application.

COURT NOTES.

Detective Slevin arrested George Thompson yesterday for selling lottery tickets at No. 100 West Houston street. Justice Morgan held the prisoner in $1,000 bail.

The December Term of the United States Circuit Court, criminal branch, before Judge Benedict, will open this morning. A Grand Jury is also to be impaneled at this time.

Judge Lawrence, before whom an application was made to vacate the orders of arrest against the members of the late firm of Duncan, Sherman & Co., has rendered a decision denying the motion.

Judge Johnson, in the United States Circuit Court, Equity branch, yesterday confirmed the judgment of the District Court, in the suit in admiralty of James Bigler against the steam-tug Nellie.

John R. Croes, charged with grand larceny, was tried before Judge Sutherland yesterday in the Court of General Sessions and promptly acquitted, the accusation having been proved groundless. Mr. Croes was defended by ex-Assistant District Attorney Nolan.

The alleged German forger, Charles Schultz, arrested last week on the steam-ship Idaho, and whose extradition is demanded by the German Consul, was again before United States Commissioner Shields yesterday, when the case was further continued until Dec. 28.

John Anderson, a rectifier of spirits, at No. 513 West Fifty-second street, was brought before United States Commissioner Shields, yesterday, charged with making false entries of spirits in the book which the law requires him to keep. He was held in $1,000 bail for further examination.

The Government obtained judgment yesterday in the United States District Court, before Judge Blatchford, against George N. Goffit, manufacturer of matches, and his bondsmen, Nelson Dewey and A. N. Starr, for $6,215 and interest, the amount of revenue stamps furnished him on credit.

William E. Brown, the boy arrested on Saturday last charged with stealing letters from the boxes in the Post Office, and who has since admitted his guilt, waived an examination yesterday before United States Commissioner Shields, and was committed in default of $2,000 bail to await the action of the Grand Jury.

The suit of David Banks against Kirkland & Janes was decided by Judge Loew, in Part II. of the Court of Common Pleas, yesterday. The plaintiff sued on an alleged breach of warranty, claiming that the defendants had sold him a heater for his residence which turned out to be almost useless. He had kept the heater for more than a year, and then had it removed and a new one put in its stead. A motion by the defendants to dismiss the complaint was granted by Judge Loew, on the ground that, as no warranty was proved, the rule of caveat emptor applied.

On Nov. 22 Miss Kate Sausse, of No. 86 West Third street, advertised that she was desirous of selling a seal-skin sack and a diamond ring. The advertisement was answered by Michael Sheridan, of No. 410 East Fifteenth street, and another man named Winter, who gave Miss Sausse a check for $100 in payment for the articles. Upon ascertaining that the check was worthless, the lady caused the arrest of Sheridan, who was arraigned before Justice Morgan yesterday at the Washington Place Police Court, and committed for trial. Winter has not yet been arrested.

The examination of witnesses in the Barrmore contested will case was concluded yesterday afternoon before Surrogate Hutchings. The only point of interest in the testimony of yesterday was the statement made by William S. Townsend in regard to a conversation had in 1871 with his brother-in-law, Robert McCullough, son-in-law of the deceased and one of the heirs, in which the latter stated that the family had finally determined the father to cut off his daughter, Mrs. Eldridge, on account of his differences with her husband. The case will be summed up on Monday and Tuesday of next week.

The General Term of the Superior Court has rendered a decision in the case of William K. Clare against the National City Bank. The bank, it appears, is the owner of the building at No. 52 Wall street, which was undergoing repairs a short time since. The repairs were being done under contract. During the continuance of the work a plank was thrown out of the window on the second floor of the building, which fell upon and severely injured Clare, who was then passing. Clare obtained a judgment in the Superior Court and a verdict of $2,000. This the General Term reverses, and orders a new trial, on the ground that, as the work was being done by contract, the defendants, having no supervision or control of the contractor, were not responsible for the injuries received through his negligence.

The suit of Kobbe against the Chemical National Bank is now on trial before Judge Van Vorst and a jury in Supreme Court, Circuit, Part II. The action is brought to recover about $11,000 of checks which were drawn by the firm of W. A. Kobbe & Co. in May and June, 1871. The firm, as it appeared, drew the checks on various banks, for deposit in the Chemical National Bank. Their bookkeeper, it is alleged, however, who was an officer in the Eagle Gas Machine Company, altered the checks after they had been signed, by interpolations, so that they were made payable to the machine company, which received the amounts. On the other side the bank repels the claim, urging that the firm of Kobbe & Co. was guilty of negligence in not supervising the acts of their bookkeeper and in not filling out the checks in such a manner that the interpolations could not have been made. The case will probably be given to the jury to-day.

DECISIONS.

SUPREME COURT—CHAMBERS.

By Judge Davis.

Granted.—Forbes vs. Willis; Leveridge vs. Waterbury; Spooner vs. Metropolitan Collar Company; MacKellar vs. Gettey; Smith vs. Vibbard; Watkins vs. Traphagen; Sharp vs. Mead, (No. 1;) Sharp vs. Mead, (No. 2;) Kurzman vs. Behning; Mutual Life Insurance Company vs. Tallman; Murtha vs. Murtha; German Savings Bank vs. McLoughlin; German Savings Bank vs. Simpson; Goldsmith vs. McCool; Van Schaick vs. Scott; Cram vs. Sterling; Melick vs. Power; Levy vs. Vibbard; Matter of Kingsbridge Road, &c.; Van Schaick vs. Gregory; Martin vs. Martin; Meyer vs. Cohen; Herries vs. Worrell et al.; Hoff vs. Tomes; Townshend vs. Johnson; Pond vs. Fairchild; Matter of Market Insurance Company; Green vs. Moses; Mutual Life Insurance Company vs. Lewis; Hayes vs. Dickinson; Gans vs. O'Reilly; Matter of Fox.

Muloch vs. Berry.—Motion granted, $10 costs. Memorandum.

Kelly vs. The People, &c.—Writ of error granted.

The People ex rel. McNamara vs. Collone.—Complaint sufficient; prisoner remanded and writ dismissed.

Brown vs. McGuinness.—Attorney will prepare a proper order recitals.

By Judge Lawrence.

Roebling vs. Duncan.—Motion to vacate order of arrest denied, with costs.

By Judge Donohue.

Motions Granted.—Brodt vs. Scott, Joley vs. Lacombe.

Clark vs. Wicks, &c.—Motion denied. Memorandum.

Tribune Association vs. Sun Printing and Publishing Company et al.—Opinion.

Matter of Same.—Granted.

Mina Hoffman vs. William G. Hoffman.—Report of Referee confirmed and decree of divorce granted to the plaintiff.

Murray vs. Romnaine.—Undertaking approved.

SUPREME COURT—CIRCUIT—PART II.

By Judge Van Vorst.

Dunphy vs. The Mayor, &c.—See memorandum.

SUPREME COURT—SPECIAL TERM.

By Judge Donohue.

Bradhurst vs. Townsend.—Judgment for defendant on demurrer with leave to plaintiff to amend.

George, the Count Joannes vs. Third Avenue Railroad Company.—Motion for new trial denied.

SUPERIOR COURT—SPECIAL TERM.

By Judge Curtis.

Anna C. Holmes vs. John B. Holmes.—Order settled.

COURT CALENDARS—THIS DAY.

SUPREME COURT—CHAMBERS.

Held by Davis, P. J.

Nos.	Nos.
10—Stevens vs. Wrisley.	182—Goodridge vs. Lane, &c.
29—Fullerton vs. Fisk.	184—Wilcox vs. Gluck.
30—Leahy vs. The Mayor, &c.	200—Stubben, &c., vs. Schroff, &c.
31—Murphy vs. The Mayor, &c.	201—Falihee vs. Hammond.
40—Houghtaling vs. Winans.	207—Toffey, &c., vs. Williams.
41—Bird vs. Martin.	217—Foster, &c., vs. Smyth.
42—Bird vs. Soles.	221—Powers vs. Smith, &c.
46—Heinemann vs. Heard.	238—Bayles vs. Kiersted, &c.
77—Dyer vs. Woodburn S. Min. Co.	245—Callahan vs. N. S. Boat Co.
91—Delafield vs. Church, &c.	246—Callahan vs. White.
107—Salomon vs. Wilbur.	256—Haden vs. Schweinsberg.
110—Logan vs. Lacey.	260—Willmont vs. Meserole.
115—Wilder vs. Hitchcock.	261—Coddington vs. Simon, &c.
123—Schmid vs. Illig.	271—Lewis vs. Gould, &c.
126—Knubel vs. Klugeley.	277—Thomson vs. Thomson, &c.
131—Sistare vs. B. St. & F. Ferry R. R. Co.	299—Southard vs. Baxter.
135—Crandall vs. McKaye.	305—Rothschild vs. Walter, &c.
138—Booth, &c., vs. Kitchen, &c.	316—Bleecker, &c., vs. Spofford.
146—Houghtaling vs. Winans.	317—Barker, &c., vs. Hoff, &c.
147—Carrington vs. Brennan, &c.	318—Tenth Nat. Bank vs. Bank of N. Y.
148—Stacey, &c., vs. Cohen, &c.	320—Hunt vs. Marvin.
159—Bayles vs. Kiersted.	323—Baldwin vs. Schmidt.
160—Gulick, &c., vs. Waters, &c.	324—Hendrick vs. McAndrew.
167—Meyer, &c., vs. Wagner, &c.	325—Reed vs. Roberts.
169—Fellows et al. vs. The Mayor, &c., (No. 1.)	329—Wagner vs. ——
170—Same vs. Same, (No. 2.)	336——— vs. ——
171—Same vs. Same, (No. 3.)	346——— vs. ——

SUPREME COURT—GENERAL TERM.

Adjourned until Dec. 31, 1875.

SUPREME COURT—SPECIAL TERM.

Held by Barrett, J.

Nos. Law and Fact.	Nos.
9—Amoskeag Manf'g Co. vs. Garner et al.	557—Hay vs. Star Fire Ins. Company.
401—Fairbanks, Jr., vs. Sargent.	106—Sterne vs Goepp.
576—Sandford vs. Union Dime Savings Inst.	434—Lyon vs. Williams et al.
611—Meyer vs. Meyer.	652—Soper vs. McCormack.
615—Union Dime Sav. Inst. vs. Clark et al.	653—Same vs. Same.
615½—Same vs. Same.	554—Same vs. Same.
209—McLean, &c. vs. McLean et al.	663—De Ruyter et al., &c., vs. Lainhard et al.
102—Miller et al. vs. Sledge et al.	580—Hirst vs. Hemenway et al.
488—Hoffman vs. Wetmore et al.	213—Reynolds vs. Crandell, &c.
634—Bockhorn vs. Miller et al.	214—Howard vs. Crandell, &c.
93—Bemish vs. Rushton	75—McBride vs. McBride.
544—Ranney vs. Peyser et al.	536—Levy vs. Merrill.
	583—N. Y. State L. & T. Co. vs. Cook County Nat. Bank of Chicago.

SUPREME COURT—CIRCUIT—PART I.

Held by Donohue, J.

Nos.	Nos.
1485—Trask et al. vs. Hosford.	1983—Warden vs. Hayman.
1647—Davison et al. vs. M., L., L and W. R. R.	1985—Jackson et al. vs. Osgood.
1751—Ward vs. Lonard.	1989—Sperry vs. Pape et al.
623—Nichols vs. Siegel et al.	1991—Valentine vs. Arnoux
1911—Loughran vs. Brennan.	1993—S field vs. Railway G. Manuf'g Co.
1007—Savannah B. & S. Co. vs. Brennan, &c.	1997—Mahoney M't'g Co. vs. The Mayor, &c.
219—Morris vs. Kelly, &c.	2001—Merchant et al. vs. Hasse et al.
843—Duncan vs. De Witt	2005—Cobb vs. In N. Bank of Long Is'and
1203—Ballard vs. Bondy et al.	2007—Marshall vs. Henriques.
1867—The Mayor, &c., vs. Wood.	2011—Pottier et al. vs. Tilden.
1737—Nat. S. Bank of E. vs. Dixon.	2013—Corbin, Jr., et al. vs. Knapp et al.
2819—Kelly vs. Boarey.	2015—Wetmore vs. Green.
1822—Creamer vs. The Mayor, &c.	2017—Hatch et al. vs. Bohne.
1835—Am. Nat. L. & T. Co. vs. Willard.	2023—Hirsh et al. vs. Levy, &c.
1595½—Bolte vs. Barstow.	2029—Legrand vs. Clark.
931½—Standasker vs. Preganzer.	2031—Randell vs. Erie Railway Co.
1459—Anderson vs. Jacobs et al.	2033—Morange vs. Lent.
453—Richardson vs. O'Brien, &c.	2035—Williams vs. Edgerton et al.
1553½—Thorp vs. The Mayor, &c.	2037—B'd of Supervisors, &c., vs. Miller.
1641—Fish vs. Felt.	2039—MacDougall vs. Prentice.
3845—Genet vs. The Mayor, &c.	2041—Andrews vs. Hart.
3953—Crowley, &c., vs. Hughes.	2043—Salter vs. Kennedy, &c.
1977—Jackson vs. Barr et al.	2047—Cutler vs. Miller et al.
1979—Connolly et al. vs. Pierce.	2051—Burbank vs. Marshall et al.
1981—Welch et al. vs. Smith.	2057—Mackintosh vs. Knickerb'r Ice Co.

SUPREME COURT—CIRCUIT—PART II.

Held by Van Vorst, J.

Nos.	Nos.
1486—Short vs. Crossley Co.	1028—Baldwin et al. vs. Briggs.
2952—Hays vs. The Mayor, &c.	1536—Woster vs. Kellerman.
3186—Crump vs. The Mayor, &c.	1454—Hager vs. Williamson.
1562—Poillon vs. Smith et al.	178—Hauck vs. Craighead et al., &c.
2706—Cassebeer et al., &c., vs. Kalbfleisch.	698—Spratt vs. Pottier.
3170—Sorg, &c., vs. Cocks et al.	1424—Claflin et al. vs. Quimby.
1648—Olleot, &c., vs. Maclean et al.	2938—Johnson, &c., vs. Erie Railway Co.
3632—Imhoff vs. The Mayor, &c.	798—R. R. I. & St. L. R. R. Co. vs. Boody.
2228—Bryan vs. Comstock, &c.	2204½—Johnson, &c., vs. Erie Railway Co.
630½—Hallgarten vs. Eckert et al.	224—Morris vs. Kelly, &c.
2618—Scott, &c., vs. N. Y. & H. R. R. Co.	982—Mathes vs. Brennan.
1248—Cleary vs. Cole et al.	1284—Jessup vs. Smith et al.
	1214—B. F. Oil Co. vs. Rose.

SUPREME COURT—CIRCUIT—PART III.

Held by Lawrence, J.

Nos.	Nos.
1133—Ashbahs vs. Clinton Fire Ins. Company.	1119—Sloats vs. The Mayor, &c.
963—Mackay et al. vs. Belding et al., &c.	1617½—Slade et al. vs. Griffin.
323—Ross et al. vs. Mordecai et al.	810—Tenth Nat. Bank vs. Roche et al.
1621—Mutual Bank vs. Griswold.	823—Levi et al. vs. Morrisania S. B. Co.
981—Cunningham vs. Martin et al.	635½—Stiff et al. vs. N. Y. C. and H. R. R. Co.
1437—Lowenstein vs. Lowenthal.	3614—C. A. Ass. vs. The Mayor, &c.
1761—Bauer et al. vs. Bauer.	3269—N. Y. E. Dock Co. vs. The Mayor, &c.
1859—Poillon vs. Volkening et al.	343—Muller et al. vs. Beltner.
831—Emberson vs. Waddell.	1247—Sun P. and P. Ass. vs. Tribune Ass.
899½—Rothschild vs. G. Street and Forty-second St. R. R. Co.	1675—Wennde vs. Society of the Ch. of Pura.
2749—Hazard vs. Conklin.	1019—Southwick vs. First Nat. Bank of N. Y.
3589—Brennan vs. The Mayor, &c.	988½—Brown vs. The Mayor, &c.

SUPERIOR COURT—TRIAL TERM—PART I.

Held by Speir, J.

Case on—No. 855—N. Y. Guar. & Ind. Co. vs. Gleason, &c. No day calendar.

SUPERIOR COURT—TRIAL TERM—PART II.

Held by Curtis, J.

Nos.	Nos.
696—Stafford P. Co. vs. Monheimer.	962—Bartlett vs. Barry, &c.
898—Gillotte vs. Jackson.	416—P. E. Felt Co. vs. Ritchie et al.
866—Fox et al. vs. Marx.	778—Mason vs. Decker.
1420—Davis, &c., vs. Heckman.	850—Lord et al. vs. Thompson.
788—Brown vs. Fiske, Jr., et al.	1390—Kearns vs. Conner, &c.
1686—O'Rourke vs. The Mayor, &c.	1326—Bohle, &c., vs. H. B. M. & H. R. R. Co.
1783—Harrison et al. vs. Kirke et al.	712—Harrington et al. vs. Sheville et al.
	1818—Parker, Jr., vs. The Mayor, &c.

SUPERIOR COURT—SPECIAL TERM.

Held by Sedgwick, J.

Nos.	Nos.
1—Welsh, &c., vs. Robinson et al.	22—Prime vs. 23d st. R. R. Co.
5—Palmer vs. H. S. H. Med. Co. et al.	35—Nitsckle vs. O'Neil et al.
	13—Mierson vs. Hoyt.

COMMON PLEAS—EQUITY TERM.

Adjourned until Dec. 8, 1875.

SUPERIOR COURT—GENERAL TERM.

Held by Monell, C. J., and Curtis, J.

Nos.	Nos.
2—Gould vs. Moore.	31—Carpenter vs. Brandt.
23—Fischer vs. Hope M. L. Ins. Co.	32—Tribune Association vs. Smith.
26—McDonald et al. vs. Fraser, &c.	36—Davis, &c., Third Av. Railroad Co.
28—M. A. B. Church vs. B. Church in O. st.	37—Nelson, Jr., vs. Sun Mutual Ins. Co.
30—Bull, &c., vs. Spotts, &c.	

COMMON PLEAS—EQUITY TERM.

Held by Robinson, J.

Nos.	Nos.
18—Ladd vs. Caplin.	43—Hart vs. Merza.
32—Kamena vs. Wanner.	

COMMON PLEAS—TRIAL TERM—PART I.

Held by Larremore, J.

Nos.	Nos.
381½—Parker vs. O'Callaghan.	1215—Greene vs. Barmore.
1797—Wright vs. The Mayor, &c.	1248—Schellhammer vs. Mott.
1007—Davis, &c., versus Brown.	611—Crasto vs. Frey.
986—Moller vs. Tuska.	1823½—Leamy vs. The Mayor, &c.
1231—Poillon vs. Lichenstein.	1999—Brennan vs. The Mayor, &c.
670½—Condit vs. Warren.	1522—Howell vs. The Mayor, &c.
686—Latasa et al. vs. Gt. Western Ins. Co.	1002—Schwartz vs. Peck.
	1150—Clark vs. Packer.

COMMON PLEAS—TRIAL TERM—PART II.

Held by Loew, J.

Nos.	Nos.
841—Norton vs. Reddington.	219—Schwartz vs. O'Brien.
1682—Conway vs. The Mayor, &c.	1210—Murphy, &c., vs. Byrne.
1818—Welsh vs. The Mayor, &c.	1212—McGall vs. Farrell.
1814—Littlepage vs. The Mayor, &c.	1221—Johnston vs. Ackerman.
2137—The People, &c., vs. The Mayor, &c.	1183—Pell vs. Conover.
1224—Fogg vs. Howard et al.	1208—Heyman et al. vs. Stevenson.
185—Klohr vs. O'Brien.	566—Hexter vs. Brennan, &c.
	1236—Beadle vs. Crofut.

MARINE COURT—TRIAL TERM—PART I.

Held by McAdam, J.

Nos.	Nos.
5791—Dossey vs. Swartwout.	5541—Meriquet vs. Debray et al.
5837—Hughes vs. Beringer, &c.	5686—Muldaur et al. vs. Strauss.
5393—Mulvey vs. The Mayor, &c.	5783—Brown vs. Smith.
3586—Redfield vs. Ruhard.	5861—Jaehne vs. Geigerman.
5850—Duncan vs. Lunt.	5567—Weiler vs. Schlamp.
3581—Macholdt vs. Lucas.	5816—Fisher vs. Noonan.

MARINE COURT—TRIAL TERM—PART II.

Held by Alker, J.

Nos.	Nos.
311—Walker vs. Hillier.	5636—McKevitt vs. Doyle.
2469—Devlin vs. Pupke et al.	5602—Quinn vs. Timoney.
1963—Burkhardt vs. Hartog.	5603—Willis vs. Timoney.
2662—Brown vs. Thurber et al.	5347—Keteltas vs. Scobacher.
2384—Daly vs. Ryan.	5876—Mapes vs. Marston et al.
2804—Jessup vs. Schroeder	5896—Bohm vs. Sturge.
3535—Phelps vs. Currier.	3516—Deane et al. vs. Conover.
3867—Connor vs. Doyle.	

SUPREME COURT—CIRCUIT—PART III.

Held by Joachimsen, J.

Nos.	Nos.
5507—Underhill vs. Bernstein.	4928—Oelsner vs. Brunswick.
4844—Schubach vs. Willis.	5937—Heyman et al. vs. Rothschild.
5725—O'Neill versus The Mayor, &c.	5727—Harlem Bank vs. Maskell et al.
5726—Fagan versus The Mayor, &c.	5871—Hyman vs. Newhaus
5806—Mulligan vs. Conner.	5280—Wise vs. Schwab.
6303—Bryant et al. versus Board of Education.	5708—Pool vs. Kirwin, &c.
5328—Macfarland versus Smith.	2925—Klopsch vs. Stern et al.
	5398—Pullman et al. vs. Weiner et al.

COURT OF GENERAL SESSIONS.

Held by Sutherland, J.

Richard Cogan, robbery.	Joseph Thompson, grand larceny.
Lewis Ruik, William Ruik, robbery.	Richard Rodney, grand larceny.
Marcus H. Albern, rape.	James Hagan, grand larceny.
William Bennett, felonious assault and battery.	John Schielhauer, grand larceny.
John Whalen, felonious assault and battery.	John Ramsay, grand larceny.
George Steiner, felonious assault and battery.	John Lauchan, William McDermott, grand larceny.
Rody Brewer, burglary.	Charles Heald, grand larceny.
George Finley, Benjamin Y. Whitfield, burglary.	George Loomis, William Lewis, grand larceny.
Alfred Cropsey, burglary.	David Callahan, assault and battery.
Hugh O'Connor, Thomas Flaherty, James Murphy, burglary.	
John Hill, grand larceny.	

The New York Times.

TRIPLE SHEET.

NEW-YORK, WEDNESDAY, DEC. 8, 1875.

AMUSEMENTS THIS EVENING.

ACADEMY OF MUSIC.—LOHENGRIN, (German Opera.)—Mr. Theodore Wachtel, Miss Pappenheim.

WALLACK'S THEATRE.—CASTE—Mr. Harry Beckett Mr. H. J. Montague. Miss Effie Germon, Miss Dyas.

UNION SQUARE THEATRE.—ROSE MICHEL—Mr. C. R. Thorne, Jr., John Parselle, Miss Rose Eytinge.

HITCHCOCK'S THIRD AVENUE THEATRE.—VARIETY ENTERTAINMENT.

BOOTH'S THEATRE.—GUY MANNERING—Mrs. Emma Waller.

GILMORE'S GARDEN.—HEBREW CHARITY FAIR in aid of Mt. Sinai Hospital.

BROOKLYN THEATRE.—LITTLE EM'LY—Mr. George Fawcett Rowe.

OLYMPIC THEATRE.—VAUDEVILLE AND VARIETY ENTERTAINMENT.

EAGLE THEATRE.—SONGS, DANCES, DRAMA, FARCE—Mr. Josh Hart.

LYCEUM THEATRE.—L'ABIME, (French Drama)—Mr. Charles Fechter.

PARK THEATRE.—THE MIGHTY DOLLAR—Mr. and Mrs. W. J. Florence.

COLOSSEUM.—GRAND SPECTACLE DIORAMA of the Prussian Siege of Paris. Afternoon and evening.

SAN FRANCISCO MINSTRELS.—BURLESQUE, SONGS, and NEGRO COMICALITIES—Birch Wambold, Backus.

TONY PASTOR'S NEW THEATRE.—NOVELTY AND VARIETY ENTERTAINMENT—Tony Pastor.

PARISIAN VARIETIES.—VAUDEVILLE AND NOVELTY ENTERTAINMENT.

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This morning THE DAILY TIMES *consists of* TWELVE PAGES. *Every news-dealer is bound to deliver the paper in its complete form, and any failure to do so should be reported at the publication office.*

THE UP-TOWN OFFICE OF THE TIMES.

The up-town office of THE TIMES *is at No. 1,257 Broadway, between Thirty-first and Thirty-second streets. It is open daily, Sundays included, from 4 A. M. to 9 P. M. Subscriptions received, and copies of* THE TIMES *for sale. Dealers supplied at 4 A. M.*

ADVERTISEMENTS RECEIVED UNTIL 9 P. M.

While the Democrats are tossed hither and thither on the troubled waters of politics, the Republicans—although in a minority in the House of Representatives—have a firm and righteous policy before them, and they will prove to the people that they know how to defend it. The President's Message will immensely strengthen the party all over the country, and will make fair men forget minor mistakes of his Administration. On all great questions of the hour he is thoroughly sound, sensible, and straightforward. Compare his course on the financial question, for instance, with the cowardice and trimming of the Democratic Party. In the House, the Republican leaders showed their strength within six hours of the meeting of Congress. Mr. BLAINE landed the Democratic majority in a deep quagmire, and transformed them into a mere mob of angry disputants. The party which represents the intelligence and honesty of the nation has been temporarily under a cloud, but we venture to predict that before the close of the present session it will have aroused the old enthusiasm in its favor, and stand forth stronger than ever.

The following, from the *Herald* of yesterday, fully agrees with the information which we have received privately on the subject:

"DUNHAM, the Warden of Ludlow Street Jail, is the especial protégé of JOHN KELLY. He was Deputy Sheriff when JOHN KELLY held the office of Sheriff. At the expiration of Mr. KELLY'S term of office he subsided into private life, and came to the surface when KELLY got control of Tammany Hall. He was made a Sachem of Tammany Society, JOHN KELLY being Grand Sachem. He was appointed Warden at the especial request of Mr. KELLY. When GENET escaped, the Sheriff who had charge of him was also a Sachem in Tammany Society as well as the prisoner. The question will arise naturally, now that we are discussing this question of secret societies in politics, Are the members of Tammany Society bound by a secret oath to help and protect each other under all circumstances?"

DUNHAM was absolutely forced upon Sheriff CONNER, as we understand, and JOHN KELLY—the "Reformer"—has been his constant patron, as he is of CROKER. Immediate steps should be taken to break up the Tammany Society. It may exist afterward as a political organization, but it should not be permitted to live under the sanction of a charter of the State. The legal steps that are necessary to destroy the secret society can soon be taken, and the press and public will heartily approve the step. Mr. NAST'S powerful pencil—which did a thousand times more than Mr. TILDEN to destroy the old Ring—is apparently to be found once more on the right side. There is a year of good hard work before Mr. NAST and the independent press, and we had better all go at it at once. By the by, we may suggest that Mr. NAST ought to be included with THE TIMES in the Ring indictments now sought for, for he was quite as formidable an enemy of TWEED & Co. as anybody in the country, especially at the time when Mr. TILDEN was virtually acting as the confederate of the Ring.

Mr. RANDALL objected yesterday to a resolution authorizing the printing of the President's Message in pamphlet form. He also objected to the official reporters incorporating the Message with the House proceedings. We suppose this is part of that "war to the knife" on the Administration which the Democrats have so long threatened. It seems to us rather a mean piece of business—but probably Mr. RANDALL is afraid that the President's Message, if widely read, may prove damaging to his party, and in that impression he is not far wrong.

The Bremen steam-ship *Deutschland* seems to have gone ashore off the Naze, on the coast of Essex. She had evidently drifted, either in a fog or a snow-storm, a considerable distance out of her course. Out of two hundred and ten crew and passengers on board, about fifty are reported as lost. Later accounts may not improbably reduce the loss of life, as there is no evidence that the weather was too rough to admit of the ship's boats reaching the shore in safety. As to the discipline maintained on board the ship at the time of her wreck, there are as yet no materials on which to base an opinion.

The *World* says that it has never boasted of its "influence and circulation," and we fear we understand the reason of its silence on that delicate point. However, it states that its "circulation is increasing daily" now, and we are not sorry to hear it—for there ought to be a Democratic organ in this City, and subsidized outsiders should not be allowed to claim the place which rightfully belongs to the *World*. We cannot recall at this moment any compliments it has ever paid to us, but that shall not prevent us from expressing the hope that Democrats will not forget that it is the only consistent and able exponent of their principles which is published in this City; and this good word we say all the more cheerfully because we may perhaps not be tempted to say another of our old antagonist until the Presidential campaign is over.

THE PRESIDENT'S MESSAGE.

The seventh Message of President GRANT will be read by the country with general satisfaction. It is calculated to strengthen the confidence of the people of all classes in his possession of the qualities most essential to the head of a National Administration. In its treatment of the great question of the hour—that of finance—the Message is at once courageous and prudent. Its suggestions are such as the most mature reflection and the soundest judgment of the business men of the Union will concur in, and at the same time are adequate to the exigencies of a situation that is growing more and more serious. In his treatment of the one foreign question that has given any uneasiness to the public mind, the declarations of the President tend to allay all anxiety that may have arisen, while explaining a policy in every way worthy of the character of the Government and of its position among nations.

President GRANT opens his Message with a review of some of the more remarkable changes that have taken place in the hundred years of the Republic, of which the present is the closing one. From this he passes to the consideration of the measures necessary to secure equal or greater advancement in the future. Of these, he regards education as the most important, and he proposes a constitutional amendment making it the duty of each of the States to establish and forever maintain public schools adequate to the education of all children within their respective limits in the elementary branches. These schools he would have open to all, irrespective of sex, color, birth-place, or religion; he would forbid the teaching in them of religious or irreligious tenets; and he would prohibit the granting of school funds, directly or indirectly, for the benefit of any religious sect, or for any other purpose than the maintenance of the free, unsectarian schools. The President calls attention to what he regards as the evil of the accumulation of vast amounts of untaxed church property. He would abolish the exemption enjoyed by this species of property, except with reference to burying-grounds, and possibly, with proper exceptions, church edifices. We do not know on what information the President bases his estimate of the value of church property, and we regard it as too high; but the principle he proposes, though not within the province of Congressional legislation, is a sound one.

The principal subject treated by the President in connection with our foreign affairs is the Cuban insurrection. He does not perceive any evidence that an end of the conflict is near. It is still carried on with the same cruelty and ruthlessness, the same savage scenes of murder, fire, and pillage, and the same injurious effect upon our commerce—an injury shared in less degree by the commerce of other countries. The President does not, however, see his way clear to a recognition of Cuban independence or of Cuban belligerency. Both are questions of fact, and the conditions imposed by the custom of nations and our own interests are not complied with. There is no independent responsible Government in Cuba to recognize, and as to belligerency, its concession would give to Spain the right of supervising all the vessels of the United States passing through Cuban waters, including those going to and from the Pacific and Atlantic coasts, and would lead to inevitable collisions, if not to open war, while there would be no benefit accruing to either party from the act. Under these circumstances, mediation or intervention is the only remedy left. The former the President has already proposed, but it has been declined. As to the latter, he declares that it shall be adopted only as a last expedient. The President adds that should his "hopes of a satisfactory adjustment, and of the early restoration of peace, and the removal of future causes of complaint be unhappily disappointed," he will make a recommendation at the present session, of what he may then regard as necessary.

The President alludes to the long-standing causes of complaint with reference to the depredations on the Mexican border, but does not recommend any specific action.

He reviews the course of the Government with reference to the French cable, (now, unfortunately, under the control of the English Cable Company,) and expresses his intention, in the absence of other direction by Congress, to allow the landing of any cable, under certain conditions protecting the rights of our Government and people.

In connection with our foreign relations, the President urges on Congress some legislation that shall prevent the abuse of naturalization by foreigners and of native citizenship by residents abroad.

The portion of the Message relating to the finances is brief, but it is comprehensive and very simple and clear, and we hope that no one will fail to read it with care. He expresses a strong desire that Congress shall prepare for resumption in 1879, "at the furthest," and declares that "it would be a great blessing if this could be consummated, even at an earlier day." He points out very succinctly the necessity of "a return to a measure of values recognized throughout the world" as a necessary condition "to a full, healthy, and permanent reaction in favor of the industries and financial welfare of the country." The measures which the President recommends as calculated to aid in preparing for resumption are as follows:

First—A repeal of the Legal-tender act with reference to obligations contracted after a certain date—say the 1st of January, 1877. This, we need hardly say, goes to the root of the matter. Once relieve the notes of the Government of their factitious character as "money," and they will, with proper management, lose nearly all their power to inflict injury on the interests of the nation.

Second—The redemption of so much of the legal tenders, not exceeding $2,000,000 a month, as the public may choose to exchange for a long bond bearing a low rate of interest. This is a measure which we have so often urged, that it is unnecessary to repeat the reasons why we deem it eminently sensible, safe, and effective.

Third—Additional power to accumulate coin by increased revenues and diminished expenditures—the former by the reimposition of the tax on tea and coffee, the latter by the exercise of the strictest economy, and by an improvement in the method of adjusting claims against the Government. Of these measures, taken together, it may be said that if they are adopted and enforced with prudence and energy, the restoration of prosperity to the country is only a question of time—and, we believe, of no very long time.

The President makes a number of minor suggestions in connection with the reports of the Secretaries of War and of the Navy, for which we must refer our readers to the Message. He urges in strong terms that Congress give attention to the subject of polygamy, with special reference to the rights of children and of "possibly innocent plural wives." He also "recommends such legislation and such an appropriation as will insure the success" of the Centennial Exhibition.

THE NATIONAL BALANCE SHEET.

Among the many admirable features of the report of the Secretary of the Treasury, none are more praiseworthy than the unusual care displayed in presenting the details of the actual and estimated receipts and expenditures of the Government. Mr. BRISTOW has shown a capacity for estimating these items with a close approach to accuracy which certainly was not possessed by his immediate predecessors. The net revenues for the last fiscal year reached the amount of two hundred and eighty-eight millions of dollars, or four millions more than the Secretary's estimate, made last December. The ordinary expenses aggregated two hundred and seventy-four millions and a half, or seven hundred thousand dollars less than the amount estimated. A comparison of these amounts leaves an apparent surplus of about thirteen millions and a half, but to the ordinary expenses must be added the sum required by law as the year's provision for the sinking fund. As this reaches the amount of thirty-one millions of dollars, there is an actual deficit on the fiscal year of seventeen millions and a half.

The revenue from Customs showed a falling off to the amount of six millions of dollars, as compared with the preceding fiscal year. As that year showed a falling off, when compared with its predecessor—1872-3—of twenty-five millions of dollars, the shrinkage of our revenue from Customs during the period of commercial depression is represented by a loss of thirty-one millions of dollars. The first quarter of the current fiscal year showed the continued operation of the same process, the decrease amounting to two millions and a half. But the last two months have shown symptoms of improvement, so that the first five months of the present fiscal year show a revenue from Customs of $68,170,576, against $69,427,011 for the corresponding period of last year. This reduces the decrease on the year, up to this point, to a million and a quarter, and encourages the Secretary to expect that the revenue from Customs will, by the end of next June, come within a million of the amount realized last year. After that, he expects that the upward process will begin again, and that the year ending June 30, 1877, will show an increase of nine millions of dollars over the estimated Customs receipts of the current year.

The net increase of Internal Revenue receipts over those of the year ending June 30, 1874, is a little less than eight millions of dollars. This is chiefly due to the extensive withdrawals from warehouse of spirits and tobacco in anticipation of the passage of the increased duties of March last. Now, however, the direct effects of that enactment begin to tell. The first quarter of the present fiscal year showed an increase of $1,885,000 over the receipts for the same period last year. The increase for October and November is still more decided, showing a gain of over two millions of dollars. The Internal Revenue receipts for the first five months of the current fiscal year amount to $47,838,630, against $43,790,817 for the corresponding period of last year. This ratio of gain leads the Secretary to place the total income from internal revenue sources for the year now running at one hundred and twenty millions of dollars or eighteen millions more than the revenue for the year ending June 30, 1874, and ten millions more than the revenue for the last fiscal year. With what appears to be an excess of caution Mr. BRISTOW allows for no increase of internal revenue during the year ending June 30, 1877. That is also estimated at one hundred and twenty millions, though past experience would seem to call for an addition of at least five millions to that amount.

The additional revenue of the current year, joined to the reduction made on its expenditures, shows an apparent surplus of twenty-nine millions of dollars. But as the legal provision made for the sinking fund falls to be added to the "ordinary expenses," and as that calls for thirty-two millions and a quarter, there is an actual deficit of some three and a quarter millions of dollars on the accounts of the current year. That is certainly a very good argument for Congress refraining from increasing the appropriations already fixed for the year. If the present Congress can be trusted to keep the appropriations for the next fiscal year within the amount estimated by the Secretary, and if, as seems probable, his estimates of revenue will be justified, there will be realized an apparent surplus of thirty-four millions and three-quarters. The legal provision for the sinking fund of that year is a little over thirty-four millions, so that, for the first time in several years, the income of the Government for the year ending June 30, 1877, "will amply provide for all its obligations, including the sinking fund." If, as we assume, the Secretary's estimates for that year err on the side of caution, there is a prospect of an actual surplus of five or six millions, instead of the totally illusory ones with which the Treasury reports have so long been compelled to deal.

The obvious conclusion to be drawn from Mr. BRISTOW'S well-digested estimates is that the surplus revenues needed to prepare for resumption cannot be obtained without the imposition of new taxes or the retrenchment of expenditures, or both. It may be doubted whether any economies are possible during the current fiscal year which will enable the Secretary to bring the transfers for the benefit of the sinking fund up to the legal amount. It is obvious that the saving must be of a pretty thorough character to leave any such surplus at the close of next year as would be of appreciable use in preparing for the redemption of the legal-tender notes.

AN UNPLEASANT PROSPECT.

It is wonderful with what generosity Nature strives to meet any demand we may make upon her. If we want water, we have only to dig deep enough, and we shall find it. If we want oil from a dry well, it is only necessary to pump it for a few consecutive months, and the oil will usually make its appearance. The same anxiety to supply whatever may be asked from her is shown by Nature in respect to small boys and escaped convicts. A year or two ago the Boston Police wanted a criminal named, let us say, John Thompson, and characterized by a glass eye. Within a few weeks no less than six John Thompsons, each with a glass eye, were found in different parts of the State. No sooner was there a demand for a glass-eyed variety of Thompson than Nature set herself to work to supply it. So, too, the search for little CHARLIE ROSS resulted in the discovery of multitudes of small boys closely resembling him, and traveling about the country under the charge of mysterious men and women. Doubtless, the supply will continue to be commensurate to a great extent with the demand; and if the search for CHARLIE ROSS continues much longer, every village in the country will produce its mysterious child stolen from unknown parents, by men and women who little comprehend that they are only instruments in the hands of a blind but beneficent Nature.

Considering this curious law regulating the relation between supply and demand, the escape of TWEED puts on a new and peculiarly unpleasant aspect. There is a large reward offered for the discovery of the escaped "Boss," and there will consequently be an active demand for him. The result is obvious. Nature, feeling that she is called upon to supply fat and fleeing bosses, will promptly undertake the work. Of course, we must allow her a few weeks before her slow processes of production reach a visible result, but by the 1st of February, at the furthest, we shall begin to hear from all directions of the discovery of TWEEDS. There will come a telegram from Red Dog City, saying, "TWEED arrived here yesterday, and was shot to await identification." Then Oshkosh will telegraph—"A suspicious gypsy woman passed through here yesterday. She is believed to have been accompanied by TWEED. Being charged with having TWEED concealed about her, she disappeared into the woods." Next we shall hear from Duluth that "TWEED is now in town. He awakened suspicion by asking where he could find the Northern Pacific Railroad, and was identified by a distinguished citizen who reads *Harper's Weekly*." From all points of the compass the news of the presence or the arrest of TWEEDS will come. In each case eminent local citizens will certify that the genuine and only original Boss has been found at last, and Superintendent WALLING will be compelled to travel thousands of miles in order to identify him. Of course, he will only have his journey and vexation for his pains. He will find a long succession of placid fat men, closely resembling TWEED in features and dress, but not one of them will be the true TWEED. They will be the result of an effort of Nature to meet the sudden demand for Tweeds, but the most she can do will be to produce close copies of the original. Undoubtedly there will be something mysterious in the movements of each of these fat men. There was something mysterious in the conduct of each of the six glass-eyed Thompsons above mentioned, and in each of the innumerable suspected CHARLIE ROSSES which have from time to time been found. This may have been due either to the fact that one of the specifications of the popular demand was for a Thompson or a CHARLIE ROSS of furtive and unusual ways, or else to the puzzled state of mind in which a being suddenly created for a purpose wholly unknown to himself must inevitably be. A Tweed discovered, say in Duluth, may believe that he was put there for some good purpose, but so long as he is in ignorance of that purpose, he will be certain to conduct himself in a way which will attract attention, and be termed mysterious or suspicious by the local Police.

It is impossible to look upon this multiplication of Tweeds with satisfaction. A Tweed is not only so objectionably large as to be a serious inconvenience to his fellow-railway or omnibus passengers, but he is destructive to boarding-house and hotel furniture. Then, too, he is a perpetual reminder of the fact that New-York City was once ruled by a "statesman" whose influence was so great, even after his arrest, that no prison could be made to hold him. And then, one cannot but sympathize with the fruitless trouble which a large supply of Tweeds will give to the Police authorities. A Superintendent who is constantly called upon to set out to the ends of the Union to gaze upon the latest Tweed, and to incur the dislike of local eminent citizens by assuring them that their variety of Tweed is not the sort of which he is in search, will lead a most laborious and wretched life. The only thing that can avert the sure production of pseudo Tweeds is an immediate abandonment of all search for him. If the Sheriff calls his deputies together, and bids them thank God that they are rid of a rogue, Nature will not feel that there is a demand for Tweeds, and will not set herself to the thankless task of producing them.

STREET BEGGARS.

It used to be said by travelers here that during their journeys they were seldom or never asked for alms. It is undoubtedly true that even in our large cities we have fewer beggars than they have in Europe; but there are many residents of New-York whose experience is very different from that of friendly travelers. To meet with a beggar is now no uncommon incident of the New-Yorker's daily life, and in the country, as most of our readers probably have observed, tramps have become so numerous and so bold in their demands and their depredations, that the local officers of several rural districts have held meetings to consult upon the best means of protecting their neighborhoods from these pests. All this is new to us. Beggars used to be very rare here; tramps were entirely unknown. It might be cynically urged that our days of freedom from these annoyances were days of primitive simplicity and uncultured rudeness, and that as we have grown richer and advanced in refinement and in luxury, we have acquired beggars and tramps as a legitimate accompaniment of our assimilation to peoples of an older and a higher civilization. We doubt, however, whether such a way of accounting for this unpleasant social phenomenon would meet with assent or approval from the sober, intelligent, and well-ordered communities which, until late years, have been so free from mendicancy in all its forms, and which now are suffering from it in the worst form in which it can be manifested. Doubtless our great war is one of the operating causes; the loose and unthrifty habits of life which followed that war are another; the panic and the consequent depression of business are another; emigration, which for such a long period has thrown upon our shores so many thousands yearly of the poorer classes of Europe, is yet another; for even now very few native Americans are beggars, at least in the Northern States.

Whatever the cause, we are called upon to face the fact; and quite recently begging has taken on a form which is exceedingly unpleasant, if not alarming. A few days since a woman, enraged at being refused alms at the door of a house in Second avenue, turned and dashed in a pane of glass; and at a neighboring house a man, under the same provocation, as soon as the door was shut, tore off the bell-pull and door-plate and rushed away swearing and reviling. Regarded from a merely economical point of view, it is certainly better to give a beggar twenty-five cents than to pay from three to fifteen dollars to repair the damage which may follow a refusal. The timid matron, or even the parlor-maid, would in most cases much prefer to purchase immunity from insult and injury by a small gratuity. This the sturdy beggar knows; for angry although he may be, there is generally a method in his madness. With him begging is a business, and almost an art; he knows that such acts of vengeance are talked about, that they breed terror, and that an injury inflicted at one house where he gets nothing may cause his demands to be satisfied at a dozen others. There is yet another mode of depredation, not exactly new, but which has become unprecedentedly common of late. A decent-looking man presents himself at the door with a letter, which he says requires an answer, for which he has been told to wait. He is left in the hall; the letter is a sham, and he makes off with an overcoat, perhaps two, one upon his person and the other over his arm. If requested to stand outside while he waits, he becomes furiously abusive at being insulted. And the comparatively many instances reported within the last year or so must have been noticed in which men, having got into houses on plausible pretexts, have gone directly to the mistresses and demanded money, which if not given they take, or its equivalent in valuable articles, and make off. This, of course, is robbery; and as few dwelling-houses have a man in them during business hours, it is somewhat surprising that it is not more frequently practiced. But the sturdy beggar is always a thief at heart; he means to live upon other people's money, and to frighten or worry them into giving, and if he does not rob, it is merely because he lacks the courage to do so, or thinks he can do better.

With the increase of our dangerous class, and their increased boldness, our means of protection against them have diminished in efficiency. The advancement in wealth, in refinement, and in luxury, which our cynical critics tell us must bring with it the accompaniment of bold begging as a business, as it has been long practiced in Europe, has not given us also that perfect, or nearly perfect, preventive and punitive system which is found in the countries of older organization—we will not say of older civilization. The essence of all such depredation, as we have said, is the determination to live upon the industry of others, to get money without giving for it a just equivalent. Can we look around us, can we read our morning newspaper, without seeing evidences that this determination has increased alarmingly of late years? If we would recover our old character and our old immunity from depredation, we must, in the words of the Apocalypse, "repent and do our first works." We must return to the steady industry, the honesty, and the frugality which our fathers—not our forefathers, but our immediate fathers—practiced; and then in a country so rich as ours, and with so many avenues open to comfortable life and to competence, there will be no occasion for sturdy beggars, in office or out.

LETTERS TO THE EDITOR.

THE PRINCETON TROUBLES.

To the Editor of the New-York Times:

The Alumni of Princeton, who have *nolens volens* listened to the suicidal dogmas of the intuitional philosophy, did not fail to recognize the author of the communication to the *Tribune* of Nov. 27, and the prompter of the letter to the *World* of the same date. Just as truly, no graduate who has had the questionable privilege of taking notes on the great "Indian lecture" can have missed the very paternal source of the startling statements made in the *Post's* correspondence of the 29th. The public have a right to expect the written deliveries of such authorities to be true in point of fact, at least; but unfortunately—well, let us examine their statements *seriatim*.

First—"Only fifteen students were dismissed on account of belonging to Greek letter societies, and the Faculty had proof against these fifteen men." All that were dismissed were charged with belonging to secret societies, none of the fifteen denied their connection, and none confessed because of the production of proof, for the very good reason that no evidence was brought forward. They were suspected, as more than a hundred others still in college are now suspected, but they were dismissed simply on their own confessions.

Second—"The law has not been considered a dead letter, as the Faculty enforce and have enforced it whenever they have had proof." Ever since Dr. McCosh has been President of Princeton College it has been well and generally known that there were chapters of several Greek letter societies in operation, and also many students have been positively known to the Faculty as members of these chapters. Once McCosh declined to summon particular offenders on the ground that he then had no time to do so. One of the three papers states that McCosh on several occasions intimated to parents that their sons belonged to secret societies. This surely stultifies the statement that students were dismissed whenever the Faculty had proof against them. McCosh has spoken not only to parents, but also to students personally on this subject, and yet he did not move to dismiss the students. Indeed, a student suspended for another cause, (who did not expect to return,) known to belong to a secret society—wearing his pin at the time—was urged to return to college by McCosh. It is ridiculous to quibble about the absence of legal evidence as a reason for not enforcing the law heretofore; because the Faculty did not have it in the case of the fifteen dismissed; they never require it in any case, and could not get it if they did, and there is no such thing as legal evidence against a minor who has broken a pledge. In fact, the evidence was this session no stronger than it has been for years, amounting to a general suspicion and nothing more.

Third—"The Faculty may reconsider their action." The last clause of the second resolution of the Board of Trustees renders this impossible; because it makes the Faculty judges of the facts of guilt in their cases and does not leave it open for them to use discretion, but "requires them to dismiss promptly." The Faculty must go on dismissing, "if they don't leave ten men in college."

Fourth—"The Faculty acted deliberately this time." That their action must have been precipitate will be shown by the following circumstances: There was no evidence against the dismissed students, when ample proof could easily have been procured when [*sic*] "students boldly wore their badges in recitation-rooms." No more dismissals were made when the subject was taken up by the press generally and THE TIMES particularly. The Faculty are undecided as to what course to take with those already dismissed.

Fifth—"There has been no remonstrance on the part of the students generally, and no resistance on the part of the dismissed." It is difficult to see how dismissed students can resist; but a public demonstration was distinctly offered by the students, which the exiles declined as inexpedient, since they were sure that the Trustees would right them.

Sixth—"Whig and Clio each have 200 members, and both halls are still carrying on their work with spirit." There are exactly 354 names on the combined rolls of the halls, and nothing like that number of students attend the meetings. Both halls are seriously considering the policy of limiting numbers, in order to make membership more desirable, and everybody knows what that means. A third hall—for scientific students—has been started, and has exactly thirty-two members, and not "upward of forty."

The whole Faculty, with the exception of the President and two others, are in favor of making the standard of scholarship equal to the published schedule, and earnestly desire better discipline throughout the college. This being the case, it is extremely likely that many of the Professors voted for the infliction of the penalty for the sake of making a stand somewhere. S.

PRINCETON THEOLOGICAL SEMINARY, Monday, Dec. 6, 1875.

A CONTRAST.

To the Editor of the New-York Times:

When Alexander Collie, who was recently charged with defrauding a London bank, broke his bail and absconded, his counsel at the next hearing of the case indignantly threw up their briefs in open court. Here, when Tweed runs away, or more likely secretes himself in the City, with the connivance of one or two of his jailers at least, his counsel make his conduct a plea for asking favors and delays, which are partly granted by the court.

Why were not the officers who had the "ex-statesman" in charge immediately placed under arrest?

Fancy this party of three or four, including two prison Wardens, starting off on a purposeless pleasure drive of four or five hours on a bleak Saturday in December! *Credat Judæus Apella.* M. W. C.

NEW-YORK, Monday, Dec. 6, 1875.

CUBAN BONDS.

To the Editor of the New-York Times:

The finances of the Republic of Cuba, which you consider "certainly bewildering," are perfectly clear, at least as far as the bonded debt of the Republic is concerned.

There have been issued of Morales Lemus bonds, (the only ones which have been issued in accordance with the acts of the Cuban Congress,) the amount of $4,795,300.

You have evidently misread my previous communication when you state that I have acknowledged the sale or even the existence of any other valid bonds, and in justice I have to request you to correct this erroneous statement.

I know of no present agent of the Republic of Cuba abroad but myself, and, believe me, none can be so interested as myself in saving its credit.

MIGUEL DE ALDAMA.

NEW-YORK, Tuesday, Dec. 7, 1875.

OBITUARY NOTES.

Rev. Baxter Dickinson, D.D., a prominent member of the Brooklyn Presbytery, died yesterday morning at his residence in Downing street, Brooklyn, in the eighty-first year of his age. The deceased was born at Amherst, Mass., and graduated from Yale College in 1817. For many years he filled the professorship of Sacred Theology in the Lane Theological Seminary, and was the Moderator of the Presbyterian General Assembly of 1838. He was identified with the Presbyterian ministry for nearly fifty years, his principal pastorates being at Longmeadow, Mass., and Newark, N. J.

A telegram from Cardington, Ohio, announces the death at that place of Mr. T. M. Reese, familiarly known in Washington as clerk to the Senate Committee on Finance. Mr. Reese had an attack of paralysis some years ago, from which he had partially recovered. About two weeks since he had a second attack, which proved fatal. A meeting of the officers of the Senate was held last evening, and resolutions of respect for the memory of the deceased were adopted.

DEDICATION OF A MONUMENT.

PROVIDENCE, Dec. 7.—A monument to Rev. Dr. George T. Day, late editor of the Dover (N. H.) *Morning Star*, and a leading preacher of the Free Baptist denomination, erected in Pocasset Cemetery, Cranston, R. I., was dedicated this afternoon. The dedicatory address was delivered by Rev. J. M. Brewster. Other addresses were made by Rev. J. L. Phillips, of India; Rev. A. H. Heath, Rev. David Boyd, and Mr. G. F. Mosier, of New-Hampshire and many others.

RAILROAD INTERESTS.

CONDITION OF THE CHICAGO AND NORTH-WESTERN ROAD—NEARLY $1,000,000 OF EARNINGS SENT TO THE TREASURER SINCE NOV. 1—THE NEW-YORK AND NEW-ENGLAND STOCKHOLDERS.

Special Dispatch to the New-York Times.

CHICAGO, Dec. 7.—The Chicago papers this morning contain specials from New-York regarding the financial condition of the Chicago and North-western Railroad, and stating that that corporation is represented to be on the verge of insolvency. Your representative at once called upon Albert Keep, President of the road, and interrogated him as to the truth of the report. He at once replied as follows: "I think the matter is easily disposed of. It is understood to be an effort on the part of some who are 'short' on the stock to save themselves from loss. The company has just paid its December bonded interest, about $700,000, without borrowing a dollar, and after making this payment has a very large balance of cash in the treasury. It has not been so easy financially for years, nor has the condition of the road or its equipments ever before been so good as now. If the author of these rumors is heavily 'short' of North-west stock, he has good reason for the anxiety manifested."

Mr. Keep then turned to the books of the company and showed the amounts of earnings which have been sent to the Treasurer at New-York since Nov. 1, and including Dec. 6, of this year: On the 1st, 2d, 4th, 8th, and 13th of November each $100,000; Nov. 16, $59,369; Dec. 1, $200,000; Dec. 4 and 6, $100,000 each; total, $959,369.

Mr. Keep further said: "To-morrow we shall send $100,000 more. This total has been remitted from receipts in the ordinary course of business within the last thirty-six days. The earnings for the month of November show a gain over the corresponding month of last year of $153,760. The statements made in last annual report as to the condition of the road are correct in every particular."

BOSTON, Dec. 7.—The annual meeting of the stockholders of the New-York and New-England Railroad was held here to-day. The President congratulated the stockholders on meeting, for the first time, in possession of their own property. On July 31 the Trustees made a deed of all the property which they received under mortgage, to the new company. The Board of Directors did not consider it necessary to make a report of their doings for the four months since they obtained possession of the road, but the Trustees felt that it was only due to the stockholders that some statement should be made of the result of the business since they came into possession of the property. The report of the Trustees shows the net income to be for 1872, $203,937; for 1873, $128,000; for 1874, $197,000, and for 1875, $149,000. To pay off underlying loans and complete the road to the Hudson River will require $6,000,000. A vote was passed ratifying the mortgage which has been negotiated, and the issue of bonds for the above object. A vote was taken for Directors, and the following were elected almost unanimously: George W. Baldwin, of Boston; A. W. Beard, of Boston; Legrand B. Cannon, New-York; Charles H. Dalton, Boston; Charles Dana, New-York; Thomas Dickson, New-York, R. Suydam Grant, of Providence; William T. Hart, Boston; Edward W. Kinsley, Boston; Frederick J. Kingsbury, Waterbury, Conn.; Earl P. Mason, Boston; George M. Rice, Worcester; John F. Slater, Norwich; James Y. Smith, Providence, and James Sturgis, of Boston.

RALEIGH, Dec. 7.—The suit of August Belmont & Co. against John Reilley, State Auditor, to compel said Auditor to reinstate the special taxes levied by the act of 1868 and 1869 to pay interest on special tax bonds issued in aid of the Western North Carolina Railroad on the tax lists for the several counties was called in the United States Circuit Court to-day. The suit was originally brought in a State Court in this county, and was removed into the United States Circuit Court by certiorari. The motion to-day was to remand the suit to the State court for want of jurisdiction in the Circuit Court. This motion was allowed, the court deciding that the suit was not such a suit over which, had it been originally brought in the Circuit Court, that court would have had jurisdiction. An appeal was granted to United States Supreme Court.

WILMINGTON, Dec. 7.—In the United States Circuit Court to-day, on suit of William Calhoun, of New-York, a bondholder of the Wilmington and Western Railroad Company, praying for a foreclosure of mortgage and sale of the road, Judge Bradford appointed William M. Canby Receiver, who gave bonds and took possession of the road.

LITTLE ROCK, Dec. 7.—The Legislature has passed a bill giving all the State lands lying in the counties in the north-western part of the State for the building of a railroad from some point on the Atlantic and Pacific Railroad in Missouri, via Fayetteville, in this State, to a point on the Little Rock and Fort Smith Railroad at or near Ozark.

TRENTON, N. J., Dec. 7.—The Chancellor today set Monday, Tuesday, and Wednesday next for the hearing of the balance of the argument in the railroad case, being on a motion to restrain the Bound Brook and Delaware Railroad Company from erecting their bridge across the Delaware at Yardleyville. Ex-Chancellor Williamson will open on the part of the railroad company, to be followed by Abraham Browning. Courtlandt Parker will close the argument on the part of the State.

ART NOTES.

The works of the late Mr. Hays, the animal painter, will shortly be sold at the Kurtz Gallery.

Detaille's *salon* picture, "The Passing Regiment," has been purchased for the Corcoran gallery, Washington. The price, we understand, was 40,000 francs.

The fine gallery of modern paintings belonging to the late Herr Jacobsen, of the Hague, is to be sold by auction in February next. Illustrated catalogues of the works are now being prepared, and will shortly be in the hands of Messrs. Goupil & Co. Among the paintings are Cabanel's two celebrated works, "The Florentine Poet" and "Aglae."

It appears that the six pictures recently exhibited at the Goupil Gallery, comprising specimens by Alma Tadema, Meissonnier, Jules Breton, and other celebrated artists, and which drew so large a concourse of spectators, were shipped to the purchaser, Mr. Stebbins, of Paris, on the unfortunate steamer L'Amerique. They are, however, insured for $67,000, in gold, so that the owner will sustain no pecuniary loss.

CHARLES O'CONOR'S CONDITION.

During yesterday Mr. O'Conor remained in the same hopeless condition. His pulse beats at the rate of fifty strokes to the minute. He has taken no nourishment since Monday morning, when he ate some toast and water, which he was unable to retain on his stomach. He did not express a desire to eat anything else until yesterday morning, when he fancied he would like some grapes. A messenger was dispatched to the City for some, and on obtaining them he ate a small quantity. Drs. Keyes and Van Buren visited the patient in the afternoon, and Mr. O'Conor conversed at some length with the latter, who is an old personal friend of the family. The patient expressed the hope that he might yet recover, but Dr. Van Buren could offer no words of encouragement. Both physicians remained until nearly 7 o'clock, and after their departure Mr. O'Conor commenced sinking rapidly. Ex-Judge Peabody was the only visitor yesterday.

CALIFORNIA MINING STOCKS.

SAN FRANCISCO, Dec. 7.—The following are the closing official prices of mining stocks to-day: Consolidated Virginia, 356; California, 68⅝; Segregated Belcher, 86½; Ophir, 52¼; Chollar, 81¼; Savage, new stock, 16¼; Imperial, 8½; Mexican, 19¼; Gould & Curry, 20; Best & Belcher, 55¼; Hale & Norcross, 36; Crown Point, 27¼; Yellow Jacket, 79; Empire, 5½; Alpha, 19; Belcher, 24¾; Sierra Nevada, 18⅛; Exchequer, 14; Overman, 51; Justice, 37½.

POSTMASTER BURT'S SUCCESSOR.

WASHINGTON, Dec. 7.—The appointment of Edward S. Tobey to succeed Mr. Burt as Postmaster at Boston will probably be signed by the President to-day. The necessary papers have been prepared at the Post Office Department.

LATEST NEWS BY CABLE.

THE MESSAGE IN MADRID.

SUMMARY OF THE CUBAN SECTION SENT TO THE GOVERNMENT—GREAT EXCITEMENT IN THE STREETS—NEWSPAPER EXTRAS PUBLISHED.

LONDON, Dec. 8—6 A. M.—The *Daily News* special dispatch dated Madrid, midnight, says: "President Grant's message causes great excitement in this City. An informal meeting of the Cabinet was held to-night. The newspapers are issuing special supplements with the Message. The excitement equals that over the Virginius affair. The delay of a day in the delivery of the Message excites a suspicion of duplicity.

GERMANY.

RESIGNATION OF THE BISHOP OF COLOGNE DEMANDED BY PRUSSIA.

LONDON, Dec. 7.—The *Pall Mall Gazette* this afternoon has a special telegram from Berlin which says that the Prussian Government has formally summoned the Archbishop of Cologne to resign. This is a preliminary to legal proceedings to depose him.

VON ARNIM DECLINES TO APPEAR FOR TRIAL FOR TREASON.

LONDON, Dec. 8—5:30 A. M.—A Berlin special to the *Morning Post* says Count von Arnim has refused to obey the summons to attend trial for treason on the plea of ill-health.

GREAT BRITAIN.

CAMBRIDGE UNIVERSITY AND THE CENTENNIAL—LANDING OF A RESCUED CREW.

LONDON, Dec. 8.—The *Morning Echo* states that the Vice Chancellor of Cambridge University has announced as the subject of this year's poem in the competition for the Chancellor's medal, the "Centenary of American Independence."

The bark Mary Moore, from Jamaica, for London, has been abandoned at sea. Her crew were rescued and landed at Queenstown.

REPORTED RESIGNATION OF MAX MULLER FROM ALL SOULS' COLLEGE.

LONDON, Dec. 7.—It is stated that Max Müller, the Professor of Comparative Philology at All Souls' College, at Oxford, has resigned his position, and will leave England early in 1876.

CHINA.

POPULAR DISCONTENT WITH THE ARRANGEMENTS MADE WITH THE BRITISH MINISTER—CHINESE REPRESENTATION ABROAD.

HONG KONG, Nov. 30.—Placards censuring the arrangements made by the Chinese Government with Mr. Wade, the British Minister, have been posted in Pekin. They were, however, immediately removed by the authorities. The native officials are uneasy in regard to the recent negotiations. Late information, implicating the Momein authorities in the murder of Mr. Margary, has been received.

LONDON, Dec. 7.—A private telegram from Pekin says the arrangements for sending Chinese legations abroad are proceeding. Ministers have been appointed to the United States, Peru, and Japan.

SPAIN.

SEVERE COLD IN THE NORTH—SOLDIERS FROZEN TO DEATH.

MADRID, Dec. 7.—The weather is very cold in the North of Spain, and some of the soldiers have frozen to death.

The report that Gen. Tristany has re-entered Catalonia and issued a proclamation is denied to day.

THE SWAITHE MINE EXPLOSION.

THE DEATHS ESTIMATED 130—THE SEARCH IMPEDED BY THE FALLING OF THE ROOF.

LONDON, Dec. 7.—The work of recovering the bodies from the Swaithe main colliery is still progressing. The number of deaths is now put down at 130. The entire district is still greatly excited, as it will be some days yet before the number of the dead can be exactly ascertained, a fall of a portion of the roof of the mine having occurred, which obstructs the work of the explorers.

THE EASTERN QUESTION.

THE AUSTRIAN SCHEME OF REFORM SAID TO BE ASSENTED TO BY TURKEY.

LONDON, Dec. 8—5:30 A. M.—The *Prussian Cross Gazette* reports that Turkey has given her assent to Count Andrassy's scheme of reform.

ANOTHER DISABLED STEAM-SHIP.

THE ANGLIA MAKING HER WAY TO GLASGOW UNDER SAIL.

LONDON, Dec. 7.—Advices have been received here to the effect that the steam-ship Anglia, Capt. Smith, of the Anchor Line, from New-York Nov. 13, for Glasgow, has recently been seen, with loss of propeller, proceeding under sail. Two tugs have been dispatched to her assistance.

LOSSES BY FIRE.

KNITTING FACTORY BURNED IN OSWEGO—LOSS $60,000.

H. S. Condee & Sons' knitting factory, at Oswego, was destroyed by fire early yesterday morning. The loss is $60,000; insurance, $45,000. The insurance on the knitting factory and stock is in the following offices: $2,500 in the Buffalo Insurance Company; $2,500 in the St. Paul, of St. Paul; $2,500 in the Amazon, of Cincinnati; $2,500 in the Old Dominion, of Richmond, Va.; $2,500 in the Atlantic, of Providence; $1,500 in the security, of New-Haven; $1,500 in the Home, of Newark; $1,250 in the Fire Association, of Philadelphia; $1,250 in the People's, of Newark; $1,250 in the Standard, of Trenton; $1,500 in the Citizens', of Newark; $2,500 in the Manhattan, of New-York; $2,500 in the St. Louis, of St. Louis; $2,500 in the American Central, of St. Louis; $2,500 in the Traders', of Chicago; $1,500 in the London Assurance; $1,000 in the Armenia, of Pittsburg; $2,000 in the Farmers', of York, Penn.; $1,500 in the Manufacturers', of Boston; $2,000 in the People's, of Trenton; $3,000 in the Lancashire, of England; $2,500 in the Roger Williams, of Providence; $1,500 in the Mercantile, of Cleveland.

The buildings Nos. 204 and 206 Fore street, Portland, &c., owned and occupied by Nathan Wood & Son, manufacturers of patent medicines, was burned yesterday. Loss on stock and buildings, $18,000; insured for $5,000.

The brick house of G. A. Cummings, at Concord, N. H., was damaged by fire yesterday. The loss is $2,600.

DEATH OF GEN. VAN ANTWERP.

BALTIMORE, Dec. 7.—Gen. V. S. Van Antwerp, United States Army, aged sixty-eight years, died Dec. 2, at the residence of his daughter near Upper Marlboro', Prince George's County, Md.

BANKRUPT SALE.

PHILADELPHIA, Dec. 7.—At noon to-day the stock, fixtures, plates, good-will, copyright interests, &c., of Messrs Lee & Walker, of this city, who failed a short time ago, were sold at auction. J. C. Haynes, of the Boston firm of Oliver Ditson & Co., was the purchaser.

SHIPBUILDING IN MAINE.

BATH, Dec. 7.—There have been built in this district since Jan. 1, 1875, 11 ships, 3 barks, 1 barkentine, 16 schooners, 2 steamers, and 2 sloops, aggregating 22,200 tons. There are now on the stocks 5 ships, 6 schooners, and 1 bark, with an estimated aggregate of 8,000 tons.

THE TRANSMISSION OF THE MESSAGE.

CHICAGO, Ill., Dec. 7.—The Western Union Telegraph Company furnished seven special wires for the President's Message from New-York to Chicago and intermediate points to-day, occupying a little less than three hours in its transmission. The Message was sent from here to Omaha on four wires, and thence to San Francisco on two, reaching the latter city complete at 5:10 P. M., local time. It was also furnished to all points West and North where Associated Press dispatches are dropped.

FOR THE SAKE OF CHARITY.

THE HEBREW FAIR IN AID OF THE MOUNT SINAI HOSPITAL — THE HIPPODROME GIVEN OVER TO A NEW PURPOSE — ATTRACTIVE EVENING SCENE.

Of all the places of recreation and amusement in the City, there is none which has passed through more frequent or more abrupt transitions than that which Mr. Barnum erected between Fourth and Madison avenues and Twenty-sixth and Twenty-seventh streets. Perhaps it is best to call it the Hippodrome, for that name has clung to it more or less in all the mutations of its fortunes. But a little while ago it was the arena of Roman charioteers; peers and paladins and potentates flashed through it with all their tawdry blazonry in their Congress of Nations; jousts and tourneys, assaults at arms, English flat-racing and American trotting matches had each their turn; then it was transformed into a superb Summer garden, with its fountains and forests and cascade, and now it is the scene of a mammoth charity fair, the largest since the great fair which was held during the period of the war. In the new aspect which it has put on the familiar building is at its very best. It is ablaze with light, and bright with color, and, as it has been pressed into the service of one of the City's most noble and comprehensive charities, the attendance which has so far occupied the building during the hours when the fair is open has been unusually large, and has been made up of the best classes in the City. The bazaar, which was opened on Monday evening by the Governor of the State, is known as the Hebrew Charity fair, and its immediate purpose is the aid of the Mount Sinai Hospital. The wide tolerance and far-reaching benefactions of the charity are among its conspicuous features, and so recommend it to citizens outside the members of the Jewish faith, who are its founders and principal supporters. It was not established for the benefit of any particular nationality or creed, but was intended to reach the poor and unfortunate of all creeds and of all nationalities, and this purpose has been kept so well in view that twenty per cent. of its charitable aid is distributed in this way. So much for the purpose of the fair. In its conduct everything has been done to bring about the most satisfactory results. Every detail is arranged with scrupulous precision, there is nothing improvised about its management, and as a spectacle it is quite charming. The spacious area of the building has been entirely boarded since the time when it was known as Gilmore's Garden, the waters of the cascade no longer flow, the shrubs have disappeared, and all the soft green shades have given way to others of brighter hues. But the great arches of gas lamps, with their varieties of color, still retain their place, and are almost essential to the picture. The place is like a great bazaar or mart, and with a strong complexion of the Orient. All the stalls are suggestive of mosques and temples and pagodas. They are supplied with all kinds of wares, and it seems as easy to furnish a house as to furnish a pin-case. A piano or a penny whistle is procurable with equal ease, and, as a matter of fact rather than of alliteration, one can range between bullocks and *bijouterie*. They are not, however, served up on the same stalls, and the dainty custodians of those at which the latter is procured have nothing to do with the keeping of a fine pair of steers which have been presented for the purposes of the fair, but which are kept in suitable seclusion. Two fine horses are also among the prizes, and sleighs, wagons, and the like, are to be had in profusion. But it is in all its æsthetic features that the fair is chiefly remarkable. The best taste guides it in all these matters. In some instances, old nursery traditions receive a happy illustration. Thus the case of "The Old Woman that Lived in a Shoe," and whose numerous progeny was, according to the nursery myth, a source of untold embarrassment to her, is solved by a young lady who has a similar residence, and who relieves the crowded condition of her home by the energetic sale of its surplus inhabitants, consisting of dolls of every conceivable kind. There is a "Rebecca at the Well," who slakes the thirst of modern Jacobs with excellent lemonade, and there are many other pretty illustrative arrangements especially adapted to the exigencies and purposes of a modern charitable fair. The stalls devoted to the sale of all manner of fancy ware are too numerous to particularize, but there is one feature in connection with them all which it may be well to mention and which will probably be esteemed a most salutary rule by those who are not the possessors of plethoric purses. It is that the fair occupants of the stalls are not permitted to leave them in order to press the sale of their wares. So may a visitor to the fair see its many attractions, exercise a prudent charity, and return to his home without having yielded up all his treasures on the fatal importuning of those industrious ladies. While all the decorations are of exceeding taste and beauty, there are some matters worthy of special inspection, and among these is the floral bower, which is charmingly designed, and rich in all light and beautiful colors. It is in charge of a number of ladies whose taste is abundantly exercised in keeping it in the very best possible order and whose efforts carry success with them. Prominent among these is Mrs. Koch, wife of Judge Koch, who is himself connected with the committee having the arrangements of this department in its keeping. Neither should the art gallery be neglected. It is at the Fourth avenue end of the building, is presided over by Miss Heilbron, the pianist, and has a goodly collection of paintings. The musical arrangements are of course on a scale commensurate with the other attractions of the fair. During the weeks which it will remain open, the attendance should remain up to a good standard, for its departments are so numerous and all of them are so individually attractive that they may not be satisfactorily inspected in a couple of visits. The attendance on the opening night amounted to at least five thousand, and last night, notwithstanding the inclemency of the weather, the number of visitors was exceedingly large.

THE BUSINESS OF INSURANCE.

From the Boston Commercial Bulletin.

THE NEW-YORK TIMES, which has distinguished itself as a champion of justice, and an enemy to municipal as well as other species of corruption, is just now doing good service in calling attention to a certain class of venal sheets which, it is alleged, have thriven upon extortions from insurance companies. That there are several able and respectable journals devoted exclusively to the insurance business is just as well known as that there are a number of others of a different character, that have by questionable transactions tended to cast a taint upon the whole, and in a measure bring them into disrepute; and until THE NEW-YORK TIMES has taken up the cudgels, the task of pointing out the evil done by insurance men's giving encouragement to any of this character has been one that journalists have not desired to undertake. THE TIMES very truly remarks that it will seem strange that "many thousands of dollars should annually be spent to secure the good will of journals never seen outside of the insurance offices, if the companies have nothing to conceal. The dry-goods merchant does not usually insert long and expensive advertisements in papers which are only seen by his rival in trade. Insurance companies do, and thus, by exciting public distrust, inflict an amount of damage on their business tenfold greater than could possibly follow the attacks of all the venal sheets which live by plundering them."

This is a fact that has been often noticed in respect to the advertisements of insurance companies, who will expend thousands of dollars in large, expensive, and showy advertisements in advertising sheets that cannot be called by any excuse newspapers, or even class journals, and are never seen by the policy holders, instead of using the columns of those of established reputation which go directly to them.

Until somewhat recently the opinion was held by many insurance managers that the matter of insurance should not be the subject of newspaper discussion or criticism, but a private business transaction, resting entirely between policy holder and underwriter, and the "principles of insurance" were not to be interfered with by the profane touch of any meddlesome journalist. We have always felt, however, that an interest involving such a large amount of capital and exercising such an important influence upon every department of trade, was one which should be open to the fullest and freest examination, discussion, and criticism.

THE DELAWARE COUNTY TRAGEDY.

PHILADELPHIA, Dec. 7.—The party of gunners charged with killing John Sheridan, on Monday, in Delaware County, just outside of the city limits, have all been arrested. They had a preliminary hearing to-day, but it did not show who fired the fatal shot. The accused were committed to await the action of the authorities of Delaware County.

A BROOKLYN SAILOR DROWNED.

BOSTON, Mass., Dec. 7.—The ship Leading Wind, arrived at this port from Liverpool, reports, Nov. 20, George Alfred Ellis, of Brooklyn, N. Y., fell from the foretopsail-yard in a gale and was lost. The ship experienced great difficulty on this coast and most of the crew were frost-bitten.

THE BALTIMORE GAZETTE.

BALTIMORE, Dec. 7.—The controlling interest in the Baltimore *Gazette* has been sold to William H. Welsh, Esq., of this city, who to-day assumed the exclusive management and control of the paper. Mr. Welsh is a journalist of experience, having been the proprietor of the Philadelphia *Age*. He intends making important changes in the conduct and appearance of the *Gazette*.

NO WORD FROM TWEED.

ANOTHER UNSUCCESSFUL DAY.

SHERIFF CONNER ACTIVELY AT WORK—IS TWEED IN NEW-YORK?—NEW THEORIES OF HIS FLIGHT—REMARKABLE COMMUNICATIONS FROM SPIRITUALISTS.

The sensation produced on Sunday last by the flight of Tweed is visibly and rapidly abating, and there was nothing of material importance, concerning his mode of escape or the probabilities of his capture, developed yesterday. The Police are, of course, still engaged in endeavors to discover at least the method by which the great thief effected his departure, and if possible his whereabouts, but there is little if any reason to believe that their efforts will meet with any degree of success. Sheriff Conner also has employed a number of skilled detectives at his own expense to carry on a search on such information or theories as may come to him, and is in addition in frequent communication with the Police authorities. To a TIMES reporter who called on him yesterday he stated that he was following up every clue that was presented, but he added also that the reporters, through their energy or indiscretion, were at all times liable to frustrate his efforts. For example, in the case of the boy reported in yesterday's papers as having seen Tweed on Saturday evening on a Brooklyn wharf, the Sheriff said he had no idea on Monday evening that the papers of Tuesday would contain anything about it. He had observed great secrecy in following clues in connection with that lad's story, which seemed to him to bear good promise of success. He reached a point, however, where the investigation had to be left until yesterday, and then the newspapers came out with a part of the story only, but quite sufficient if the clue had been a true one to have started Tweed from his place of concealment and enable him to "double" on his pursuers so as to confound them. He still believed, however, that he would be successful, but he must for the present refuse to give the press any details of the information in his possession or upon which he is working. He thought this course would not be construed as discourteous, but merely prudent, as the protection of his own interests demands it, he being more deeply than any other individual in the community interested in Tweed's capture, and liable in the event of failure to rearrest him. The Sheriff is undoubtedly of the opinion that if Tweed has passed beyond his power to recover him it was not done by any conveyance upon the water, but by a land route.

The Governor has not yet taken any action toward the suspension or removal of the Sheriff, and it is not now thought probable that he will do so until all probable chances of capturing Tweed have disappeared. It is intimated, also, that the Governor's chagrin at Tweed's escape is gradually passing away, though it is perfectly well known that on Saturday night and Sunday he was in a great temper on the subject, and was intent on exemplary vengeance. When asked yesterday whether the Governor had given him any notice of summary action to be instituted against him, the Sheriff replied that he had received no further notification than that which the Governor sent to him on Sunday by letter and by messenger, to the effect that the Governor would hold him to a strict accountability. The Sheriff added that he would be perfectly willing to resign his place to-day if his resignation would only restore the lost prisoner. Since the suspension on Monday of Warden Dunham, the Sheriff has appointed William Watson, First Deputy Warden, as acting Warden. Dunham was notified to appear yesterday at the District Attorney's office, and upon responding in person was taken before the Grand Jury, where he was subjected to an examination similar to that of Keeper Hagan on Monday.

When asked yesterday whose appointee Warden Dunham was, Sheriff Conner replied that Dunham was a particular friend of John Kelly, having been engaged, as Deputy Sheriff under Kelly's administration, in conveying convicts to Sing Sing. When he [Conner] became Sheriff he appointed Dunham Warden of Ludlow Street Jail, and the promotion met with the approval of Mr. Kelly, who expressed himself fully satisfied with the appointment. Under Sheriff Cummings stated that Keeper Hagan was an officer in Ludlow Street Jail under Warden Tracy, and, in consequence of his knowledge and experience in matters appertaining to the conduct of the jail, was retained under Sheriff Conner. He is, however, only a subordinate, being entirely subject to the control of the Warden and other officers of the institution.

A force of Pinkerton's detectives, it is reported, are working quietly in the political and social resorts of Tweed's friends and sympathizers, with the object of obtaining some inkling as to his hiding place or objective point. It is almost certain that Tweed will not remain long on this continent if he has not already left its boundaries, for old detectives say that with a reward of $10,000 offered for his capture he would almost certainly be kidnapped even from Canadian territory. In any event, he would be the victim of some desperate attempts of this kind by adventurers who would expect him to pay $15,000 or $20,000 to be let alone.

One of the almost hourly ventilated theories as to the escape was put forth yesterday, to the effect that Tweed drove directly out of the City to Greenwich, Conn., and spent Sunday in seclusion and concealment there, and on Sunday night was taken up the Sound and embarked in a vessel lying in wait for him near Gardiner's Island or Point Judith. It is argued that his familiarity with the country about Greenwich, where he has a residence and grounds, and where the famous American Club-house, now transformed into a Summer hotel, is situated, would render such a route quite safe and convenient to him.

AT POLICE HEAD-QUARTERS.

To all inquirers at Police Head-quarters yesterday President Matsell and Superintendent Walling returned the reply that there were no new developments in relation to the flight and pursuit of Tweed. The Central Office detectives were still engaged in scouring the City, eagerly looking for any clue which might lead to the discovery of Tweed's whereabouts or to the disclosure of the manner in which he had made his escape from the City, but in both of these points they have thus far failed. It is not positively known that Tweed has left the City, and it is possible that he is concealed in the house of some one of his friends waiting for a favorable opportunity, after the hue and cry has died out, to slip away on some foreign-bound steamer unmolested and unobserved. All the indications, however, point to the fact that he has left New-York, and it is more than probable that he was well out of harm's way before the alarm was given by his custodians. The rumor that Tweed had taken passage for Queenstown on board the British bark Lord Clarendon, the particulars of which appeared in yesterday's TIMES, is believed by Superintendent Walling to be entirely unfounded. It has been definitely ascertained that the vessel alluded to cleared from this port for Queenstown on Nov. 12, and on the 13th was taken out to sea by one of the Sandy Hook pilots, who left her some distance outside of Sandy Hook, with all sails set and a stiff breeze blowing. Had the vessel returned and been hovering off Sandy Hook or the Long Island shore for upward of two weeks, her movements, which would have been remarkably noticeable, would have attracted the attention of some of the incoming or outgoing pilots, whose duty it would have been to report the same to the Pilot Board or to the Collector of the Port. The bark was well known to our pilots, as she was owned here and sailed from this port for years before changing owners, and none of the pilots have reported seeing her since she left on the 13th of November. This story, therefore, appears to have been utterly untenable, and is one of the vast number of rumors which have come to the ears of the Superintendent, and which, when investigated, prove to be devoid of foundation.

TWEED AND THE SPIRITS.

The following extraordinary correspondence, emanating from spiritualistic sources, has been received by Superintendent Walling from the Eighth Precinct Station, where it was left by J. Baptiste Clute, a firm believer in spirit influences. The letters are written on long strips of brown paper:

To the Chief of the Eighth Precinct Police

DEAR SIR.—I am impressed to say that if it is your wish to find Tweede sarch the Ludlow Prison and in an upper room known only to a woman. Sarch the whole Building or Buildings I have never seen it [as I now recollect] but have a notion of it. this can do no hurt if no good.

J BAPTIST CLUTE 142 w Houston St.

The spirit letter inclosed in the communication read as follows:

a Thief that was James Thompson from Uttica. He is there as I told you, he is a waiting an escape the Woman is the keepers wife it is for money offered but not yet delivered—go to the Captain of Police as directed, and take this with you. He knowes me go.

JAMES THOMPSON. of Utica now dead as to the world

he is up stairs in a little room used as a Clothes press go by whom was the plot laid by himself it has been working for some time and he will soon be clear if not taken now. JAMES THOMPSON

right right all

he is right, he is right go.

Parker yes all go.

Clute. I have seen Tweede in my own spirit and I know he is where Thompson says he is, but the way to find him is not direct but circuitous. there is or has been a man with him the man I do not know but he is a smaller man than Twede their cell or room is near the roof near the chimney the door leading to this cell is not connected with the House his Wife lives in she has to leave her home to go to him he is there I again say that Thompson could not controll you yesterday to tell all he wanted to so he got it Ludlow St jail insted of Twede's house as it should be the same with the Jailor's Wife insted of Twede's Wife the best way to find him is through the scuttle then you cut off his retret.

PARKER right."

that is it Parker Dec 7 '75.

The last message, as follows, corrects the above in some important particulars:

Reed.

Yes, I am here, and, I told you the truth, he is thare in his his house. I want to say that his Wife is his jayler. They enter his house the third door from the right of his house going up the street from the North River as near as I can make it.

JAMES THOMSON.

MOVEMENTS OF TWEED'S SECRETARY.

BOSTON, Mass., Dec. 7.—The *Herald* says the surmises of the New-York press as to the movements of Mr. Dewey, Secretary of William M. Tweed, have no foundation in fact, except that he left New-York at 10 A. M. Saturday and arrived here at 5 P. M. and registered at the hotel where he usually stops when here. His business here is personal, and in no way connected with Tweed's escape, nor did he know of it until Sunday morning through the press.

PETER B. SWEENY.

GOSSIP ABOUT HIS DOINGS AND AMUSEMENTS IN PARIS AND CONTINENTAL WATERING-PLACES—HIS ASSOCIATES.

The Cincinnati *Gazette* of Monday prints a letter dated Paris, Nov. 20, which contains the following concerning Peter B. Sweeny. It will be found interesting, even if the discerning reader feels unable to place confidence in its entire accuracy:

Some months ago a report came from New-York that arrangements were in negotiation that would result in the return to Manhattan Island of the ex-Ring magnate, Peter B. Sweeny. Simultaneously with the circulation of the report, the arrival of ex-Senator Bradley, brother-in-law of Sweeny, was announced, and his name was recorded among the patrons of the Hotel Splendide. It was given out that he had come over to remove to New-York the body of James M. Sweeny, who died a few weeks before, but there were several American loiterers about Paris who claimed to know that it was the living and not the dead Sweeny with whom Bradley was empowered to deal. Bradley was interviewed and questioned repeatedly, but nothing of importance was elicited beyond a few hints that showed him to be favorable to Sweeny's return provided a reasonable bail could be obtained. I understand that he was empowered to promise that the bail should not exceed $150,000, but whether this is true or otherwise I am unable to say.

Peter B. makes Paris his Winter residence, and lives very comfortably on his easily and questionably acquired fortune. In Summer he goes to a watering-place, or to Switzerland, and he does not go to the same place for two seasons in succession. Last season he was at Trouville, the favorite seaside resort of the Parisians, and about four hours' ride from the city. This year he went to Switzerland, and he had been gone some two or three weeks when Mr. Bradley arrived. Bradley remained here a few days, and then went to Neuchatel, Switzerland, where Sweeny had established himself for the hot season. It is, of course, impossible to say what occurred between the two men, but it is known that Bradley did not talk in the same way after his visit to Neuchatel that he did before going there. I am told that he found Sweeny less inclined to go to New-York and stand his trial than had been previously reported, and possibly he may have discovered that the case diff not look very favorable for an acquittal. Sweeny is not an idiot, and will not be likely to risk himself in New-York if there is any chance of a conviction. One of his friends remarked at the time of Bradley's visit that Peter B. would be a fool to go back without knowing what Charles O'Conor and the rest of the lawyers had found against him. "He covered his tracks pretty well," said the speaker, "but you never can tell if the covering didn't blow off from some of them." Another friend also claimed to be confident that nothing could be proved against Sweeny; said he was sure Peter would go back, and that he could have lots of friends to meet him when he landed. "Yes," said another New-Yorker, "there'll be several to meet him, and Judson Jarvis will be there with an order of arrest and a pair of handcuffs." The remark was not relished by the preceding orator, and the conversation changed.

Sweeny's life here has been of the quiet sort. When in Paris he spends most of his time at home, and rarely—almost never—visits that part of the city frequented by Americans, the region around the Grand Hotel. Very few persons call upon him, and his acquaintances are in very small number, as he seeks no new ones, and the old are limited to the stray New-Yorkers who knew him in his days of power and are willing to know him now. No doubt Sweeny is willing to entertain anybody who will endure his society and pass over the scandal attached to his name. Evidently he does not wish to absent himself altogether from the world, if one may judge by a visiting-card that was visible quite recently in the window of an engraver in the Palais Royal. It bore the name Peter B. Sweeny in neatly-engraved letters. Whether the plan of spelling the first syllable with an "i" was the design of the ex-magnate or the blunder of the engraver I am unable to say. I can hardly think it was an engraver's blunder, as I saw the card displayed there among other specimens of work for more than a month. It is not more than a week or ten days since it disappeared from the show-case.

James M. Sweeny, the brother of Peter B., died from over-drinking. He had nothing to do, and his associates were not of the highest type of modern gentlemen, so that he took naturally to too much brandy and water. His favorite resort was the so-called American Bar, on the Rue Scribe, and the *habitués* of the establishment were his friends. Among them was an English Lord—not the best specimen of the British peerage—and several turf men, and "loose fish" generally. Latterly, fortune has been dealing unkindly with the American Bar. The death of Sweeny reduced its revenues, as he used to spend his money liberally for the entertainment of the on-hangers of the place. Two or three weeks ago the French Police laid a heavy hand on the English betting men who make Paris their base of operations. Some thirty of the fellows were arrested, and half a dozen betting offices were closed. All the arrested men were fined, and warned not to renew their business, and a few of them were sent to prison for a brief period. Among these victims of French law were several patrons of the American Bar, and the places that knew them once do not know them as much as they did.

THE NEW-YORK TIMES.

OPINIONS OF THE PRESS.

NOT EXCELLED ON THE CONTINENT.

In point of ability THE TIMES is not excelled on the continent; and its fearless independence has fixed for it a place in the sympathies of the American people which is national and permanent. It was THE TIMES that first made war on Tammany; and it was THE TIMES that continued that war with unparalleled fierceness until the victory was won. While it is Republican, yet it is not blind nor hired. It is consistently for the right, and persistently against the wrong, no matter where it finds either. THE NEW-YORK TIMES is a power in American politics; and in its news department it is full, accurate, and chaste. You have correspondence from all parts of the world, but you never find an immoral notice or adver isement in it. It is a paper for the family. To any one desiring a national newspaper we most cheertully recommend this old standard of freedom.—*Fredonia (Kan.) Citizen.*

ABLY MANAGED.

THE NEW-YORK TIMES is certainly one of the best and most powerful organs for sustaining the public welfare in this country. In every department it is ably managed by men of undoubted integrity and accomplishments, and its readers are kept fully posted on the news and literature of the day.—*Fishkill Standard.*

A COMPLETE NEWSPAPER.

THE TIMES is a very able, complete, and interesting newspaper, especially adapted to family reading.—*Springfield (Ohio) Republic.*

WHY PEOPLE SHOULD TAKE THE TIMES.

The year 1876 will be one of the most important years in the history of our country, and every citizen of the Republic after subscribing for his local paper should take one of the great papers published at the metropolis of the nation—New-York City—and in our opinion none of them fill the bill any nearer than THE NEW-YORK TIMES.—*Geneva Times.*

FEARLESS OF PARTIES OR CLIQUES.

Among the best, if not the very best, papers published in America is THE NEW-YORK WEEKLY TIMES. Very ably edited, fearless of the frowns of presidents, railroad kings, parties or moneyed cliques, valiant in its warfare against corruption, fraud, and intrigue, financially independent, THE TIMES is a great power for good in the nation. To this organ is the lion's share of credit in the overthrow of the infamous Tweed Ring in New-York. THE TIMES is Republican, when Republicanism favors honesty, hard money, and a wholesome administration of national affairs—at other times it is independent. For news, politics, foreign correspondence, and all useful reading, THE TIMES is all that can be desired.—*Windham (Vt.) Monitor.*

WILLIAM B. ASTOR'S WILL.

MADE IN 1856, AND AMENDED SINCE BY NINE CODICILS—BEQUESTS TO HIS FAMILY AND TO PUBLIC CHARITIES.

The will of the late William B. Astor has been submitted to the Surrogate, who has cited the heirs to attend on the occasion of its being admitted to proof on the 19th inst. No estimate of the value of the estate which is professed to be even approximately correct, has yet been made, and none, it seems probable, will be made for years as it consists largely of real estate, the value of which could only be told by its sale, and it is not likely to be sold. The original will is dated June 17, 1856, but it has been amended by nine different codicils made between April 25, 1864, and June 2, 1871. Divested of its legal verbiage, the will is in substance as follows:

To his daughter Alida, wife of John Carey, Jr., the testator gives, in addition to what she received during her lifetime, a life estate in the house, lot, and stable on the north-western corner of Madison avenue and Thirty-fourth street, in the dwelling-house in Lafayette place formerly occupied by the testator, and in improved real estate to the value of $250,000, out of the residuary real estate of the late John Jacob Astor; also the income during her life of $531,000, to be held in trust for her. On her death the remainder, in the real estate specified, and the capital of the trust funds is to go to her issue. She receives, absolutely, the contents of the Lafayette place house mentioned, three houses and lots on Fifth avenue, near Thirty-third street, improved real estate, to be selected from the estate mentioned, to the value of $40,000, and one-third of a sum of $50,000.

To his daughter, Laura A., wife of Franklin H. Delano, in addition to what he gave her during his life, he bequeaths a life estate in the house and lot occupied by her in Madison avenue, between Thirty-fourth and Thirty-fifth streets, with stable lot, and in improved real estate to the value of $200,000 to be selected from the residuary real estate of the late John Jacob Astor; also the income during her life of $460 000, to be held in trust for her. The remainder in the real estate and the capital of the trust fund are to go, on her death, to her issue. She receives absolutely, four houses and lots on Fifth avenue, between Thirty-third and Thirty-fourth streets, and improved real estate to the value of $40,000, to be selected, and one-third of a sum of $50,000.

To his grand-daughter, Margaret A., wife of John W. Chanler, the only surviving child of his deceased daughter, Emily Ward, in addition to what she has already received, he gives a life estate in the dwelling house and lot occupied by her in Madison avenue, between Thirty-fourth and Thirty-fifth streets, and in the testator's county seat, "Rokeby," containing 318 acres in Lower Red Hoop, Dutchess County, and in improved real estate to the value of $175,000 to be selected like the bequests to her aunts; also the income during her life of $375,000 to be held in trust for her. At her death the remainder in the real estate and the capital of the fund go to her issue. She receives absolutely the furniture, library, farming stock, &c., at "Rokeby," a farm of eighty-three acres in Red Hook, Dutchess County, three houses and lots on Fifth avenue, corner of Thirty-fourth street, improved real estate to the value of $40,000, to be similarly selected, the School and Asylum for Poor Children, with a parsonage and stable near Red Hook, $50,000 in money, and one-third of another sum of $50,000.

To his son Henry Astor, living in Columbia County, he gives real estate to the value of $30,000, to be selected similarly to the other bequests mentioned. He is also to receive certain funds arising from the income of certain City stock and rents on the Bowery, and the balance from the management of the Eden farm. This son was enriched by deeds of large estates from his grandfather and great uncle. To his son-in-law, Frank H. Delano, he bequeaths a farm of forty-three acres, opposite the legatee's country seat.

To the endowment of the Astor Library, the Executors are instructed to pay whatever portion of $250,000 the testator has not expended during his life time for that purpose, he having devoted $250,000 to it. By the codicil of May 28, 1869, he declares this unexpended balance to be $49,000, and bequeaths an additional $200,000 to be paid in three annual instalments after his death, and to be used to found a permanent fund, the interest and not more than $25,000 of the capital of which are to be expended in purchasing books and maintaining the library.

The widow of Benjamin Astor receives a life annuity of $200; the American Bible Society, $10,000; the Society for Relief of Respectable Aged Indigent Females, $5,000; the Institute for the Blind, $5,000; the New-York Lying-in Asylum, $5,000; the Ladies' Repository, $5,000; the Exempt Firemen's Benevolent Fund of the Volunteer Fire Department, $10,000; and Philip Kissam, Augustus F. Satterlee, William W. Bruce, and Thomas M. Bean $2,500 each, provided they shall be in the employ of the testator at the time of his death.

The residue of the real estate of the late John Jacob Astor, in which the testator had only a life interest, with power to appoint his legatees among his issue, is given to his sons John Jacob Astor, and William Astor in equal shares in fee simple absolute. They also receive absolutely, in equal shares, the unexpended remainder of that one-half of the personal estate of the late John Jacob Astor, in which the testator had only a life interest, with power to expend the capital in improving the real estate. The residuary estate of the testator, real and personal, is given to the executors to be divided between the two sons equally, each receiving a life estate with remainder to his issue, each son being excluded from trusteeship of the portion held for himself.

James Gallatin, (now of Paris,) John Jacob Astor, William Astor, Franklin H. Delano, John Carey, Jr., William W. Astor, (son of John Jacob Astor,) and Charles F. Southmayd are appointed Executors and Trustees.

DEVLIN & CO.

It would certainly be unnecessary to go into any extended notice of the stock of Messrs. Devlin & Co., for its extent and variety are known to everybody; but their excellent method of doing business is not so generally known, and deserves special mention. It would be pretty safe to say that there are few trades in which more elaborate systems of misrepresentation are practiced, both as regards the make and quality of the goods, than the ready-made clothing trade. Devlin & Co. have adopted methods of business which do away with any possibility of misrepresentation, either intentional or accidental. Every piece of cloth which comes into the establishment, either from German, French, English, or American manufacturers, is passed upon by the chief superintendent, Mr. Ogden. The materials used in its manufacture are known and the cloth is marked. When a garment is made up what is called a "guarantee ticket" is affixed to it. This ticket states of what material the stuff is composed, sometimes the name of the firm which manufactured it, and a guarantee that the making is "thorough and honest." With this there is the price of the article marked in plain figures, from which there is no deviation. By this method any possibility of misrepresentation is avoided. Sometimes the best-intentioned salesman is deceived about the quality or texture of the article he is selling. He may suppose it to be, say, all wool, and so state, whereas there may be a mixture of inferior material in it; and, again, another may intentionally misrepresent for the sake of making a good sale; but by the ticket system adopted by Messrs. Devlin & Co. there is no chance for this. The customer looks at the printed ticket, he sees what the cost he is buying is made of, and he knows what he will have to pay for it. He may choose an expensive garment or a cheap one, as whether cheap or costly, he will get exactly what he pays for, and at the lowest possible price. Such a system is based on the soundest business principles, and implies the confidence of those who have adopted it in the old maxim that honesty is the best policy. Certainly no one who ever bought anything of this well-known house ever had reason to complain that he was deceived in his purchase. Of course a large clothing house, doing a steady business like this, has no special novelties specially prepared for holiday seasons; but their new "Wimbledon" overcoat may be mentioned. It is entirely novel, and has several advantages over the ordinary Ulster. Among these are the special protection it affords to the chest, ease when walking, access to pantaloons pocket without opening the coat, and permanence to the belt when the coat is open. Their stock of Ulsters is very large, and range in price from $15 to $70. There is a large custom department attached to the establishment, and customers may certainly depend on the fact that Devlin & Co. put their conscience into the work they turn out.

A MISTAKE ABOUT "AUNT FANNY."

"Aunt Fanny" writes that many packages of toys and books intended for her have, under a misapprehension, been sent to Madison street instead of Madison avenue. All Christmas presents intended for the little ones of the Infant Asylum should be directed to Mrs. Barrow, "Aunt Fanny," at her new residence, No. 178 Madison avenue. Second-hand or new toys, clothes, books, and money will be thankfully received.

AN EDITOR SENTENCED FOR LIBEL.

WILKESBARRE, Dec. 7.—J. W. Freeman, editor of the Pittston (Penn.) *Comet*, who was convicted of libel upon J. B. Henri, was to-day sentenced by Judge Harding to pay a fine of $50 and to undergo an imprisonment of seven months in the County Jail.

THE LARGEST WORKSHOP of the body is the liver, whose office it is to withdraw the bile from the blood; when this important organ does not act the skin assumes a yellow appearance, and generally

ALABAMA CLAIMS.

TWO DAYS' WORK OF THE COURT OF COMMISSIONERS—A LARGE NUMBER OF CASES DISPOSED OF.

WASHINGTON, Dec. 7.—In the Court of Commissioners of Alabama Claims Monday, Dec. 6, judgments were rendered as follows: Case No. 1,249, Thomas Emerson's Sons, of Boston, $2,186 40; case 815, James P. Alexander, $559 50. In connection with the destruction of the Estelle by the Florida, case No. 701, Eli Foster, $978 82; Albert Brown, $489 41; Maria Kelisey, $489 41; John F. Clapp, $5,872 92; John Christol, $1,957 64; George Goorgins, Administrator, &c., $978 82; Aug. Badger, $1,305 10; Aug. Wallace, Executor, $978 82; Elmira A. Badger, Executrix, $652 55; John Brown, $3,378 14, with interest to all from the date of loss. Case No. 632, in connection with the destruction of the bark Alert, Moses H. Grinnell, Robert B. Minturn et al., $3,570. No. 992, Henry P. Haven and George A. Williams, $2,498 91; No. 1,050, Jane C. Allyn, Executrix, $713 61; No. 1,051, Robert Coit et al., $937 50; No. 1,052, Albert C. Douglass, $1,250; No. 1,053, John Clark, $364 94; No. 1,054, Sarah F. Church, Executrix, $1,739 60; No. 1,055, Harriet P. Williams, $153 30; No. 1,056, David W. Wetmore, $624 55; No. 1,057, Henry P. Haven, $2,498 91; No. 1,058, Henry P. Haven, Executor, $2,498 91; No. 1,059, Jared S. Rogers, $490 74; No. 1,060, William M. Smith et al., Executors, $803 24, and to all the owners of the Alert as catch, to be distributed, $4,450; No. 325, Francis Boyd. This case was reargued Dec. 1, 1875, and the judgment heretofore rendered, $30,168 45, is set aside, and judgment is now entered for the sum of $25,959 14, with interest. Case No. 960, in connection with the ship Nora, George P. Upton, Jr., and Ann C. Upton, $65,277 71; George B. Upton, $9,325 39.

The following cases were presented to the court upon the evidence, and argued by counsel: Cases No. 669, John S. Emery et al.; No. 670, Erastus O. Emery; No. 671, George W. Carlisle; No. 672, James Gammans; No. 673, Andrew G. Whidden; No. 674, Stephen H. Whidden; No. 675, George Veazie; No. 676, John Thomas Veazie; No. 677, Leonard Ackerman; No. 678, Sylvester Bartlett; No. 679, Laura Amanda Warren, Administratrix; No. 680, Melville D. Haynes; No. 681, John S. Emery; No. 682, Hiram A. Emery; No. 683, George Hinman; No. 684, John G. Moseley; No. 685, James Gammans; No. 686, Henry T. Wing, Administrator; No. 687, Edward B. Higgins; No. 688, Calvin Berry; No. 689, Elizabeth West et al., Administratrix; No. 690, Jesse Perry; No. 691, Harriet Newell Melcher, Administratrix. Charles C. Beaman, Jr., in all the above for the claimants, and Frank W. Hackett for the United States.

The following judgments were rendered Tuesday, Dec. 7: Cases No. 667, John S. Emery, $1,732 14; No. 671, George W. Carlisle, $782 95; No. 672, James Gammans, $1,611 80; No. 673, Andrew G. Whidden, $805 90; No. 674, Stephen H. Whidden, $805 90; No. 675, George Veazie, $805 90; No. 676, John S. Veazie, $805 90; No. 677, Leonard Ackerman, $379 65; No. 678, Sylvester Bartlett, $332 29; No. 679, Laura A. Warren, Administratrix, $893 39; No. 680, Melville D. Haynes, $516.

In connection with the destruction of the bark Empire: Cases No. 681, John S. Perry, $896 93; No. 682, Hiram A. Emery, $416 23; No. 683, George Hinman, $832 46; No. 684, John G. Mosely, $451 46; No. 685, James Gammans, $416 23; No. 686, Henry T. Wing, $416 23; No. 687, Edward W. Higgins, $416 23; No. 688, Calvin Berry, $832 46; No. 689, Elizabeth West et al., Administrators, $832 46; No. 690, Jesse Perry, $676 72; No. 691, Harriet N. Melcher, Administratrix, $36 14.

The following cases were presented to the court on the evidence, and argued by counsel: Case No. 692, Daniel McFarland vs. the United States; C. C. Beaman, Jr., for the claimant; F. W. Hackett for the United States. No. 703, R. W. Ropes & Co. vs. the United States; George A. Black for the claimant; John A. J. Creswell, Jr., for the United States. No. 958, Catherine E. Salsbury Administratrix vs. the United States; D. T. Murphy, for the claimant; John A. J. Creswell for the United States.

The counsel for the United States announced the Government ready in cases Nos. 730, 731, 741, 742, 761, 762, 1,145, 1,375, 743, and others, but no counsel for the claimants appearing, the court adjourned. Case No. 746 has been assigned for Wednesday.

A QUESTION OF LANGUAGES.

THE CHEYENNE LINGO SAID TO BE INTELLIGIBLE TO A NATIVE SWISS.

From the Leavenworth (Kan.) Times.

The following strange story, which is told by the Wichita *Beacon*, is in regard to a case somewhat similar to one which the *Times* chronicled some time ago, with the exception that the chief character was a native Swede. This Swede was walking around Fort Leavenworth one day, and paid a visit to the calaboose of the post, where the Cheyenne captives, who were afterward taken to Florida, were then confined. To his astonishment, he found that he could understand perfectly everything they said, although it was the first time he had ever heard the Indian language spoken. He was afterward sent West, and is now acting in the capacity of a Government interpreter. This is the *Beacon's* story:

"Andreas Eisinger, a native of Switzerland, and lately of the Sixth United States Cavalry, is now in Wichita, under orders to report to Department Head-quarters at Leavenworth. Mr. Eisinger is a young man of about twenty-two years of age, born in Canton Thurgau, and was educated in the Grison or Canton Graubunden, which lies in the Tyrolean Alps, on the Austrian frontier. The inhabitants of this Canton speak a dialect termed Pomelus by the Germans, and Rome-pa-va by the natives. It is said to be the ancient Roman; it may be a corruption of that language. However, whatever it is, Eisinger speaks it readily. In the Spring of 1873 he came to the United States, enlisted in the service, and was sent to Fort Dodge. In October, 1874, he was with Gen. Miles' command, which captured a portion of the Cheyenne band of Indians then on the war path. One of the parties captured consisted of three warriors and a squaw, who, supposing that none of their captors understood their language, conversed freely with one another, laying plans to escape. Eisinger was astonished to hear the aborigines speaking a language familiar to his ears, the Rome-pa-va, or old Roman dialect. He reported this discovery to his commanding officer, who investigated the matter and found it to be as stated by the Swiss boy. He was discharged from the Army and appointed interpreter, which position he now holds."

The identity of the tongue is not perfect, but analogous to the broken talk of the German speaking English. It is the same with the Comanche and Arapahoe dialects. If this is not merely a tale for marines—and we have no reason to doubt the honesty or veracity of the young man—the matter is of sufficient moment to engage the attention of some linguistic savan. An identity of the language would indicate an identity of origin.

AN INFANT STOLEN IN FLORIDA.

The Marianna (Fla.) *Courier* of Nov. 25 says: "On Saturday morning last, about 7 o'clock, while the Burgett family, living about one mile from this place were at breakfast, two white men came to the front door of the dwelling and inquired of young Burgett if they could get breakfast, and stated that they were wearied and hungry. The family being poor, and having no accommodation for strangers, he informed them that they had better apply to a neighbor not far distant, who would, perhaps, give them the desired meal. Bent upon accomplishing their scheme, one of the men asked permission to get a drink of water, and accordingly young Burgett took him to the rear of the house for that purpose. During his temporary absence the other man took up a child, which was playing in the hall, near the front door, and made his way as rapidly as possible to the woods close by. As young Burgett and the other man were returning he discovered him moving off as rapidly as possible with the child. About this time his comrade sprang from the house and followed. Young Burgett gave the alarm, and the remainder of the family (all women) arrived in time only to see them escaping with the innocent babe. The kidnappers were seen by several as they crossed the road, wending their way southward. Young Burgett informs us that he would know them again should he see them, but thinks he never saw them before. After their departure the following note was found on the floor, evidently written in a disguised hand:

'Be easy and contented about your child, it shall be treated well, and you shall see it again in six weeks it is all for its good that we take it, it shall be with you in six weeks, shall fair better than with you.'

The summary mode of depriving the young mother of her only offspring, is certainly strange and must have a meaning, but what that meaning is we are unable to conjecture."

DISCUSSING THE CURRENCY QUESTION.

From the Chicago Tribune.

They were both sitting in the grocery about 9:30 P. M. and talking over the currency question. Said a tall, thin man, with a game eye, a red nose, and a suspicious glassiness about the knees of his pantaloons and the under part of his coat sleeves: "You see all this talk about inflating the currency by the issue of more national bank notes is humbug, and I'll 'splain it to you. Now, suppose I'm going to start a national bank, what do I do? Well, I go to Washington, to the Secretary of the Treasury, and I give him $100,000 in United States bonds and he—" "But," said the other disputant, an old man with a severe countenance and a mouth like the slip in a post office letter-box, "you hain't got no $100,000 in United States bonds." "Well," said the first speaker, rather hastily and testily, "but suppose, for the sake of argument, that I have $100,000 in bonds. I take them to the Treasurer and—" "But," growled the old man, "what in thunder's the use of your supposin' you had $100,000 in bonds? You know's well's I do that you hain't; you never had." "Don't make a sanguinary fool of yourself," retorted the tall, thin man; "haven't you got sense enough to understand what I am saying? Suppose," he said, beginning anew for the third time, with his face very red, "suppose, then, that I take my $100,000 in bonds to the Treasurer and—" "But," replied the severe old man, with a resounding thump of his cane on the floor, "you know you haven't got $100,000 in bonds, nor $10,000, nor $1,000, nor $100. Your father hadn't enough money in his life to pay the tax on a yellow dog, and you'll never have any while you go on drinking poor whisky, and have got a shiftless wife like that of yourn. A hundred thousand dollars in bonds! Yes, in a horn." "Well," said the tall, thin man, "if you've got any bonds they'd belong to your creditors if you were honest." Then they clinched. * * *

FRIGHTENED RAILROAD PASSENGERS.

What the Worcester (Mass.) *Spy* calls a ludicrous scene it thus describes: "A genuine scare took place among some of the gentlemen passengers on Conductor Taft's express train on the Providence and Worcester Railroad on Saturday afternoon. As the train was approaching Riverdale Crossing, in Northbridge, the engineer saw two small children standing on the track, apparently in no hurry to get out of the way. He blew the whistle sharply several times and then gave the signal to down brakes, following it almost instantly with another seemingly more imperative call. The brakemen responded to the signal and the children barely escaped the fast-moving train. The two signals to the brakemen coming so near together caused some of the gentlemen in the smoking car to think that the whistling came from two engines, and when somebody cried out, 'There's another train ahead,' there was a general stampede into the first passenger car, and some of the brave fellows did not stop until the rear of the train had been reached and the engine was again pushing forward with increased speed. The gentlemen in the first passenger car seeing the stampede from the smoking car joined in the rush, and for a few seconds the scene was ludicrous in the extreme. The ladies kept their seats while the scare was going on, and when order was restored enjoyed a hearty laugh at the expense of the so-called sterner sex."

AN UNSIGNED BANK BILL.

A $10 Barre bank note, belonging to the lot of unsigned bills stolen from that institution last July, has turned up at Lowell, Mass., where F. E. Masley, who had taken it in trade, offered to deposit it in the Prescott National Bank, with other funds, last week.

YOUTH AND AGE.

One Frederick Hunt, a man nearly sixty years old, was married at Lower Waterford, Vt., Thanksgiving Day, to a girl of thirteen. Hunt has been married twice before, and has thirteen children living, besides one of his wives, from whom he has parted. It is said the girl procured the marriage certificate.

THE REAL ESTATE MARKET.

The following business was transacted at the Exchange yesterday, Tuesday, Dec. 7:

B. P. Fairchild, by order of the Supreme Court, in foreclosure, Henry J. Cullen, Esq., Referee, sold a property on Sullivan street, east side, 63 feet south of Broome street, embracing a lot 21.4 by 120, with a four-story brick tenement-house in front and two three-story brick tenement-houses in rear, for $13,000, the purchaser being J. H. Cushier, a defendant in the legal action. This sale was made mainly for the purpose of perfecting title, and there was no competition at the auction.

William Kennelly, also by order of the Supreme Court, in foreclosure, R. F. Farrell, Esq., Referee, disposed of the two-story frame house, with lease of lot 16.8 by 100, No. 2,190 Third avenue, west side, 100.8 feet south of One Hundred and Twentieth street, for $2,500. The property was bought by Sarah Crum, plaintiff in the foreclosure suit. The lease is dated June 1, 1866; term, ten years, with covenant for twenty years' renewal, the present ground rent being $166 per annum.

The important sale of the day, however, and one which drew out a very large attendance of buyers and others, was one in charge of A. H. Muller & Son, who, by order of the Executors of the estate of Leffert Lefferts, deceased, offered for sale 285 Brooklyn lots situated, respectively on Fulton, Bedford, Franklin, and Atlantic avenues, Bedford place, Herkimer, Pacific, and Dean streets. Of these lots, forty-three were sold for $68,425 in the aggregate. The prices realized were very low, and it became necessary to stop the sale for the want of adequate bids, as those present declined, in most instances to offer an advance on the taxes and assessments heretofore paid out in cash on the lots. A report of the sale and the names of purchasers will be found below in the summary of the day. The unsold portion of the property will be held for sale at private contract by Messrs. Muller & Son, No. 7 Pine st.

The remaining auctions were disposed of as follows: Sale by Messrs. Muller & Son of two lots on West One Hundred and Thirty-first street, east of Sixth avenue, adjourned to the 10th inst.; sale by E. A. Lawrence & Co. of two lots, one on West Fifty-sixth street, and the other on West Fifty-seventh street, west of Ninth avenue, adjourned to the 14th inst.; sale by William Kennelly of a house and lot on Fourth avenue, south of Sixty-second street, no appearance of Referee, and property not offered; sale by James M. Miller, of the New-York Steam Power Company's property, No. 57 Ann street, between Nassau and William streets, adjourned to Jan. 7, 1876, and sale by same auctioneer of the premises No. 79 East Seventh street, west of First avenue, property withdrawn.

In our report on Thursday of last week we noted the sale on Wednesday of three lots on Fifth avenue, south of One Hundred and Fourteenth street, with one lot in rear on the street named, for $17,750, and stated in connection that this property had been sold less than three years ago for $45,000. This statement was made on the authority of Mr. M. A. J. Lynch, a real estate broker, who informed us that he had effected the sale at the price named. Upon investigation we are satisfied that a mistake has been made, and find that some three years ago this plot was sold for $28,000, and on the day of foreclosure the property, with interest, taxes, assessments, and costs added, stood the unfortunate owner in about $36,500.

TO-DAY'S AUCTIONS.

The sales announced for to-day, all but the last-named taking place at the Exchange, are as follows:

By A. H. Muller & Son, Supreme Court foreclosure sale, John A. Goodlett, Esq., Referee, of one house, with lot 23.9 by 50, on Broome street, south-east corner of Thompson street. Also, similar sale, Frank Rudd, Esq., Referee, of two lots, each 25 by 100.5, on East Fifty-fourth street, south side, 75 feet west of First avenue.

By Richard V. Harnett, Supreme Court foreclosure sale, William Sinclair, Esq., Referee, of the building, with lot 24.6 by 81, No. 74 Walker street, north side, 25.3 feet west of Courtlandt alley.

By George H. Scott, Supreme Court foreclosure sale, M. S. Isaacs, Esq., Referee, of four lots, together forming a plot in size 100.8 by 100, on Fifth avenue, north-east corner of Ninety-second street.

By William Kennelly, Supreme Court foreclosure sale, F. V. B. Kennedy, Esq., Referee, of two lots, each 25 by 100, on West One Hundred and Thirty-eighth street, south side, 68.3 feet east of Broadway, late known as St. Ann's avenue.

By E. A. Lawrence & Co., Supreme Court foreclosure sale, E. D. Gale, Esq., Referee, of a plot of land, 302.11 by 183.4 by 230.5, on Prescott avenue, south-west corner of Nichols place, known as lots Nos. 479 to 486, part 3, of the Dyckman estate: also, four lots, together in size 51.9 by 202 by 54.7 by 230.5, on Nichols place, south side, adjoining above, known as lots Nos. 477, 478, 487, and 488 of the same estate.

By ——— ———, auctioneer, at the Exchange building, corner of Washington avenue and One Hundred and Sixty-seventh street, Twenty-third Ward, at 12 M., Supreme Court foreclosure sale, T. Burwell, Esq., Referee, of a plot of land, 60 by 150, on Washington avenue, west side, 387.6 feet north of Seventh street, Morrisania, Twenty-third Ward.

EXCHANGE SALES—TUESDAY, DEC. 7.

NEW-YORK.

By B. P. Fairchild.

1 four-story brick tenement-house, (front,) 2 three-story brick tenement-houses, (rear,) and lot, Sullivan st., e. s., 63 ft. s. of Broome st., lot 21.4x120	$13,000

By William Kennelly.

1 two-story frame house and lease of lot No. 2,190 3d av., w. s., 100.8 ft. s. of 120th st.; lot 16.8x100; lease dated June 1, 1866; term, 10 years, with 20 years' renewal; ground rent, $166 per annum	$2,500

By A. H. Muller & Son.

(Leffert Lefferts estate, Brooklyn.)

2 lots, Franklin av., e. s., 108 ft. s. of Fulton st., each 20x100; B. Ridgeway, $1,575 each	$3,150
4 lots, Franklin av., e. s., adjoining above, each same size; Alexander Nichols, $1,575 each	6,300
4 lots, Franklin av., e. s., adjoining above, each same size; B. Ridgeway, $1,550 each	6,200
2 lots, Franklin av., e. s., adjoining above, each same size; E. 2. Lawrence, $1,575 each	3,150
1 lot, Fulton st., s. w. corner of Bedford Place, 11.9x76x16.8x88.4; R. Williamson	3,400
1 lot, Fulton st., s. s., adjoining above, 20x88.4x21.10x97.5; J. Gray	2,475
1 lot, Fulton st., s. s., adjoining above, 20x97.5x21.10x106.1; R. Williamson	2,450
1 lot, Fulton st., s. s., about 350 ft. e. of Bedford av., 19.6x100; R. Williamson	1,925
1 lot, Fulton st., s. s., adjoining above, 19x100; same buyer	1,900
4 lots, Franklin av., s. w. corner of Atlantic av., together in size 78.11x75.8x110x122; J. Callan, $1,375 each	5,500
1 lot, Franklin av., w. s., 78.11 ft. s. of Atlantic av., adjoining above, 20x80; J. Callan	1,375
1 lot, Franklin av., w. s., adjoining above, same size; R. Williamson	1,350
5 lots, with house, Pacific st., s. s., 300 ft. e. of Franklin av., each 20x110; R. Williamson, $1,900 each	9,500
5 lots, with house, Pacific st., s. s., adjoining above, each same size; J. Hodgson, $2,000 each	10,000
5 lots, Dean st., n. s., 300 ft. e. of Franklin av., each 20x100; R. Williamson, $950 each	4,750
5 lots, Dean st., n. s., adjoining above, each same size; J. Hodgson, $1,000 each	5,000

RECORDED REAL ESTATE TRANSFERS.

NEW-YORK.

Monday, Dec. 6.

83d st., n. s., 150 ft. w. of 3d av., 45x100.5; Terence Farley and wife to Richard S. Treacy	$10,000
86th st., n. s., 200 ft. w. of 3d av., 25x100; John Dowd and wife to Eliza Maxwell	nom.
Fairmount av., n. s., 14x200, 24th Ward; Serena Campbell to John H. Frost	8,133
17th st., n. s., 100 ft. e. of 7th av., 31.6x84; Franklin G. Campbell to Albert Weber	nom.
Spruce st., s. s., 119.9 ft. e. of William st., 31x147.10x29.10x153.4x26.10; Henry Buckley and wife to Charles J. Osborn	nom.
Broadway, w. s., 202 ft. n. of Spring st., 50x200 to Mercer st.; Edward Matthews and wife to Henry J. Furber	510,000
Delancey st., No. 97, s. w. corner of Ludlow st., 25x87.6; Michael C. Gross and wife to Henry Brescher	37,500
Mott st., No. 169, 25x100; George V. Hilson to Andrew Hoey	15,000
Washington st., Nos. 3 and 5, e. s., 86.10 ft. n. of Battery place, 32.9x57.4x31x57.6; William Harrington to Thomas Harrington	nom.
Greenwich st., w. s., rear of Nos. 3 and 5 Washington st., 32 x irregular; same to same	nom.
Findlay place, s. s., 209.6 ft. e. of Central av., 100x200 to Clarke place; also, Findlay place, n. s., 208.6 ft. e. of Central av., 100x100, 24th Ward; Ludolph T. Kaiser and wife to David O'Brien	4,500
Elm st., No. 190, 21.8x100; Albert Koch to Therese Richter	15,000
Fordham av., e. s., 100 ft. s. of Spring place, 25x147 to Franklin; John E. Lassig to David Lydig	10,000
65th st., s. s., 80 ft. w. of Lexington av., 80x100.5; Robert Morrison and wife to Sarah Entwisle	79,500
43d st., n. s., 150 ft. e. of 10th av., 50x100.4; Margaret McMillen and others to Samuel McMillan	14,000
North st., n. s., e. of Madison av., 50x100; 24th Ward; Simon Straus and wife to Thomas Corcoran	600
16th st., n. s., No. 645, 488 ft. e. of av. B, 25x92; John Schappert and wife and others to Christian Wynen	nom.
Lewis st., No. 110, e. s., 159 ft. n. of Stanton st., 21x100; also, Goerck st., w. s., 36.2 ft. s. of Stanton st., 17.11x50; William G. Kent and others to Mary Kent	nom.
30th st., n. s., 140 ft. w. of 3d av., 20x98.9; John P. O'Neill, Referee, to Bank of Savings	8,000
Fulton av., w. s., 33.4x210; 23d Ward; Silas D. Gifford, Referee, to William Wilkinson and others	4,000
50th st., n. s., 516 ft. w. of 5th av., leasehold; Eliza Reid to Jennie M. Reid	nom.

LEASES RECORDED.

S. w. corner 7th av. and 26th st., six years; James A Coleman to Peter H. Hynes	$12,000
No. 618 Grand st., six years; John Garvey to Mary E. Kirkwood	600

CITY REAL ESTATE.

FOR SALE—A LARGE, FIRST-CLASS HOUSE, four-story and basement, with all the modern conveniences, Nos. 36 and 38 East 39th st., between Madison and Park avs.; house 38.6 feet front; lot, 55 feet by half the block. Apply to THOMAS MURPHY, No. 31 Broad st.

FOR SALE OR TO LET—FURNISHED OR UNfurnished, at great reductions, large and small houses on and near 5th and Madison avs. Offices No. 4 Pine st. or 33 East 17th st. V. K. STEVENSON, JR.

FOR SALE, CLOSE TO 5TH AV., IN 38TH ST.—A first-class four-story brown-stone house, with lot through to 39th st., upon which is a large, fine stable. Apply to HOMER MORGAN, No. 2 Pine st.

BROOKLYN REAL ESTATE.

THE UNSOLD PORTION OF THE BREVOORT-LEFFERTS property, situated at junction of Fulton st. and Bedford av., Brooklyn, is being offered at private sale by A. H. MULLER & SON, No. 7 Pine st., New-York.

FOR SALE OR LEASE.—STORAGE STORES, Nos. 5 and 6 Atlantic dock, fronting East River, adjoining Hamilton Ferry. Apply to W. H. SCHIEFFELIN & CO., No. 170 William st.

REAL ESTATE AT AUCTION.

DISTRICT COURT OF THE UNITED STATES for the Southern District of New-York.—In the matter of THOMAS ROWE, a bankrupt.—The undersigned will sell at public sale, on the premises, in John street, between Jay and Bridge streets, in the City of Brooklyn, State of New-York, on the 2d day of December, 1875, at 12 o'clock M., all the real and personal property known as Rowe's Oil Works, in said city, to wit: First, the four lots of land lying on the northerly side of said John street, containing together fifty feet in front and rear and two hundred feet in depth on each side, together with the mill, machinery, and fixtures thereon, lately used for crushing linseed, and the wharf adjoining the said lots and extending about two hundred and thirty feet into the East River; second, the five other lots of land lying on the southerly side of said John street, opposite to the said four lots, and extending through the block southerly to Plymouth street, containing together fifty feet in front on John street and seventy-two feet in front on Plymouth street, with all the buildings, machinery, and fixtures thereon, lately used for boiling, packing, storing, and weighing linseed oil; third, the two other lots of land, unimproved, lying on said southerly side of John street, adjoining the last-mentioned parcel of five lots, on the westerly side thereof, containing together fifty feet in front and rear and ninety feet in depth on each side; fourth, all the personal property, fixtures, furniture, tools, and utensils in and about the said works and belonging thereto.

The said parcel of four lots will be sold subject to a mortgage of $40,000, held by the Mutual Life Insurance Company, and free and clear of all other incumbrances; and the said parcel of five lots will be sold subject to a mortgage of $10,000, held by the Brooklyn Savings Bank, and free and clear of all other incumbrances; and the said parcel of two lots will be sold free and clear of all incumbrances. For maps, descriptions, catalogues, &c., apply, on and after November 15 next, to the undersigned.

JOHN H. PLATT, Assignee, No. 40 Wall street, New-York. Dec. 2, 1875.

The above sale is adjourned to the 16th day of December, 1875, at the same hour and place. JOHN H. PLATT, Assignee.

UNITED STATES DISTRICT COURT, Southern District of New-York.—In the matter of WILLIAM H. BUCKNAM and JAMES A. WORTEN, Jr., bankrupts.—The undersigned, assignee in bankruptcy of the said bankrupts, will sell at public auction on the 4th day of January, 1876, at 12 o'clock M., at the Exchange Sales-rooms, No. 111 Broadway, in the City of New-York, R. V. Harnett, auctioneer, all his right, title, and interest whatsoever as such assignee of William H. Bucknam, one of the above-named bankrupts, in certain real estate situated on South street, in the City of New-York, and known as No. 245 on said street, subject to a mortgage of $27,500, and to taxes, assessments, and all other valid liens; also, all his right, title, and interest whatsoever as such assignee of the said William H. Bucknam in personal estate, under the last will and testament of Ezra Bucknam, deceased, admitted to probate on the 6th day of December, 1863, and recorded in liber 192 of wills, page 78, in the Surrogate's office of the County of New-York, the same being subject to a life estate in the widow of the testator, and amounting at the last accounting of the executors thereof, (February 26, 1874,) to $95,885 74.—Dated New-York, Dec. 7, 1875.

JOHN J. THOMASSON, Assignee of said Bankrupts, No. 20 Nassau st., New-York City. d8-law3wW*

ANTHONY J. BLEECKER, Auctioneer.

DESIRABLE RESIDENCE ON STUYVESANT ST.

WEDNESDAY, DEC. 15, at 12 M., at Exchange Sales-room, No. 111 Broadway, five-story brick and brown-stone house and lot, No. 20 Stuyvesant st., north side, between 9th and 10th sts.; contains the modern improvements, and is in fine order; terms favorable; sale peremptory. Maps at office of A. J. BLEECKER, SON & CO., No. 9 Pine st.

COUNTRY REAL ESTATE.

ORANGE, N. J.—COUNTRY HOUSES, LANDS, and village lots for sale; a great variety. Also, furnished and unfurnished houses to let for season or year, by WALTER E. SMITH, formerly Blackwell & Smith, Orange, corner of Main and Cone sts.

DWELLINGS TO LET.

FOR RENT.—TWO THREE-STORY, HIGH-STOOP houses, $800 each; three four-story, high-stoop, brown-stone, $1,500; two four-story, high-stoop, brown-stone, on Madison av., $1,500, $1,800; five superbly finished and admirably located brown-stone residences, $2,000, $2,500, $3,000, $6,000. Apply at the Office of the North America Life Insurance Company, Nos. 17 and 19 Warren st., or at the office in new block, 60th st., near Madison av. KINGMAN F. PAGE.

COTTAGE TO RENT IN TARRYTOWN, N. Y.—Nicely furnished; five minutes' walk from station; nominal rate for the Winter; a chance for comfort and economy. Address MERCHANT, Box No. 3,769 Post Office, New-York.

TO RENT—THE HOUSE NO. 10 WEST 29TH ST., near 5th av.; 37½ feet front; full depth. Apply to E. H. LUDLOW & CO., No. 3 Pine st.

STORES, &C., TO LET.

OFFICES TO LET IN THE TIMES BUILDING. ON THE SECOND AND THIRD FLOORS.

These rooms are desirably located, are well lighted, in good order, and will be partitioned to suit tenants. Apply to GEORGE JONES, Times Office.

SITUATIONS WANTED.

FEMALES.

THE UP-TOWN OFFICE OF THE TIMES.

The up-town office of THE TIMES is located at No. 1,257 Broadway, bet. 31st and 32d sts. Open daily, Sundays included, from 4 A. M. to 9 P. M. Subscriptions received, and copies of THE TIMES for sale.

ADVERTISEMENTS RECEIVED UNTIL 9 P. M.

AT J. MORISON'S First-class and reliable Servants' Exchange, corner of 11th st. and 6th av., a number of Protestant girls waiting for situations at reduced wages.

AT SIMMS' SELECT AGENCY, NO. 543 6th av., next door to the Eagle Theatre, will be found the best colored servants, male and female, for any capacity.

COPYIST.—A YOUNG LADY DESIRES A SITUATION as copyist, accountant, book-keeper, or anything similar; can give the best references with regard to her qualifications. Call or address No. 231 East 21st st.

COMPANION, &c.—BY A PROTESTANT MIDDLE-aged woman, to wait on an elderly lady; has no objection to make herself generally useful; can be seen for two days; best City reference. Call or address No. 52 West 10th st.

CHAMBER-MAID AND WAITRESS.—BY A steady, reliable girl, who understands her duties thoroughly; is neat and industrious, and a good waitress; understands the care and cleaning of silver, glass-ware, &c.; will go in the country; has long, satisfactory reference. Call at Carpenter's, No. 108 6th av., near 9th st.

CHAMBER-MAID, &c.—BY A NEAT AMERICAN young woman as chamber-maid and waitress or chamber-work and care of children; is a neat sewer; is willing and obliging; private family or boarding-house; City or country; best City reference. Call at No. 206 West 27th st., near 7th av.

CHAMBER-MAID OR PARLOR-MAID.—BY a competent person; has no objection to the care of children or sewing; has the best City reference. Address C. G., Box No. 265 TIMES UP-TOWN OFFICE, NO. 1,257 BROADWAY.

HORSES AND CARRIAGES.

THE UP-TOWN OFFICE OF THE TIMES.

The up-town office of THE TIMES is located at No. 1,257 Broadway, bet. 31st and 32d sts. Open daily, Sundays included, from 4 A. M. to 9 P. M. Subscriptions received, and copies of THE TIMES for sale.

ADVERTISEMENTS RECEIVED UNTIL 9 P. M.

HORSE BLANKETS, CARRIAGE ROBES, AND SLEIGH BELLS, In large variety and grades. W. CLARK'S GENUINE PATENT HORSE CLIPPERS. Prices greatly reduced. HARMER, HAYES & CO., No. 72 Beekman st.

A GENTLEMAN'S ESTABLISHMENT MUST be sold at once; several fast road horses; large team of bay carriage horses; top buggy, phaeton, harness, blankets, &c. G. H. LEAVITT, Flushing, Box No. 142 New-York Post Office.

CARRIAGES AND HARNESS.—300 CARriages, comprising glass front Berlin landaus, landaulets, coupés, depot wagons, ladies' phaetons, &c.; second-hand carriages must be sold for the best price offered previous to closing. HAM, No. 10 East 4th st.

A HORSE FOR SALE.—ADDRESS C. E., BOX No. 272 TIMES UP-TOWN OFFICE, NO. 1,257 BROADWAY.

SITUATIONS WANTED.

FEMALES.

CHAMBER-MAID AND WAITRESS.—BY A neat and tidy willing and obliging young woman, thoroughly experienced as chamber-maid and a first-class waitress, and can furnish unexceptionable reference. Apply at Odell's Agency, No. 109 West 34th st., corner of Broadway.

CHAMBER-MAID AND WAITRESS.—BY A respectable young girl as first-class chamber-maid and waitress or general house-work in a small family; has two years' reference. Call at No. 976 8th av., near 57th st.

CHAMBER-MAID AND WAITRESS.—BY A Protestant young woman in a private family in City or country; is an experienced chamber-maid and a first-class waitress, and can furnish the best reference. Call at No. 866 6th av., near 23d st.

CHAMBER-MAID, &c.—BY A FIRST-CLASS chamber-maid; can operate on Wheeler & Wilson's machine; would do waiting; recommendation of several years given. Address for two days M. R., Box No. 297 TIMES UP-TOWN OFFICE, NO. 1,257 BROADWAY.

CHAMBER-MAID AND NURSE.—BY A YOUNG woman as chamber-maid and take care of a grown child; understands all kinds of fine sewing and embroidery; has eight years' reference. Call for two days at No. 255 Madison av., present employer's.

CHAMBER-MAID AND LAUNDRESS.—BY a most willing and industrious girl; is a good washer and ironer, and a neat, competent chamber-maid; has several years of best references. Can be seen at No. 602 6th av., between 35th and 36th sts.

CHAMBER-MAID.—BY A FAITHFUL FRENCH girl, who is a good chamber-maid and thorough cleaner, and assist in other work if required; has good recommendations. Can be seen at No. 602 6th av., between 35th and 36th sts.

CHAMBER-MAID AND LAUNDRESS.—BY A smart young woman as chamber-maid and laundress; is fully competent in her duties; best of reference. Apply at 403 West 29th st., St. John's Guild.

CHAMBER-MAID AND LAUNDRESS, OR Chamber-maid and Fine Washer.—By a competent woman with first-class references. Apply at Protestant Home Bureau, No. 138 6th av., above 10th st.

CHAMBER-MAID AND WAITRESS.—BY A respectable girl as good chamber-maid and waitress; best reference from last place. Call at No. 41 West 45th st.

CHAMBER-MAID AND PARLOR-MAID.—By a young woman as competent chamber-maid and parlor-maid: would do sewing and wait on a lady; willing and obliging; good City reference. Call at No. 335 East 22d st.

CHAMBER-MAID, &c.—BY A VERY RESPECTable person as first-class chamber-maid; willing to assist with washing; very efficient; has the highest testimonials. Call at No. 49 East 41st st.

CHAMBER-MAID, &c.—BY A RESPECTABLE young girl as chamber-maid and sewing, or chamber work and waiting; best of City reference. Call or address Ellinghausen & Co., 1,272 Broadway, near 33d st.

CHAMBER-MAID AND WAITRESS, &c.—By a colored woman as chamber-maid and waitress or chamber-maid and do fine washing; good references. Apply at No. 113 West 27th st.

CHAMBER-MAID AND WAITRESS.—BY A young girl as chamber-maid, waitress, or general house-work in a small family; no objection to the country; City reference. Call at No. 349 West 39th st.

CHAMBER-MAID AND FINE WASHER.—By a French Protestant girl, speaking English; well recommended as a competent, neat, and obliging girl. Can be seen to-day at the Swedish Servants' Office, No. 108 East 27th st., over the Russian baths.

CHAMBER-MAID, &c.—BY A RESPECTABLE young girl as chamber-maid; willing to mind children or do sewing. Call at No. 234 West 31st st.

COOK.—BY AN ENGLISH PROTESTANT YOUNG woman as cook, washer, and ironer, or to assist in washing; is a very good cook; meats, game, and soups; makes nice pastry and desserts; good baker; very neat and obliging, and every way a desirable person; good reference; country or City. Call at Bookham's, No. 307 4th av., near 23d st.

COOK AND LAUNDRESS.—BY A COMPETENT young Welsh woman, with good reference; a first-class cook and laundress; is not particular as to size of family or locality, but wants a steady place; is obliging, steady, and has no company; City or country; willing to do house-work. Call at No. 366 6th av., near 23d st.

COOK.—BY A NORTH OF IRELAND PROTESTANT woman as first-class cook; understands cooking in all its branches perfectly; an excellent pastry, bread, and biscuit baker; can get up nice side dishes; best testimonials; sober, honest, kind, and obliging; country or City. Call at Bookham's, 307 4th av., near 23d st.

COOK AND ASSIST WITH THE WASHING.—By a competent, reliable young woman who is a good cook in every branch; cooks meats, fish, game, and poultry in superior style; is also a good baker and pastry cook; will do the coarse washing if required; best City reference. Call at Carpenter's, No. 108 6th av., near 9th st.

COOK, WASHER, AND IRONER.—BY A Swedish young woman who is a good plain cook; makes good bread, biscuits, &c.; is also an excellent washer and ironer; no objection to the country; has good reference. Call at Carpenter's, No. 108 6th av., near 9th st.

COOK.—BY A RESPECTABLE WOMAN AS FIRST-class family cook; makes all kinds of nice soups, roasts, brown gravies, &c.; also pastry, creams, ices, excellent bread, biscuit, &c., and can furnish unexceptionable references. Apply at Odell's Agency, No. 109 West 34th st., corner of Broadway; inquire for H. C.

COOK.—BY A RESPECTABLE WOMAN AS FIRST-class cook by the day; boning turkeys a specialty; thoroughly understands every branch of cooking; can get up dinners and parties to perfection; best references. Address Cook, Box No. 300 TIMES UP-TOWN OFFICE, NO. 1,257 BROADWAY.

COOK, WASHER, AND IRONER.—BY A strong woman, who is a good family cook; City or country; makes good bread and biscuit, soups, roasts, desserts, &c., and is a superior laundress; can furnish the very best reference. Apply at Odell's Agency, No. 109 West 34th st., corner of Broadway.

COOK.—BY A VERY RESPECTABLE COLORED woman, with excellent City reference from last employer, as first-class cook, in private family or boarding-house; understands French cooking also. Call at No. 543 6th av., next door to the Eagle Theatre, second floor.

COOK, &c.—BY AN ENGLISH PROTESTANT GIRL to cook, wash, and iron in a private family; has first-class reference; will work for moderate wages. Call at J. Morison's, corner 11th st. and 6th av.; take particular notice of above address.

COOK.—IN A PRIVATE BOARDING-HOUSE BY A first-class cook; has ten years' reference; will go for moderate wages. Call at J. Morison's, corner 11th st. and 6th av.; take particular notice of above address.

COOK, &c.—BY A PROTESTANT WOMAN, WITH good City references; she is a competent and satisfactory cook in everything; willing to go any distance in the country or City. Call at the Protestant Home Bureau, No. 138 6th av., above 10th st.

COOK, &c.—BY TWO SCOTCH GIRLS, RELATIVES, one a first-class family cook and laundress, the other as chamber-maid and waitress; will go to the country if desired, and will do a family's work throughout satisfactorily. Call at No. 366 6th av., near 23d st.

COOK.—BY A RESPECTABLE, RELIABLE YOUNG woman as first-class cook; is a good baker; understands her business thoroughly; long, satisfactory references. Call at No. 169 West 22d st.

COOK OR HOUSE-WORK.—BY GERMAN girls, for City or country; used to all kinds of house-work, cooking, &c.; good references. Can be seen at the Protestant Home Bureau, 138 6th av., above 10th st.

COOK, &c.—BY A YOUNG GIRL FROM THE North of Ireland as good cook; willing to assist in washing and ironing; good reference. Apply at No. 352 West 50th st.

COOK, &c.—BY A RESPECTABLE GIRL AS FIRST-class cook; no objection to assist with washing if required; City or country; good reference. Call at No. 28 West 13th st.

COOK, WASHER, AND IRONER.—BY A RE-spectable woman as first-class cook; is a good washer and ironer; three years' reference from last place. Call at No. 330 West 17th st.

COOK.—BY A FIRST-CLASS COOK; UNDERSTANDS game, jellies, and soups; no objection to a little washing if required; the best City reference. Call at No. 347 East 17th st.

COOK.—BY AN ENGLISH PROTESTANT WOMAN as first-class cook; good City reference. Call for two days at No. 158 West 28th st.

COOK.—BY A YOUNG SCOTCH WOMAN AS COOK OR chamber-maid in a private family. Call or address No. 237 East 12th st., Room No. 11, third floor.

COOK.—BY A RESPECTABLE WOMAN AS A FIRST-class order cook or dinner cook in a hotel or restaurant. Apply for two days at No. 208 West 31st st.

COOK.—BY AN EXPERIENCED COOK, LATELY landed, in a private family. Call at No. 300 East 48d st., corner 2d av.

COOK.—BY A RESPECTABLE WOMAN AS GOOD family cook; best City reference from her last place. Call at No. 41 West 45th st.

COOK.—BY A RESPECTABLE GIRL AS COOK; has lived a number of years with a French family. Call at No. 150 West 28th st., first floor, front room.

COOK, &c.—BY A YOUNG GIRL AS GOOD COOK; understands baking and pastry, all kinds jellies and soups. Call at No. 143 East 33d st.

COOK.—BY A COMPETENT WOMAN AS FIRST-class English cook, who thoroughly understands her business in all its branches; can get up a company dinner without any help; can take the entire charge of a kitchen; best City reference. Call at No. 24 West 21st st.

COOK.—BY AN ENGLISH WOMAN AS COOK; City or country; good City reference. Call at No. 206 West 30th st., near 7th av.

COOK—LAUNDRESS.—BY TWO SCOTCH PROTestant women as laundress; one as first-class cook; meats, soups, jellies, and pastry; the other as first-class laundress; separate or together; in the City or country; in a private place; no objection to a boarding-house; City reference. Call at No. 109 West 41st st.

COOK.—BY A COMPETENT PERSON AS FIRST-class cook in a private family; thoroughly understands her business; all kinds of family baking; best City reference. Address M. F., Box No. 282 TIMES UP-TOWN OFFICE, NO. 1,257 BROADWAY.

COOK, WASHER, AND IRONER.—BY A RE-spectable Protestant woman, to cook, wash, and iron, or do general house-work; City or country; first-class reference; good home in preference to high wages. Call at J. Morison's, corner 6th av. and 11th st.

COOK.—BY A RESPECTABLE GIRL AS FIRST-class cook; understands cooking in all its branches, also pastry and desserts; has best of City references; no objection to the country. Call or address No. 383 6th av., between 23d and 24th sts., first floor.

COOK.—BY A RESPECTABLE AMERICAN WOMAN as first-class plain cook; also, an excellent baker; capable of taking entire charge of a kitchen; no objection to private boarding-house; good City reference. Call at No. 448 West 28th st. for two days.

COOK.—BY A RELIABLE WOMAN AS THOROUGH cook and an excellent baker; will assist in the coarse washing; is economical in her kitchen; private family or boarding-house; City or country; first-class reference. Call at No. 205 West 27th st., near 7th av.

COOK.—BY A SWEDISH WOMAN, WITH THE BEST City references, as a first-class cook; is willing, neat, and agreeable. Can be seen to-day at the Swedish Servants' Office, No. 108 East 27th st., over Russian Baths.

COOK.—BY A CAPABLE WOMAN AS FIRST-CLASS cook and excellent baker; has four years' reference from last place. Can be seen at former employer's, No. 20 West 20th st.

COOK, &c.—BY AN EXPERIENCED COOK AND good baker; will assist with the washing; best City reference for honesty and sobriety. Call at No. 142 West 31st st.

COOK.—BY AN EXPERIENCED WOMAN AS FIRST-class cook; has the best City reference. Address A. C., Box No. 305 TIMES UP-TOWN OFFICE, NO. 1,257 BROADWAY.

COOK.—BY A COMPETENT, ECONOMICAL WOMan as cook in a private family; understands all kinds of baking; best City reference. Call at No. 165 East 28th st., near 3d av.

COOK, WASHER, AND IRONER.—BY A COMpetent person as cook, excellent washer and ironer in a private family; best City reference; City or country. Call at No. 455 West 33d st.

COOK.—BY A RESPECTABLE PROTESTANT WOMan (from Canada) as first-class cook; is willing and obliging; good City reference. Call at No. 241 West 27th st.

COOK, WASHER, AND IRONER.—BY A REspectable girl as good cook, washer, and ironer; is willing and obliging; the best of City reference. Call at No. 204 East 44th st.

COOK.—BY A FIRST-CLASS COOK IN A PRIVATE family; understands the business thoroughly; City reference. Address for two days C. B., Box No. 317 TIMES UP-TOWN OFFICE, NO. 1,257 BROADWAY.

COOK.—BY A RESPECTABLE WOMAN AS FIRST-class cook; understands soups, boning, larding, and everything appertaining to cooking; excellent baker; best reference. Call at No. 235 East 28th st.

COOK AND LAUNDRESS.—BY A RESPECTAble young woman as excellent cook; first-class laundress; willing and obliging; five years' City reference. Call at No. 208 West 35th st.

COOK, &c.—BY A PROTESTANT WOMAN AS A good plain cook; is willing to assist in washing and ironing; good City reference. Call at No. 522 East 13th st.

COOK.—BY A COMPETENT PERSON AS FIRST-class cook in a private family; thoroughly understands her business; best City reference. Call for two days at No. 164 6th av.

COOK, WASHER, AND IRONER.—BY A young girl as cook, washer, and ironer; has two years and a half reference from her last place. Call at No. 217 West 35th st., in rear of first-floor.

COOK.—BY A FIRST-CLASS COOK IN A PRIVATE family; one who understands her business; best of reference from the first families in the City. Can be seen at No. 315 East 29th st.

COOK — WAITRESS.—WOULD LIKE TO GO together; have the best of City reference; would go a short distance in the country. Call at 610 2d av.

COOK.—BY A FIRST-CLASS COLORED COOK IN A private family; best of reference can be given. Call or address No. 129 West 26th st., in the basement.

DRESS-MAKER.—BY A FIRST-CLASS DRESS-maker to go out by the day, or week, or month in private families; is a first-class cutter and fitter and stylish trimmer; understands all kinds of family sewing on Wheeler & Wilson's machine; terms moderate; no objections to the country; can be highly recommended. Address for two days No. 349 West 25th st.

DRESS-MAKER.—BY AN EXPERIENCED CUTter and fitter by Taylor's system, stylish trimming; will engage by week or day; operates on Wheeler and Wilson's machine; reference. Call at No. 425 6th av., near 26th st.

DRESS-MAKER.—BY A FIRST-CLASS DRESS-maker; would go out by the day or take home work; suits made at short notice and moderate prices; best City reference. Call at No. 259 6th av., between 16th and 17th sts.

DRESSMAKER AND SEAMSTRESS.—BY A first-class dress-maker, a permanent place in a private family; can do all kinds of nice sewing; would live with a lady. Call for four days at No. 329 East 16th st., two stairs up.

DRESS-MAKER.—A SUPERIOR DRESS-MAKER, forewoman in one of the largest establishments in New-York, solicits engagements at $1 50 per day; thorough cutter and fitter. Address M. E., Box No. 251 TIMES UP-TOWN OFFICE, NO. 1,257 BROADWAY.

DRESS-MAKER.—A FIRST-CLASS DRESS-maker, colored, would like a few more customers at home, or will go out by the day; has her own machine, and also does all kinds of plain sewing. Address Dress-maker, No. 130 West 26th st.

DRESS-MAKER. — A COMPETENT DRESS-maker would like a few more engagements by the day in private families or take work home; suits made reasonably. Call at No. 407 West 46th st.; ring first bell, left side.

DRESS-MAKER.—A COMPETENT DRESS-MAker would engage for $1 50 to $2 a day; cuts and trims in all the styles. Call at No. 355 8th av., over the stove store.

DRESS-MAKER. — A FIRST-CLASS DRESS-maker wants a few more engagements to go out by the day; has the best of City reference. Call at No. 434 3d av., second floor.

DRESS-MAKER.—BY A COMPETENT DRESS-maker; can do all kinds of family sewing and assist with other work; a home more an object than salary. Call one week at No. 234 East 36th st.

DRESS-MAKER.—A FIRST-CLASS DRESS-MAKer would engage for $1 50 to $2 a day. Address C. J., Box No. 271 TIMES UP-TOWN OFFICE, NO. 1,257 BROADWAY.

DRESS-MAKER.—BY A DRESS-MAKER WHO wishes to go out by the day or week to do dress-making or plain sewing. Address Miss Matilda Clark, Hunter's Point, Long Island.

DRESS-MAKER AND SEAMSTRESS.—TO go out by the day or take work home. Call all week at No. 509 West 45th st.

HOUSEKEEPER.—BY AN AMERICAN PROTestant woman in City or country as working housekeeper; understands pastry, poultry, game, boning, larding, &c.; can furnish unexceptionable references. Apply at Odell's Agency, No. 109 West 34th st., corner of Broadway; inquire for F.

HOUSEKEEPING AND CARE OF CHILDREN.—A lady, entirely competent, would take charge of the housekeeping, and also of the children, in some well ordered household. Address W., Box No. 149 *Times* Office.

HOUSEKEEPER. — AN AMERICAN WIDOW lady of culture, as housekeeper in City or country; is thoroughly competent to take charge in a widower's family, or where the lady is an invalid or inexperienced; unexceptionable references. Address for one week, Mr. C. N. W., Brooklyn Post Office.

HOUSEKEEPER, &c.—BY A CAPABLE PERson of experience as housekeeper, nurse, or companion to an invalid, or to teach children and sew; good reference; salary less an object than a home in the City. Address S. E. B., No. 323 West 34th st.

HOUSE-WORK.—BY A FIRST-CLASS SWEDISH woman; would do the work of a small family, or cook, wash, and iron where she could have her little boy with her; wages no object. Apply at Mrs. Reynolds' new Protestant Agency, No. 103 East 27th st., near 4th av.

HOUSE-WORK — USEFUL BOY. — BY A Swedish Protestant woman to do the house-work of a small family, where she can have her boy with her; he can wait on the door, run errands, and make himself useful; best of references; wages no object. Can be seen at Mrs. Reynolds' new Protestant Agency, No. 103 East 27th st.

HOUSE-WORK.—BY A COMPETENT CANADIAN girl to do general work, or to cook, wash, and iron; is experienced in cooking, and is an excellent laundress; an obliging, useful person for a family requiring a competent servant; City or country. Call at No. 106 6th av., up stairs, over shoe store.

HOUSE-WORK.—BY A GERMAN PROTESTANT girl to do general house-work; is a good cook, washer, and ironer; or would do up-stairs work. Call at Mrs. Reynolds' new Protestant Agency, No. 103 East 27th st., near 4th av.

HOUSE-WORK.—BY A RESPECTABLE YOUNG woman, lately landed, to do general house-work. Call at No. 446 3d av., corner 31st st., three stairs up, front room.

HOUSE-WORK.—BY A YOUNG WOMAN AS general servant; understands her work; no objection to a short distance in the country; best of references. Apply at No. 403 West 29th st., St. John's Guild.

HOUSE-WORK, &c.—BY A YOUNG PROTESTant American girl to assist in house-work and the care of children. Inquire at No. 802 Greenwich st., corner of West 12th st.

HOUSE-WORK.—BY A RESPECTABLE YOUNG girl in a private family; can do house-work. Call at No. 234 West 31st st.

HOUSE-WORK.—BY A YOUNG GIRL TO DO house-work in a small family; is a good washer and ironer; best City reference. Address M. C., No. 605 1st av., near 34th st., top floor.

HOUSE-WORK AND COOK, &c.—BY A smart tidy girl to do general house-work; is a good cook, washer, and ironer; willing and obliging; good City reference. Call at No. 926 7th av.

LADY'S MAID.—AS LADY'S MAID, THOROUGH hair-dresser, and dress-maker; capable of filling all the duties of a maid. Can be seen for two days at No. 150 West 20th st.

LADY'S MAID.—BY A LADY'S MAID; UNDERstands all the branches of hair-dressing, and also dress-making. Can be seen for two days at No. 130 West 20th st.

LAUNDRESS.—BY A FIRST-CLASS PROTESTANT laundress; has good City reference; can do all kinds of fine washing. Call or address for two days at No. 207 6th av.

LAUNDRESS, &c.—A FIRST-CLASS LAUNDRESS would like a few more engagements to go out by the day; can get up dinners or do any kind of house-work. Call or address Mary, No. 217 West 28th st., first floor, in rear.

LAUNDRESS, &c.—BY A FIRST-CLASS PROTestant laundress; would do chamber-work and fine washing; has the best of City references; will go in the country. Call at Mrs. Reynolds' new Protestant Agency, No. 103 East 27th st., near 4th av.

LAUNDRESS.—BY A RESPECTABLE YOUNG woman as laundress in a private family; understands French fluting and doing up fine muslins, laces, &c.; no objection to the country; has best City reference. Apply at Bedell's, No. 340 4th av.

LAUNDRESS.—BY A PROTESTANT WOMAN AS first-class laundress; thoroughly understands her business, in a private family; best City reference. Call for two days at No. 223 East 29th st., third floor.

LAUNDRESS.—BY A FIRST-CLASS LAUNDRESS; understands French fluting, plaiting, puffing, and all kinds of finery; thoroughly understands her business; unexceptionable City reference. Call at No. 129 West 19th st., second floor, front room.

LAUNDRESS.—BY A RESPECTABLE PROTESTant girl as laundress in a first-class family; best City references can be seen. Call for two days at No. 515 West 43d st., between 10th and 11th avs.

LAUNDRESS.—BY A FIRST-CLASS LAUNDRESS, one who understands her business perfectly. Call at No. 488 6th av.

NURSE.—BY A PROTESTANT FRENCH WOMAN, aged thirty-eight years; thoroughly understands the care of children; is a good hand sewer; has the best of testimonials from her former employer. Can be seen at No. 602 6th av., between 35th and 36th sts., C. Jacquin's.

NURSE AND SEAMSTRESS.—BY AN EXPERIenced nurse and seamstress; can take entire charge of baby; understands hair-dressing. Can be seen for two days at present employer's, No. 126 Lexington av., near 29th st.

NURSE.—BY A COMPETENT PROTESTANT WOMan as infant's nurse; can take entire charge from birth; best of City reference from last place. Address C. L., box 309 TIMES UP-TOWN OFFICE, No. 1,257 BROADWAY.

NURSE AND SEAMSTRESS.—BY A YOUNG woman as nurse and seamstress or chamber-maid and waitress; understands all kinds of salads and thoroughly understands her business in both branches. Call at No 141 West 27th st.

NURSE, &c.—BY A RESPECTABLE YOUNG GIRL, who has never lived out, as nurse or light chamber-work and waiting; can be well recommended. Call at No. 252 West 41st st., second floor.

NURSE, &c.—BY A YOUNG AMERICAN GIRL AS nurse, and to do the up-stairs work or the children's washing; has good reference. Call at No. 976 8th av., near 57th st.

NURSE. — BY A RESPECTABLE MARRIED, healthy young woman, with a fresh breast of milk, as wet nurse in a family; best of doctor's references. Call at No. 355 West 43d st., top floor.

NURSE.—BY A RESPECTABLE YOUNG WOMAN as infant's nurse; understands care of an infant from its birth, or would take care of grown children and sew; has three years' City reference. Apply at Bedell's, No. 340 4th av.

NURSE AND CHAMBER-MAID.—IN CITY or country, by a Protestant young woman as nurse and chamber maid; is willing to make herself useful to her employers; is a neat sewer. Apply at No. 403 West 29th st., St. John's Guild.

NURSE AND SEAMSTRESS, &c.—BY A young woman as nurse and seamstress or chamber-maid and seamstress; no objection to go a short distance in the country. Call at the residence of her present employer, No. 48 West 17th st.

NURSE AND SEAMSTRESS.—BY A YOUNG Protestant girl; City or country; has first-class City reference; is willing and obliging; at reduced wages. Call at J. Morison's, corner 11th st. and 6th av.; take particular notice of above address.

NURSE, &c.—TO GROWING CHILDREN, OR maid, by an educated young French person; understands every kind of sewing; willing and obliging; good references. Address O. D., Box No. 301 TIMES UP-TOWN OFFICE, NO. 1,257 BROADWAY.

NURSE, &c.—BY AN AMERICAN PROTESTANT young girl as nurse and chamber-maid; willing to make herself useful; or light house-work. Apply at No. 403 West 29th st., St. John's Guild.

NURSE.—BY A FRENCH PROTESTANT WOMAN, middle-aged, as nurse; can take entire charge of young children and sew; in a private family; has good reference. Address J. B., Box No. 295 TIMES UP-TOWN OFFICE, NO. 1,257 BROADWAY.

SEAMSTRESS.—BY A PROTESTANT GIRL TO go out by the day as seamstress; can cut and fit ladies' and children's dresses; first-class references. Call or address M. R., No. 425 West 36th st.

SEAMSTRESS AND MAID.—BY A CANADIAN Protestant young woman as seamstress and maid, or the care of grown children; understands all kinds of family sewing; no objections to travel. Call or address for two days No. 65 West 37th st., third floor.

SEAMSTRESS.—UNDERSTANDS DRESS-MAKING and all kinds of family sewing; will assist in the care of children; can operate on Wheeler & Wilson's machine; City reference. Apply at 140 West 17th st.

SEAMSTRESS. — A GERMAN SEAMSTRESS would like a few more engagements by the day or week; sews on every machine. Call at No. 239 East 54th st.

SEAMSTRESS.—EMPLOYMENT BY THE DAY; understands all family sewing; operates on Grover & Baker and Willcox & Gibbs machines; will furnish her own machines. Call at 1,025 3d av., second floor.

SEAMSTRESS.—BY A GOOD FAMILY SEAMstress; can cut, fit, and operate on two or three machines. Call at present employer's, No. 105 West 48th st.

SEAMSTRESS.—BY A SEAMSTRESS WHO CAN cut and fit, work by week or month; best references. Call at No. 60 West 30th st.

UP-STAIRS WORK.—BY A YOUNG WOMAN not long in this country to do up-stairs work; is willing and obliging; City reference. Call at No. 44 East 32d st.

WAITRESS.—BY A NEAT AND TIDY, WILLING and obliging young woman as first-class waitress; understands her duties thoroughly; also, dressing salads, cleaning silver, &c.; can furnish undoubted reference. Apply at Odell's Agency, No. 109 West 34th st., corner of Broadway. Inquire for D. F.

WAITRESS, &c.—BY A RESPECTABLE YOUNG girl as waitress, or would go as chamber-maid and seamstress; good reference. Address T. C., No. 231 East 37th st., between 2d and 3d avs., second floor.

WAITRESS.—BY A NEAT AND TIDY YOUNG woman as first-class waitress in a private family; understands the care of silver and making of all kinds of salads, &c.; is capable of filling a man's place; excellent City references from her last employer; City or country. Apply at No. 246 West 31st st.

WAITRESS, &c.—BY A YOUNG WOMAN AS competent waitress; understands the care of silver and getting up salads; will assist with other work if required; good City reference. Call at No. 314 East 31st st.

WAITRESS AND CHAMBER-MAID.—BY A young girl, as first-class waitress and chamber-maid; would assist in washing, if required; good City reference from last place. Call at No. 158 West 25th st., between 6th and 7th avs., second floor, back room.

WAITRESS—BY A SWEDISH GIRL; A THORoughly competent waitress; best City references; neat, willing, and pleasant. Can be seen to-day at the Swedish Servants' Office, No. 108 East 27th st., over Russian Baths.

WAITRESS.—BY A COMPETENT GIRL AS waitress in a first-class family; best City reference from last place. Call at No. 157 West 33d st.

WASHING.—A FIRST-CLASS COLORED LAUNdress would like a family washing by the week or month. Call on or address S. Biddle, 130 West 26th st.

MALES.

BUTLER.—BY A RESPECTABLE MAN AS FIRST-class butler in a private family; can give several years' very best City reference for honesty, sobriety, and capabilities. Call at No. 203 East 22d st.

BUTLER.—BY A YOUNG MAN; CAN FURNISH good references. Address G. L., at Dillon's, No. 1,143 Broadway.

COOK.—BY A FRENCHMAN; AN EXCELLENT COOK in every respect; wages moderate; well-recommended; strictly sober, of steady habits. Can be seen to-day at the Swedish Servants' Office, No. 108 East 27th st., over the Russian Baths.

COURIER AND TRAVELING SERVANT.—Speaks French, Italian, German, English, and Swedish languages; knows the Continent of Europe well, and is accustomed to traveling; good references. Address C. N., No. 207 East 15th st.

COACHMAN AND GROOM.—HAVING DISPOSED of my horses, I feel anxious to procure a place for my coachman; he thoroughly understands his business; is strictly temperate, willing, and obliging; nine years' reference. Any gentleman requiring his services may address D. K., Box No. 310 TIMES UP-TOWN OFFICE, NO. 1,257 BROADWAY.

COACHMAN AND GROOM.—BY A NEAT, REspectable, sober, industrious young man; thoroughly understands the proper care and treatment of horses, harness, and carriages; is a trustworthy driver; City or country; willing and obliging; five years' best City reference from last place. Address W. A., Box No. 309 TIMES UP-TOWN OFFICE, NO. 1,257 BROADWAY.

COACHMAN AND GARDENER.—PROTESTant; can milk; has just come from Canada; has good reference from the old country; wishes a situation in the country; is a careful driver; sober and obliging. Call or address for three days, Coachman, at Mr. Henry Tilley's, No. 1,351 Dean st., Brooklyn.

COACHMAN AND USEFUL MAN.—BY A REspectable Protestant married man, (family small;) with the best references, as coachman; will work at anything or any amount offered, as I am in great need of employment. Address W. W., Box No. 319 TIMES UP-TOWN OFFICE, NO. 1,257 BROADWAY.

COACHMAN.—BY A FIRST-CLASS COACHMAN, single; thoroughly understands his business in every respect; best City references. Call or address R. C., at Coleman's harness store, No. 737 6th av., corner 42d st.

COACHMAN.—BY AN ENGLISHMAN; THOROughly understands his business; with three years' references from his late employers. Address H. M., Box No. 279 TIMES UP-TOWN OFFICE, 1,257 BROADWAY.

COACHMAN—COOK, &c.—BY A PROTESTANT married couple, one child; wife a first-class dress-maker, does all kinds of family sewing, and is also a good cook and baker; both have lived with noble families in Scotland; can take entire charge of a gentleman's stable; City reference; no objections to the country. Address H. J., No. 322 West 43d st., or Box No. 283 TIMES UP-TOWN OFFICE, NO. 1,257 BROADWAY.

COACHMAN AND GARDENER.—BY A PROTestant man just from Canada; has good references from the old country; in the country; can milk; is an accomplished driver; sober and obliging. Call or address for three days, Coachman, at Mr. Henry Tilley's, No. 1,351 Dean st., Brooklyn.

COACHMAN, GROOM, &c.—BY A SINGLE man; thoroughly understands the proper care and treatment of fine horses and carriages; excellent driver; obliging and willing to be useful; no objection to the country; first-class City reference. Call or address No. 108 West 30th st., private stable.

SITUATIONS WANTED.

MALES.

COACHMAN.—ANY GENTLEMAN'S FAMILY REquiring a first-class coachman who has served me faithfully for years, who is a thoroughly competent man, skillful with horses, &c., strictly temperate, and perfectly trustworthy, address G. V., No. 713 7th av., rear building.

COACHMAN.—BY A GOOD, RESPONSIBLE, trustworthy Englishman; can give four years' good reference from last employer. Address W. H., No. 239 West 26th st.

COACHMAN, &c.—BY A RESPECTABLE COLORED man as coachman, janitor, or porter; very best reference given from present employer. Apply between 9 A. M. and 9 P. M., at No. 18 West 52d st.

GROOM, OR GROOM AND COACHMAN.—By an Englishman of medium size; a thorough groom and good City driver; strictly honest, sober, and industrious, and understands his business in every particular; perfectly willing and obliging. Call or address Coachman, No. 137 West 38th st.

GROOM.—BY A SMART, RESPECTABLE YOUNG man, (Protestant;) good reference can be had from last employer. For further particulars apply to W. H., No. 239 West 26th st.

STABLE-MAN.—BY A FIRST-CLASS MAN; IS AN experienced and first-class washer and harness man; is a careful and steady driver, and a first-class man in every respect, and wishes to make himself generally useful. Address P. L., Nos. 48 and 50 East 32d st., Opera stables.

USEFUL MAN.—BY AN ENGLISH PROTESTANT, aged twenty-nine years, who understands kitchen gardening, care of horses and cattle, driving, and all kinds of farm-work; best recommendations; wages moderate. Call at Carpenter's, No. 108 6th av., near 9th st.

USEFUL MAN.—BY A RESPECTABLE YOUNG man in any capacity. Address C. D., Box No. 312 TIMES UP-TOWN OFFICE, NO. 1,257 BROADWAY.

WATCHMAN.—GOOD REFERENCE AS TO honesty and sobriety. Address C. W., Box No. 246 *Times* Office.

WAITER.—BY A YOUNG MAN AS FIRST-CLASS waiter in a private family; thoroughly understands his business in all its branches; fifteen years' best City references. Address J. S., Box No. 277 TIMES UP-TOWN OFFICE, NO. 1,257 BROADWAY.

WAITER.—AS FIRST-CLASS WAITER IN A PRIvate family or boarding-house; perfectly understands his business; has five years' good reference from last place. Address B. C., Box No. 258 TIMES UP-TOWN OFFICE, NO. 1,257 BROADWAY.

WAITER OR DRIVER.—BY A COLORED young man as waiter or driver for a doctor; best of reference. Call at No. 216 West 29th st., third floor, Room No. 13.

WAITER.—BY AN ENGLISHMAN, SINGLE, IN A private family; good City reference. Address B. C., No. 121 West 33d st.

WAITER.—BY A PROTESTANT MAN; HIGHLY City recommended, being a long time in his situations; very respectable and thorough waiter; cleans silver, and gets up salads of all kinds in the best manner, and every thing that belongs to the business; sober, honest, and obliging; City or country. Call at Bookham's, No. 307 4th av., near 23d st.

WAITER—LADY'S MAID.—BY A FRENCH man and wife in a private family; man as waiter, wife as lady's maid; both very capable and understand perfectly their business; best City references. Address F. A. C., Box No. 304 TIMES UP-TOWN OFFICE, NO. 1,257 BROADWAY.

WAITER.—BY A RESPECTABLE MAN AS FIRST-class waiter in a private family; has eight years' reference from last place; has no objections to a private boarding-house. Address M. K., Box No. 302 TIMES UP-TOWN OFFICE, NO. 1,257 BROADWAY.

WAITER.—BY A YOUNG MAN WHO THOROughly understands his business, and will be well recommended. Address W. H. W., No. 1,262 Broadway.

CLERKS AND SALESMEN.

A YOUNG MAN, (COLLEGE GRADUATE,) a good penman, will do copying or act as secretary or amanuensis for a gentleman at a moderate compensation. Address B. H. J., Box No. 313 TIMES UP-TOWN OFFICE, NO. 1,257 BROADWAY.

HELP WANTED.

WANTED—A FIRST-CLASS FITTER FOR OUR type-foundry, where we have already introduced all the American labor-saving tools and machinery; wages equal to those paid in America; permanent situation; passage paid. F. G. SCHELTER & GIESECKE, Leipzig, Germany.

WANTED.—LADIES WHO DESIRE TO EMPLOY their leisure hours at home at a beautiful style of fancy needle-work can send a stamped directed envelope or call personally for SMITH & CO.'S CIRCULAR. The work is liberally paid for. Importers of Berlin Wool, No. 16 West 14th st.

WANTED—A MAN TO GO A FEW MILES IN the country to take care of horses and be generally useful on a place; a good groom, sober and willing to work only need apply; wages, $15 a month. Apply on Wednesday between 11 and 1 o'clock at No. 346 Broadway, Room No. 30.

WANTED—BY A LADY, A SHORT DISTANCE out of the City, a young Protestant German girl, speaking some English, to do general house-work without cooking. The lady can be seen by applying at Mrs. SANDERS' office, with references, No. 49 3d av.

WANTED—A YOUNG ENGLISHMAN AS WAITER; best references required. Apply at No. 14 West 23d st., before 10 A. M. or after 5 P. M.

WANTED—A FIRST-CLASS COOK; ONE THAT has lived in a Jewish family preferred. Call between 9 and 1 at No. 17 West 57th st.

WANTED—A COMPETENT CHAMBER-MAID AND waitress, one who understands her duties. Apply at No. 338 5th av.

DANCING.

DOUBLE GLIDE The New Dance.

Full description just published by ALLEN DODWORTH, No. 212 5th av. Copy sent by mail for 25 cents.

ALLEN DODWORTH'S DANCING SCHOOL, NO. 212 FIFTH AV.

Brooklyn Branch at No. 193 Washington st. Classes or private lessons for ladies, gentlemen, and children. For particulars send for a circular.

PROPOSALS.

BOARD OF EDUCATION.

Sealed proposals will be received by the School Trustees of the Ninth Ward, at the hall of the Board of Education, corner of Grand and Elm sts., until Wednesday, Dec. 15, 1875, and until 9:30 o'clock A. M. on said day, for carpenter's work and materials to be furnished for the Male and Female Grammar Departments of Grammar School No. 3, corner of Hudson and Grove sts.

Sealed proposals will also be received, at the same time and place, for the desks and seats for four class-rooms for the school above named.

Plans and specifications may be seen at the office of the Superintendent of School Buildings, No. 146 Grand st., third floor.

Two responsible and approved sureties, residents of this City, will be required from each successful bidder. Proposals will not be considered unless sureties are named.

The Trustees reserve the right to reject any or all of the proposals submitted.

CHARLES S. WRIGHT, DAVID M. EARLE, E. DENNISON, M. D., HENRY DAYTON, WILLIAM H. ELY, Board of School Trustees, Ninth Ward.

Dated NEW-YORK, Dec. 1, 1875.

AUCTION SALES.

BANKRUPT SALE OF BUILDING MATERIAL.—District Court of the United States for the Southern District of New-York.—In the matter of JOSEPH R. FRITH and WILLIAM A. HINCHMAN, bankrupts.—The undersigned, by order of the Register in Bankruptcy, will sell at public auction, on the premises lately occupied by said bankrupts, at the foot of 55th st., North River, in the City of New-York, on the 15th day of December, 1875, at ten o'clock in the forenoon of that day, a large stock of cement, plastering hair, Trenton and Caltsbergh brick, lath, nails, slate, &c., together with carts, trucks, wagons, double and single harness, shovels, forks, &c., lately the property and stock of said bankrupts.

For further information please apply to the undersigned. HIRAM SNYDER, No. 229 Broadway.

Dec. 1.

BUSINESS CHANCES.

A PARTNER WANTED—WITH $10,000 TO $15,000, to join in a well-established wool and leather business; pays a good profit; the money secured by real estate; best City references given and required. Address D. C., Box No. 146 *Times* Office.

WANTED—PARTNER WITH $5,000 CAPITAL; established wholesale and retail drug and paint business. For particulars, address DRUGS AND PAINT, Box No. 148 *Times* Office.

WANTED—A PARTNER WITH $10,000, TO HAVE the whole control of a well established manufacturing business; principals only treated with. Address RELIABLE, Box No. 145 *Times* Office.

MISCELLANEOUS.

PERFECTION.

BOKER'S BITTERS.

Beware of Counterfeits and Imitations.

MORTON'S GOLD PENS.

Also every variety of GOLD, PEARL, and CELLULOID PENCILS and PEN-HOLDERS, at the old stand, No. 25 Maiden lane, New-York.

ANY ONE WISHING TO DISPOSE OF A handsome camel's hair shawl at a reduced price may address W., Box No. 33 Post Office.

ICE-CREAM.

J. FUSSELL & SONS, ICE CREAM, 19 Bible House, opposite Cooper Institute, New-York.

FURNITURE.

MARBLE-TOP TABLES FOR THE HOLIDAYS.—A few elegant, solid walnut marble-top tables at half price at the Misfit Carpet Store, No. 112 Fulton st.

GOVERNMENT FINANCES.

SECRETARY BRISTOW'S REPORT.

RECEIPTS AND EXPENDITURES OF THE UNITED STATES TREASURY—THIS YEAR'S ESTIMATES—PLANS OF THE REVENUE FOR THE FUTURE—VARIOUS FINANCIAL MATTERS DISCUSSED.

TREASURY DEPARTMENT, WASHINGTON, D. C., Dec. 6, 1875.

SIR: In obedience to law the Secretary of the Treasury respectfully submits to Congress the following report on the subject of finance, embracing estimates of receipts and expenditures and plans of revenue:

RECEIPTS AND EXPENDITURES FOR THE FISCAL YEAR ENDING JUNE 30, 1875.

Receipts.

The moneys received and covered into the Treasury by warrants during the fiscal year ending June 30, 1875, were as follows:

From Customs	$157,167,722 35
From internal revenue	110,007,493 58
From sales of public lands	1,413,640 17
From tax on circulation and deposits of national banks	7,268,879 16
From repayment of interest by Pacific Railway Companies	882,274 91
From Customs' fines, penalties, &c.	925,870 98
From labor, drayage, storage, &c.	1,119,300 98
From sales of Indian trust lands	249,871 88
From fees—Consular, letters patent, and land	1,818,884 99
From proceeds of sales of Government property	1,278,998 87
From Marine Hospital tax	388,863 78
From steam-boat fees	290,943 78
From profits on coinage, &c.	462,667 80
From tax on seal-skins	317,494 75
From miscellaneous sources	1,999,649 99
Total ordinary receipts	$284,020,771 41
Premium on sales of coin	3,979,279 69
Total net receipts, exclusive of loans	$288,000,051 10
Balance in Treasury June 30, 1874, including deposits of coin and United States notes represented by certificates outstanding	150,731,694 63
Total available cash	$438,731,745 78

Expenditures.

The net expenditures by warrants during the same period were:

For civil expenses	$17,346,929 58
For foreign intercourse	1,265,414 28
For Indians	8,384,656 82
For pensions	29,456,216 22
For military establishment, including fortifications, river and harbor improvements, and arsenals	41,120,645 98
For naval establishment, including vessels, and machinery and improvements at navy-yards	21,497,626 27
For miscellaneous, including public buildings, light-houses, and collecting the revenues	50,528,536 22
For interest on the public debt, including interest on bonds issued to Pacific Railway Companies	103,093,544 57
For payment of award to British claimants	1,929,819 00
Total net expenditures	$274,623,392 84
Redemption of the public debt	19,405,936 49
Total net disbursements	$294,029,329 33
Balance in Treasury June 30, 1875	144,702,416 41
Total	$438,731,745 78
This statement shows that the net revenues for the fiscal year were	$288,000,051 10
And the ordinary expenses (including the award to British claimants, $1,929,819)	274,623,392 84
Leaving a surplus revenue, exclusive of provision for the sinking fund	$13,376,658 26

By reference to the last annual report, page 6, it will be observed that the estimate then made was that the revenues for this fiscal year would reach the sum of $284,318,285 99, and that the expenditures would amount to $275,315,489 42.

RECEIPTS AND EXPENDITURES FOR THE FISCAL YEAR ENDING JUNE 30, 1876.

The receipts during the first quarter were:

From Customs	$44,233,626 25
From internal revenue	28,199,723 60
From sales of public lands	308,041 73
From tax on circulation, &c., of national banks	3,626,023 88
From repayment of interest by Pacific Railways	262,212 87
From Customs' fines, &c.	28,521 75
From consular, patent, and other fees	510,427 19
From proceeds of sales of Government property	104,273 65
From miscellaneous sources	1,722,408 90
Net ordinary receipts	$78,995,869 67
Premiums on sales of coin	2,160,275 47
Total net ordinary receipts	$81,156,145 14
Balance in Treasury June 30, 1875	144,702,416 41
Total available	$225,858,561 55

The expenditures during the same period were:

For civil and miscellaneous expenses, including public buildings, light-houses, and collecting the revenues	$18,673,072 68
For Indians	2,060,474 38
For pensions	8,840,927 64
For military establishment, including fortifications, river and harbor improvements, and arsenals	11,391,476 26
For naval establishment, including vessels and machinery and improvements at navy-yards	7,959,037 99
For interest on the public debt, including Pacific Railway bonds	34,517,554 81
Total ordinary expenditures	$84,047,543 76
Redemption of the public debt	6,838,999 00
Balance in Treasury Sept. 30, 1875	134,972,018 18
Total	$225,858,561 55

For the remaining three quarters it is estimated that the receipts will be:

From Customs	$112,000,000 00
From internal revenue	92,000,000 00
From sales of public lands	1,100,000 00
From tax on national banks	3,650,000 00
From reimbursement by Pacific Railways	350,000 00
From Customs' fines, penalties, and forfeitures	100,000 00
From consular, patent, and other fees	1,300,000 00
From proceeds of sales of public property	600,000 00
From miscellaneous sources, including premium on coin	5,200,000 00
Total net receipts	$216,300,000 00

For the same period it is estimated that the expenditures will be:

For civil miscellaneous, including public buildings	$49,500,000 00
For Indians	4,400,000 00
For pensions	21,000,000 00
For military establishment	30,000,000 00
For naval establishment	12,000,000 00
For interest on the public debt	67,500,000 00
Total ordinary expenditures	$184,400,000 00

From the foregoing statement of actual receipts and expenditures for the first quarter of the current fiscal year, and the estimates of the same for the remaining three quarters, based upon appropriations already made, and also on the assumption that Congress will not increase the expenditures by deficiency or other appropriations, it will be seen that, in the judgment of the department, the revenues will reach the sum of $297,456,145 14, and that the ordinary expenditures will amount to $268,447,543 76. This exhibit gives a surplus revenue of $29,008,601 38. Under existing laws it is estimated that $32,293,692 32 will be required to be provided for the sinking fund for this year. If the statement, as here submitted, shall prove to be approximately correct, the revenues will fall short by the amount of $3,285,090 94 of providing for the appropriations made by Congress.

ESTIMATES FOR THE FISCAL YEAR ENDING JUNE 30, 1877.

It is estimated that the receipts for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1877, will be:

From Customs	$165,000,000
From internal revenue	120,000,000
From sales of public lands	1,500,000
From tax on circulation of national banks	7,200,000
From reimbursement of interest by Pacific Railway Companies	500,000
From Customs' fines, penalties, and forfeitures	100,000
From consular, letters patent, and other fees	1,900,000
From proceeds of sales of Government property	800,000
From miscellaneous sources	7,000,000
Total ordinary receipts	$304,000,000

It is estimated that the ordinary expenditures for the same period will be:

For civil expenses	$17,500,000
For foreign intercourse	1,353,000
For Indians	7,000,000
For pensions	29,534,000
For military establishment, including fortifications, river and harbor improvements, and arsenals	40,000,000
For naval establishment, including vessels and machinery and improvements at navy-yards	21,000,000
For civil miscellaneous, including public buildings and light-houses, collecting revenues, mail steam-ship service, deficiency in postal revenues, public printing, &c.	52,000,000
For interest on public debt	97,000,000
For interest on Pacific Railway bonds	3,878,000
Total estimated expenditures, exclusive of the sinking-fund account and principal of the public debt	$269,265,000

It is expected that for this fiscal year the surplus revenues of the Government will amount to $34,735,000. The estimated amount to be provided for the sinking fund is $34,063,377 40. There is reason to hope, therefore, that the income of the Government for this year will amply provide for all its obligations, including the sinking fund.

The estimates received from the several Executive Departments are as follows:

Legislative establishment		$2,865,378 50
Executive establishment		18,717,045 40
Judicial establishment		3,403,450 00
Foreign intercourse		1,352,485 00
Military establishment		33,697,178 50
Naval establishment		20,871,666 40
Indian affairs		5,787,795 64
Pensions		29,533,500 00
Public works:		
Treasury Department	$6,152,846 86	
War Department	19,888,238 44	
Navy Department	1,725,000 00	
Interior Department	800,500 00	
Department of Agriculture	21,825 00	
Department of Justice	3,000 00	28,591,410 30
Postal service		9,281,002 19
Miscellaneous		18,881,186 79
Permanent appropriations, (including $34,063,377 40 for sinking fund)		146,699,810 76
Total		$314,612,608 48

REDUCTION OF THE PUBLIC DEBT.

By the monthly statement of the public debt issued June 30, 1875, the reduction of the debt during the year was shown to be $14,399,514 84, viz.:

Principal of the debt July 1, 1874	$2,251,690,468 43
Interest due and unpaid, and accrued interest to date	38,939,087 47
Total debt	$2,290,629,555 90
Cash in the Treasury	147,541,314 74
Debt, less cash in the Treasury	$2,143,088,241 16
Principal of the debt July 1, 1875	$2,232,284,531 95
Interest due and unpaid, and accrued interest to date	38,647,556 19
Total debt	$2,270,932,088 14
Cash in the Treasury	142,243,361 82
Debt, less cash in the Treasury	$2,128,688,726 32
Showing a reduction, as above stated, of	$14,399,514 84

It will be observed that the surplus revenues, exclusive of provisions for the sinking fund, as shown in the statement of receipts and expenditures for the fiscal year, were $13,376,658 26, or $1,022,856 58 less than the amount of the reduction of the debt as shown by the monthly statement of the same.

The difference between these two statements arises from the difference of dates at which they are made up, as will be seen by a comparison of them as regards the cash in the Treasury at the commencement and close of the fiscal year, and of the item of "interest due and unpaid, and accrued interest to date," which, in the monthly debt statement, is treated as a liability of the Government, precisely as is the principal of the debt, but which is not so considered in the statement of receipts and expenditures.

The cash in the Treasury July 1, 1874, as shown by the monthly debt statement of that date, and which embraced only the moneys officially reported to the department at the time of its issue, was	$147,541,314 74
The cash in the Treasury July 1, 1874, as shown by the account of receipts and expenditures, (the books from which it is prepared usually being kept open for a period of forty-five days so as to include at the date of closing the account all the revenues deposited at the different places of deposit throughout the country within the period covered by the same, and which are unascertained at the time of the issue of the monthly statement,) was	150,731,694 63
Showing a difference of	$3,190,379 89
The cash in the Treasury July 1, 1875, as shown by the monthly debt statement of that date, was	$142,243,361 82
And as shown by the statement of the receipts and expenditures of same date	144,702,416 41
Showing a difference of	$2,459,054 59
The difference in these two statements of cash reported to the Treasury, as appears by the monthly statement, and as ascertained by the statement of receipts and expenditures at the commencement and close of the fiscal year, it will be seen, is	$731,325 30
To which add the reduction in the item of "interest due and unpaid, and accrued interest to date,"	291,531 28
Making the sum of	$1,022,856 58

It will, therefore, be perceived that no difference exists in these two accounts, other than that which grows out of the manner of their preparation.

Frugality in administration is among the foremost and most important points of a sound financial policy. Faithful collection of the revenue and reduction of expenditures to the lowest point demanded by the necessities of government, constitute the first duty of those intrusted with making and administering the law. The obligation to adhere strictly to this duty has peculiar force while the public indebtedness is large and the industries of the country are suffering from financial depression. Rigid economy at such a time must lead to two important results: first, advancement of the credit of the Government throughout the financial world, and hence ability to refund the debt at a lower rate of interest; second, and by no means least in importance, greater willingness on the part of the people to bear the burden of taxation, when they see that their Government, like themselves, is reducing expenditures to the lowest practicable point, and applying the revenue received from them to its necessary and legitimate purposes. The general depression of business which followed the era of inflation and extravagance through which we have just passed, has made it necessary that individuals, associations, and corporations should reduce their expenditures to the minimum; and, having done so, the tax-payers have a right to demand that the Government shall do likewise. While the interest on the public debt, and all other national obligations, must be promptly met, there are many points at which it is believed that considerable reduction of appropriations can properly be made; and the Secretary invites critical examination of all the estimates submitted to Congress. Increase of public expenditures in time of great prosperity and extravagance is accomplished by an easy process; but a corresponding reduction when the reverse comes can be brought about only by the closest vigilance and most determined resistance to every appeal for appropriations not required by the existing necessities of government.

No appropriation of money should be made without reference to the probable amount of revenue to accrue within the year in excess of existing obligations and liabilities.

THE SINKING FUND.

The fifth section of the act of Feb. 25, 1862, sets apart as a special fund all duties on imported goods, and directs the application thereof—

First—To the payment in coin of the interest on the bonds and notes of the United States.

Second—To the purchase or payment of one per centum of the entire debt of the United States, to be made within each fiscal year after the 1st day of July, 1862, which is to be set apart as a sinking fund, and the interest of which shall, in like manner, be applied to the purchase or payment of the public debt, as the Secretary of the Treasury shall from time to time direct.

Third—The residue thereof to be paid into the Treasury of the United States.

Section six of the act of July 14, 1870, directs that the bonds theretofore purchased and then held in the Treasury in accordance with the act aforesaid, and all other bonds which had been purchased by the Secretary of the Treasury with surplus funds in the Treasury, and any bonds thereafter applied to said sinking fund, with all others thereafter redeemed or paid, shall be recorded, canceled, and destroyed, and that the amount of the bonds of each class so canceled and destroyed shall be deducted, respectively, from the amount of each class of the outstanding debt of the United States. The last-named act also provides that, in addition to other amounts to be applied to the redemption or payment of the public debt, an amount equal to the interest on all bonds belonging to the aforesaid sinking fund shall be applied, as the Secretary of the Treasury shall from time to time direct, to the payment of the public debt, as provided for in section five of the act first above named, and appropriates from the receipts for duties on imports the amount so to be applied.

These acts are regarded by the Secretary as imposing upon him the imperative duty to take care of the sinking fund, as therein directed, out of the coin received from duties on imports. This requirement is secondary only to the payment of interest on the public debt. It takes precedence of all other appropriations, as, by the very terms of the legislation, only the residue of receipts from Customs, after deducting interest on the public debt and providing for the sinking fund, goes into the Treasury.

The statute imposes upon the Secretary a duty to be performed annually, the requirement being that the purchase, or payment, for and on account of the sinking fund shall be made within each fiscal year.

During the past fiscal year it was not practicable to purchase the amount of United States bonds required for the sinking fund, for the reason that such bonds could not be bought for par, and the Secretary was forbidden by law to pay more. But the eleventh section of the act of March 3, 1875, authorizes the Secretary, for the purpose of obtaining bonds for the sinking fund, to give notice that he will redeem in coin at par, any bonds of the United States, bearing interest at the rate of six per centum, of the kind known as five-twenties; and further provides that interest on such bonds shall cease at three months from the date of notification. The amount required for the sinking fund for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1875, was $31,096,545. Of this amount $1,096,500 six per cent. five-twenty bonds were purchased at the rate of $99 87½ for each hundred dollars in bonds; and on the 11th day of March, 1875, a call was made for $30,000,000 of the same class of bonds. This call matured on the 11th day of June, 1875, which, being so near the end of the fiscal year, a part of the bonds named in the notice were not presented for redemption during that year. Of the amount so called only $24,073,900 were presented for payment before the 30th day of June. Therefore, the amount which appears upon the books of the Treasury as actually applied to the sinking fund within the past fiscal year is $25,170,400.

For the current fiscal year it is estimated that $32,140,914 must be applied to the fund. To meet this requirement a call was made on the 1st day of September for $8,000,000 six per cent. five-twenty bonds, and on the 15th day of November a further call for $5,000,000 bonds of the same class. The balance necessary to complete the total amount for this year will be called from time to time in such manner as to cause the least disturbance of the market, and it is hoped that the whole amount will be presented for payment within the year.

REFUNDING THE NATIONAL DEBT.

Since the Secretary's last report to Congress the refunding of the national debt authorized by the acts of July 14, 1870, and Jan. 20, 1871, has been continued. The contract which was entered into July 28, 1874, and which is fully set forth and explained in the last annual report, was renewed Jan. 29, 1875, the contracting parties being Messrs. August Belmont & Co., of New-York, on behalf of Messrs. N. M. Rothschild & Sons, of London, England; Messrs. Drexel, Morgan & Co., of New-York, on behalf of Messrs. J. S. Morgan & Co., of London, England; and Messrs. J. & W. Seligman & Co., of New-York, on behalf of Seligman Brothers, London, England. The conditions of the contract were slightly modified, the contracting parties being allowed one-half of one per cent. commission, and binding themselves to defray all expenses incurred in transporting five per cent. bonds to London, and six per cent. bonds, United States coin coupons, and gold coin, from London to Washington, besides the expenses of preparing the new bonds.

Under this agreement the contracting parties have subscribed for $132,888,550, the balance of "new fives" then remaining unnegotiated; and the Secretary now has the pleasure of announcing to Congress that the funding of the $500,000,000 of six per cent. bonds into those bearing five per cent. interest has been accomplished, thereby saving an annual interest to the Government of $5,000,000.

The success which has attended the refunding of $178,548,300 of the national debt during the last sixteen months, with the steady improvement of the national credit, induces the belief that the remainder of the six per cent. bonds can be refunded, within a reasonable time, in accordance with the provisions of the acts before mentioned. The attention of Congress is, however, called to the fact that, by the terms of the authorizing act, the bonds to be issued at the rate of four and one-half per cent. are redeemable at any time after the expiration of fifteen years from the date of their issue. Bonds most easily placed on the market, which are most sought for by investors, and considered in all respects the most valuable, are those having a long period to run. Taking into consideration the fact that but little inducement is offered in the amount allowed as commissions for placing the United States loans, compared with that paid by other Governments, it is thought important to give these bonds all the elements of popularity that may be possible; and the Secretary therefore recommends that an amendment be made to the act of July 14, 1870, which shall extend the time of redemption of such bonds to thirty years from the date of their issue.

RESUMPTION OF SPECIE PAYMENT.

The depression of business and general contraction of values which followed the financial panic of 1873 have continued to a greater or less degree in all parts of the country. Similar financial convulsions have occurred in other countries, and their effects are now being felt to a degree as great, perhaps, as in this country. These disastrous disturbances have been brought about in our own country by overtrading, overcredit, and excessive enterprise of a speculative character, stimulated by too great abundance of promises to pay, existing in the form of currency not based upon, or convertible into, the only actual money of the world and of the Constitution, gold and silver. Other commercial countries which have suffered and are now suffering from financial depression, have felt the influence of like causes, while in some of them the temptation to carry prosperous times to excess has, as has often happened before, led to overproduction, and that superfluity of trade and credit which must inevitably, sooner or later, be followed by a collapse, and a corresponding period of depression. Although there are gratifying indications of increased activity in certain branches of business in the United States, it must be admitted that confidence has not yet been restored to the extent necessary to bring about a general revival, or to put the trade and industries of the country upon a basis of activity and permanent prosperity. Nor is it reasonable to expect that this will be done until there shall be a nearer approach to resumption of specie payment, and consequent improvement in the character of the currency. The constant disturbance of exchange and fluctuation of values, the uncertainties of business, the want of confidence between individuals, corporations, and communities, which all experience proves to be the inevitable result of the use of a medium of exchange possessing no intrinsic value, representing no considerable amount of labor in its production, and not convertible into that which is recognized as money throughout the commercial world, are considerations which should claim the attention of every thoughtful representative of the people. However rapid may be our increase in population, wealth, and material strength, we cannot take the rank as a commercial or business people to which we are entitled by superior natural advantages, and the productive energies of our population, or attract to us the surplus capital of the world, so long as we have fluctuating standards of value, and such uncertainty, in our fiscal legislation as makes the assembling of Congress and our frequent elections occasions of anxiety and apprehension, not only with the holders of our securities abroad, but with business men at home.

Great Britain has kept the value of her pound sterling substantially unvarying for 200 years, and, in consequence of this steadiness, it has become the basis of the transactions, not only of British commerce and trade, but of all the world. In all civilized countries Government negotiations with foreign money-lenders are made upon this basis; and, as a general rule, the only foreign bills current all over the world are those which are expressed in pounds sterling payable in London, which city thus becomes the great centre where a true measure of property and debts can be found; and hence the commerce of the world revolves around it, and pays tribute to its commercial standard. With an unsteady and varying currency, having no fixed relation to the money of the world, but always much below its par value, we can never attain that commercial independence to which our great resources and active population entitle us.

Every branch of industry and all classes of people are alike interested in the restoration of a sound and stable circulating medium, the laborer and producer no less than the merchant, bondholder, and banker. The present unequal and fluctuating currency oppresses and injures laborers and producers, who constitute a great majority of our people, far more than it affects injuriously dealers in money. The difference between gold and our paper currency is a margin upon which experienced money dealers do business, and it is this that gives the opportunity for artificial combinations whereby values are increased or reduced at pleasure. The purchasing power of the currency is increased or diminished by the manipulations of large operators united for that purpose, and producers and laborers are often made to suffer, without effective power of resistance. Restoration of a sound and unvarying currency must bring better relative wages, with more constant employment, because the value of labor, as of that which it produces, will be measured by a more certain standard; and, with the return of confidence, there must come activity, prosperity, larger markets, and greater demand, which, as both reason and experience prove, do not tend to lower wages or make employment less certain.

The claim that the large issue of inconvertible paper currency has been beneficial to producers is, perhaps, sufficiently disproved by reference to the reports of sales of leading articles of produce, such as wheat, corn, and pork, before and since the issue of such currency. The most trustworthy statistics show that such articles were sold in New-York during the five years from 1870 to 1874, inclusive, for about the same price that they brought in the five years from 1856 to 1860, inclusive.

On the other hand it is equally certain that the farmer has paid increased prices, during the period from 1870 to 1874, for articles imported for consumption, upon all of which the difference between gold and currency must be paid by the consumer, who pays in the latter. Thus the producer of domestic articles is constantly subjected to loss in exchanging his products for such articles as coffee, tea, sugars, and other imported goods which enter into daily consumption. In this connection it should be borne in mind that a greater volume of currency is required for the transaction of business when it consists of inconvertible paper, which does not circulate abroad, than when the currency in general use is gold, which flows through every artery of commerce. The statistics of our foreign trade illustrate this proposition. For every imported article the consumer must pay to the importer, besides the cost in gold, increased by his percentage of profit, as much more as the difference between gold and the currency with which payment is made. This difference, commonly called the premium on gold, increases by many millions the total amount which would otherwise be required to complete all such transactions.

The proper office of currency, whether it be gold or paper, is to serve as a medium of exchange for the adjustment of transactions between buyers and sellers. When it is sound and stable, receivable in all parts of the commercial world, the amount which actually passes from hand to hand in business transactions is far below the volume of business. A small per cent. thereof is adjusted by the actual handling of money. Exchanges are, for the most part, made by transfers of credits through banks and other agencies. Wherever exchanges and business transactions are conducted on the basis of coin, and paper convertible into it, the volume will be regulated by natural causes. Money, like merchandise, will go where there is demand for it, and where something of value can be obtained in exchange for it. When the financial panic of 1857 created a demand for gold in this country, a ready and continued supply came steadily from abroad to meet the necessities of our people, and brought speedy relief. Now, the enforced use of inconvertible paper currency not only obstructs the flow of gold from abroad, but drives from the country the precious metals yielded by our mines.

Good and bad currency cannot be retained in anything like equal proportions in a country having commercial relations with other powers and peoples. The latter will drive away the former. Gold and silver will flow steadily to those parts of the commercial world where business is done on the basis of an unvarying standard of values, and where every issue of paper is convertible into the precious metals at the option of the holder, because they are needed there. Such is the inevitable operation of the law of supply and demand; and the present limited and inadequate supply of coin in this country is chiefly due to this cause. Gold has become a commodity of trade, the price of which from day to day depends largely upon the will of those who have combined to control the market. This presents a serious obstruction to all productive industries and commerce, and introduces into business transactions an element of uncertainty, which often unsettles the most intelligent calculations, and tends to destroy confidence, without which there can be no real or permanent prosperity. Apparent but fictitious prosperity has often followed large issues of irredeemable paper currency, but no result is more certain to flow from a given cause, than disaster and financial distress to follow a period of inflation of business and credit caused by excessive issues of paper currency. The philosophy which teaches by example, as well as the deductions of reason, establishes conclusively that there is no effective remedy for the evil but the removal of its cause.

The circumstances attending the issue of the United States notes now in circulation impose upon the Government a peculiar obligation to provide for their speedy and certain redemption in coin. They were issued in the exercise of a power which can be called into use only in a time of supreme necessity, and were paid out for the support of an Army composed of brave and patriotic citizens who had responded to the call of their country in the hour of its extreme peril. To suffer a promise made at such a time and under such circumstances to be dishonored by subsequent indifference or non-performance would be little better than open repudiation, and would affect injuriously our national name and credit.

It is worthy of note that for the most part those who now oppose the redemption of legal-tender notes, and who ask for a further issue and continued and indefinite reissue of the notes now in circulation, were most strenuous in their opposition to such issues during the civil war. The acts authorizing such issues were denounced as in violation of sound principles of finance, and not warranted by the Constitution. Their constitutional validity was resisted at every point, and subjected to the test of judicial decision in almost every court in the country, both State and national. The supreme judicial tribunal of the nation upheld the acts as measures of necessity in a time of great exigency, but it has neither decided nor intimated that such power may be exercised by Congress in time of public tranquility. Indeed it is fairly inferable, from all the court has said in the various cases in which the question has been before it, that the issue of such notes in time of peace is not within the constitutional power of Congress. The language and argument of the court leave no reason to believe that it would sustain the claim of power to increase the volume of such issues or to reissue such as have been redeemed in obedience to law, when the public exigency no longer exists. Those who opposed such issues at a time of supreme necessity, and insist upon further issues when the emergency has passed away, put themselves in the attitude of opposing war measures in the midst of war, and advocating them in a time of profound peace. Congress carefully confined the operation of the act to the period of necessity by authorizing "the reissue from time to time, as the exigencies of the public interests shall require."

The Government is bound, not only by economic considerations and proper regard for the interest of the people, but by express and repeated promises, to provide for the redemption in coin of all its issues of legal tender notes. The original legal tender act was regarded and treated at the time of its adoption as a temporary measure, made necessary and justifiable only by the exigency of war, which taxed all the resources and energies of the nation. The first act authorizing such issues (Feb. 25, 1862,) is entitled "An act to authorize the issue of United States notes, and for the redemption or funding thereof, and for funding the floating debt of the United States"—language that significantly expresses the views of the Congress by which it was passed. It authorized the issue of $150,000,000 legal tender notes, and made provision for funding them in bonds issued on the credit of the Government, bearing interest in gold, and payable at a future day. This was the best the Government could do in the midst of its struggle for existence and rightful supremacy. The state of the public credit did not admit the possibility of the immediate procurement of a sufficient amount of coin to redeem the notes absolutely. A well-settled principle of political economy forbade the issue of paper currency without providing for its redemption, and, in obedience thereto, Congress made the only practicable provision for the redemption of the notes which it authorized to be issued and stamped with the quality of legal tender. The act of July 11, 1862, which authorized a further issue of $150,000,000, contained a like provision, and further provided that any notes issued thereunder might be paid in coin, instead of being converted into bonds, at the discretion of the Secretary of the Treasury. The notes thus authorized were issued and accepted by the people upon the assurance that they had the right to fund them in gold-bearing bonds of the United States, and this consideration undoubtedly constituted an important element of their value, and gave them a quality in aid of their circulation and free acceptance in all business transactions. In the opinion of wise and patriotic men, who, as the representatives of the people, were charged with maintaining the indissolubility and supremacy of our National Union, it was necessary to resort to this extraordinary measure for the purpose of carrying the war to a successful termination. It was, in substance and effect, a national war loan, based upon the credit of the Government, and coupled with a pledge for redemption, but the period of payment was to be thereafter determined when the public exigency would permit. It was not in the minds of those who devised and consummated the scheme that the Government was about to enter upon the issue of an irredeemable paper currency, which should permanently take the place of the world's measure of values. Nor was it claimed by the most earnest advocate of the measure that the Constitution had given to Congress power to issue a permanent paper currency as a substitute for, and stamped by law with, the qualities which, in the estimation of political economists, could exist only in the precious metals. In the light of the experience of the civilized world, such a purpose would have been regarded as little better than financial madness, and its avowal by the authors of the Legal-tender acts would surely have caused the defeat of the plan for exerting the borrowing power of the Government by means of such issues.

But the purpose and meaning of the acts in question are not left open for forensic discussion, having been authoritatively settled by the unanimous opinion of the highest judicial tribunal known to our Constitution. As soon after the termination of the war as 1868, it was argued before the Supreme Court that the legal-tender notes of the United States were issued as money, a substitute for metallic currency, and that, having been made legal tender in payment of all debts, including (with certain exceptions) the Government's own, of course, when presented for payment, if similar notes, being legal tender, were offered in exchange for them, the debt would be discharged, by a delivery of new notes of the same kind, and so on *ad infinitum*. To this argument the Court replied:

"Apart from the quality of legal tender impressed upon them by acts of Congress, of which we now say nothing, their circulation as currency depends upon the extent to which they are received in payment, on the quantity in circulation, and on the credit given to the promises they bear. In other respects they resemble the bank notes formerly issued as currency.

But, on the other hand, it is equally clear that these notes are obligations of the United States. Their name imports obligation. Every one of them expresses upon its face an engagement of the nation to pay the bearer a certain sum. The dollar note is an engagement to pay a dollar, and the dollar intended is the coin dollar of the United States—a certain quantity in weight and fineness of gold or silver, authenticated as such by the stamp of the Government."

This authoritative declaration of the Supreme Court defines clearly and precisely the meaning and intent of Congress in the acts which authorized the issue, and should be accepted as conclusive of the obligation and duty of the Government to provide for the payment in specie of all such issues.

Nor is this all. Subsequent to this decision, and for the purpose of putting a quietus upon the mischievous discussion of the subject, Congress, on the 18th day of March, 1869, declared by public act that "the United States solemnly pledges its faith to make provision at the earliest practicable period for the redemption of the United States notes in coin."

These provisions of the various acts of Congress, which were passed with the approval of the Executive, the clear adjudication of the Supreme Court, as well as the plainest principles of political economy, and proper regard for the public welfare, commit the Government to the redemption in coin of the notes issued under the circumstances before stated. National faith and honor could not be more distinctly or unequivocally pledged to the performance of a plain duty.

In view of these solemn and repeated pledges, it seems idle to resort to the consideration of elementary principles of finance to prove the evils of an irredeemable paper currency. In the face of such pledges, disregard of which would bring national dishonor and serious, if not irreparable, injury to the public credit, it can hardly be necessary to discuss questions of expediency, or to point out the ills which the experience of the civilized world shows must follow a violation of well-known laws of political economy.

It is among the first and most important functions of government to give to its people a sound and stable currency, having a fixed relation to the standard of values in general use among nations. The true matter with which government has to do is not so much a question of volume as of soundness and stability of the currency. When it has established a currency of fixed and stable value, having a known relation to that of other powers, and furnishing a uniform medium of exchange, the volume may and should be left to be determined by the wants of trade and business. Natural causes, aided by individual effort and enterprise, will regulate the volume of currency far more wisely and with greater safety to business than acts of Congress imposing artificial limits, subject to increase or diminution at every session.

The existing provision of law making United States notes legal tender for all debts, both public and private, with certain exceptions relating to transactions with Government, is an artificial barrier to the use of gold and silver, tending not only to prevent the flow of gold toward this country, but promoting the shipment abroad of our own production of the precious metals. For this reason Congress should abolish the legal tender quality of such notes as to all contracts made and liabilities arising after a fixed day. The first day of January, 1879, being already fixed by law as the time when the redemption of United States notes then outstanding shall begin, it would be proper and safe to provide that such notes shall not be legal tender for contracts made, or liabilities incurred after the first day of January, 1877. Such an act would not too suddenly change the value of the notes, and would not affect injuriously either debtors or creditors, but would remove a present obstruction to the retention of our gold and silver production, and create a demand for the return of gold now abroad, thus promoting final resumption by preparing the country for it.

In furtherance of the purpose of the act of the last Congress to provide for the resumption of specie payments, the Secretary recommends that authority be given for funding legal-tender notes into bonds bearing a low rate of interest. Such bonds should run for a longer period of time than those now authorized for refunding the interest-bearing debt, and should be made available to national banks for deposit to secure their circulation and other liabilities to the Government, and should bear a rate of interest so low as not to cause too rapid absorption of the notes. It seems probable that a bond bearing interest at the rate of four per cent. would invite the funding of a sufficient amount of legal-tender notes to lessen materially the sum of gold which, in the absence of such provision, must be accumulated in the Treasury by the 1st of January, 1879, to carry out the imperative requirements of the act of Jan. 14, 1875. If it be apprehended that authority to the Secretary to fund an unlimited amount of notes might lead to too sudden contraction of the currency, Congress could limit the amount to be funded in any given period of time. The process being in no sense compulsory as to the holders of United States notes, and the rate of interest on the bonds being made low it is not probable that currency which could find profitable employment would be presented for redemption in such bonds. Only the excess of notes above the needs of business would seek such conversion. Authority to the Secretary of the Treasury to redeem and cancel two million of legal-tender notes per month by this process would greatly facilitate redemption at the time now fixed by law, and besides would have the advantage of publicity as to the exact amount to be withdrawn in any given month. Bonds issued for this purpose should be of the denomination of $50 and $100, and any multiple thereof, in order to meet the convenience of all classes of holders of United States notes. The faith of the Government now stands pledged to resumption on and after Jan. 1, 1879, and to the final redemption and removal from the currency of the country of the legal-tender notes as fast as they shall be presented for redemption, according to the provisions of the act of Jan. 14, 1875. To resume on the 1st of January, 1879, without further legislation, would require the accumulation of a large amount of gold in the Treasury in order to avert the possibility of failure of the plan. Such an amount of gold can be procured with difficulty, and not without more or less embarrassing effect upon the trade and commerce of our own and other countries. The present abundance and cheapness of both currency and capital presents a favorable opportunity for the withdrawal and redemption of a considerable part of the outstanding legal-tender notes, thereby making easy and effectual the redemption now pledged. Such withdrawal of legal-tender notes, thus dispensing with the necessity for accumulating gold in the Treasury in proportion to the amount withdrawn, would tend to appreciate those remaining outstanding, and make it easier to protect and keep in circulation the silver coin now authorized to be issued.

The act last referred to is an express recognition of the duty and obligation of the Government to resume specie payment at the day therein named; and, however widely different may be the views of intelligent persons upon the means adopted by Congress, it is gratifying to know that the end sought to be reached has met the concurrence of the country, and that a majority of the people, wherever the matter has been publicly and fully discussed, have signified their approval of the determination of Congress to be faithful to its pledges, and to relieve them of the ills of an irredeemable paper currency.

The act in question not only makes express provision for resumption at a fixed date, but commits the Government to the use of all such means as may be needful to that end. If experience shall show that the means provided by Congress need to be supplemented by further legislation for the easier and more certain accomplishment of the end, it must be assumed that Congress will not suffer the great purpose to be impeded for want of such additional legislation. The act confers large powers on the Secretary of the Treasury, touching the issue of United States bonds for the purpose of procuring the supply of gold necessary to execute such of its provisions as go into immediate operation, and to provide for the redemption in gold of United States notes outstanding on and after the 1st of January, 1879. In this respect the power conferred on the Secretary is ample; but if, for any cause, it should be found impracticable to accumulate in the Treasury a sufficient amount of gold to carry out the provisions of the act, the Secretary is left without the choice of other means to accomplish the end. It may, perhaps, be doubted whether the process of accumulating a large amount of gold by a given time could go on without meeting opposition from the financial powers of the world. It is safe to say that so large an amount of gold as would be required to carry out the purpose and direction of the act cannot be suddenly acquired. It can be done only by gradual processes, and by taking advantage of favorable conditions of the money market from time to time.

The loss of interest on large sums hoarded in the Treasury for a considerable period in advance of January, 1879, is a consideration not to be disregarded, although it should not be permitted to outweigh the benefits to result from full and complete execution of the act.

The Secretary regrets that the condition of the Treasury has been such as to render it necessary to make sales of gold coin from time to time, to meet current expenditures payable in currency. Such sales have been made in New-York City, upon public notice, in accordance with the plan previously adopted, and have been limited from month to month to the amount necessary to keep on hand a sufficiency of currency to meet probable demands upon the Treasury under existing appropriations. It is the desire of the Secretary to retain in the Treasury, so far as practicable, the gold received from Customs, and sales are discontinued whenever the balance of currency in the Treasury is sufficient to meet currency payments.

THE NATIONAL BANKS.

The report of the Controller of the Currency contains a defense of the national-bank system. It also contains, in addition to the usual bank statistics, tables showing, by States, the ratio of national and State taxation imposed upon the national banks for three different years; tables showing the amount and rate of dividends made semi-annually by the national banks in the States and principal cities for the last seven years; a comparison, by States, of the amounts of deposits of institutions other than national banks, shown in returns obtained by the Controller, with those reported to the Commissioner of Internal Revenue for purposes of taxation; a table of the transactions of the New-York Clearing-house for twenty-two years, exhibiting the percentage of currency required in the payment of its large daily balances; also a table exhibiting the percentage of lost or unredeemed circulating notes of closed banks; together with a summary of the decisions of the Supreme Court of the United States in reference to the national banks.

The number of banks organized from the authorization of the system to Nov. 1, 1875, is 2,307, of which 2,087 were doing business on the 1st of October last. From their reports of the date last named, it appears that the aggregate capital of these banks was $504,829,769; surplus, $134,356,076; circulation outstanding, $318,350,379; individual deposits, $664,579,619; loans, $983,222,951; specie, including coin certificates, $8,050,329; legal-tender notes, including United States certificates of deposit, $125,268,734; and on deposit with the United States Treasurer, $19,686,960.

The following table exhibits the capital stock and net deposits and the classification of the loans of the New-York City banks at corresponding dates for the last six years:

NEW-YORK CITY.

	Oct. 8, 1870. 54 banks.	Oct. 2, 1871. 54 banks.	Oct. 3, 1872. 59 banks.	Sep. 12, 1873. 48 banks.	Oct. 2, 1874. 48 banks.	Oct. 1, 1875. 48 banks.
Capital stock	$74,435,000	$73,235,000	$71,285,000	$70,235,000	$68,500,000	$68,500,000
Net deposits	159,751,811	191,304,511	158,034,121	172,010,594	204,620,288	202,263,052
Loans—						
On United States bonds on demand	$9,012,964	$5,661,499	$3,180,738	$2,938,876	$1,721,638	$4,934,674
On other stocks, bonds, &c., on demand	53,809,663	70,185,331	53,409,625	57,916,130	51,478,691	50,179,384
Payable in gold	....	....	3,411,738	4,381,571	5,733,137	3,434,276
On single-name paper, without other security	....	....	....	8,830,608	19,959,609	16,255,100
All other	105,146,590	122,806,969	123,183,625	125,093,703	119,881,979	127,258,299
Aggregate	$167,969,157	$198,653,799	$183,185,726	$199,160,884	$201,777,054	$202,029,733

The aggregate amount of call loans of the New-York City banks, Oct. 1, 1875, was $55,114,058, a little more than one-fourth of the entire loan of these banks, and a little more than one-fourth of their net deposits.

The amount of single-name paper, without other security, was $16,255,100. The amount of business paper, time notes secured by collateral and accommodation paper, combined, was $130,720,575. The amount of accommodation paper (the issue of which has been one of the leading causes of the disasters that have occurred during the last two years) is much less than heretofore; and the sharp discrimination now being exercised by the banks, superinduced by severe losses through the purchase of this kind of paper, is rapidly bringing about a more honest and healthy use of credit by the commercial classes.

A statement of the rates of interest in New-York City, carefully prepared from daily reports, shows the following results:

The average rate of interest for the year ending June 30, 1875, was 3 per cent. on call loans, and 5.6 per cent. on commercial paper, and for the six months ending Oct. 31, 1875, the average rate was 2.6 per cent. on call loans, and 5.1 per cent. on commercial paper. The average rate for the preceding year was 3.8 per cent. on call loans, and 6.4 per cent. on commercial paper, and for the six months ending Oct. 31, 1874, it was 2.7 per cent. on call loans, and 5.6 per cent. on commercial paper; from which it will be seen that the rates during the periods given above, for 1875, were somewhat less than for the corresponding periods for 1874.

The act of June 20, 1874, provides for the retirement of the circulation of national banks and the surrender of bonds held as security therefor, by the deposit of legal-tender notes in the treasury for the amount of circulation thus retired; and the act of Jan. 14, 1875, provides for the unlimited issue of circulating notes to national banks, subject to the provisions of law, and the reduction of the legal-tender notes at the rate of eighty per cent. upon the amount thus issued to national banks, until the legal-tender notes shall be reduced to $300,000,000. Under the operation of these two acts $15,721,175 of national-bank notes have been issued; $4,734,500 from June 20, 1874, to Jan. 14, 1875, and $10,986,675 from Jan. 14 to Nov. 1, 1875, upon which latter amount $8,763,756 of legal-tender notes have been retired.

Banking having been made free by the act of the last Congress, without restriction as to the amount of circulating notes that may be issued to any part of the country, it is believed that such currency will distribute itself according to the demands and necessities of business. The privileges which attach to national banks being open to individuals in all parts of the country, capital will not be slow to establish additional banks or to increase the circulation of those already in existence, whenever and wherever the exigencies of business shall render it apparent that an increase of circulation is desirable. But it does not seem probable that such demand will arise to any considerable extent while the volume of legal-tender notes continues so great as to cause large sums to lie idle in commercial centres for want of safe and profitable investment.

The whole amount of legal tender notes deposited to retire national bank circulation since June 20, 1874, is $37,576,179, (including $3,813,675 deposited by banks in liquidation previous to the passage of that act,) of which $17,337,537 has been paid out for the redemption of national bank notes, leaving $20,238,649 thereof on deposit in the Treasury on the first day of November last.

The operation of the acts of June 20, 1874, and Jan. 14, 1875, may be briefly stated in tabular form as follows:

National bank notes outstanding June 20, 1874		$349,894,182
National bank notes issued from June 20, 1874, to Jan. 14, 1875	$4,734,500	
National bank notes retired from June 20, 1874, to Jan. 14, 1875	2,767,232	= 1,967,268
Amount outstanding Jan. 14, 1875		$351,861,450
National bank notes retired from Jan. 14, 1875, to Nov. 1, 1875	$17,261,223	
National bank notes issued from Jan. 14, 1875, to Nov. 1, 1875	10,986,675	= $6,274,548
Amount outstanding Nov. 1, 1875		$345,586,902
Legal-tender notes retired, being eighty per cent. of circulation issued from Jan. 14, to Oct. 28, 1875		8,763,756
Legal-tender notes deposited in the Treasury under act of June 20, 1874, together with $3,813,675 deposited by banks in liquidation previous to the passage of that act		$37,576,179
Amount paid out for redemptions		17,337,537
Amount remaining on deposit for redemption of national bank notes, Nov. 1, 1875		$20,238,649

The Controller recommends that no present change be made in these two acts, so far as they relate to the national banks.

The amount of cash reserve held by the national banks, including their redemption fund on deposit with the Treasurer on Oct. 1, 1875, the date of their last report, was $149,460,459, which is $25,365,379 more than they would have been required to hold upon circulation and deposits prior to the passage of the act of June 20, 1874, repealing the provision requiring reserve upon circulation; and the cash reserve held by New-York City banks at the last-named date was $60,467,159, which also exceeds by $5,324,667 the amount that would have been required upon circulation and deposits previous to the passage of that act; from which it is seen that, on account of the redundancy of money, the stagnation of business, and the consequent low rate of interest during the past year, the effect of the act repealing the reserve upon circulation cannot yet be definitely ascertained.

COINAGE.

The report of the Director of the Mint presents in detail the operations of the mints and assay offices.

The amount of bullion received and operated upon during the last fiscal year was:

Gold	$43,152,584 50
Silver	18,304,406 07
Total	$61,456,990 57

Deducting redeposits, bars made and issued by one institution and deposited at another, the deposits were:

Gold	$38,550,293 90
Silver	16,070,626 54
Total	$54,620,920 44

The coinage for the fiscal year was as follows:

	No. of Pieces.	Value.
Gold	1,739,062	$33,553,965
Silver	22,823,216	10,070,368
Minor	14,629,500	230,375
Total	39,191,778	$43,854,708

The silver coinage consisted of:

	No. of Pieces.	Value.
Trade dollars	5,697,500	$5,697,500
Subsidiary silver coin	17,125,716	4,372,868

From the close of the fiscal year to Oct. 31, 1875, the subsidiary silver coinage has amounted to $3,875,010, which, added to the coinage of the year, makes a total subsidiary silver coinage of $8,247,878.

The bars manufactured were:

Gold	$16,019,879 93
Silver	7,029,430 54
Total	$23,049,310 47

At the Mint in San Francisco a large refinery has been equipped and put in successful operation, and that institution is now in a condition to meet the large and increasing demand for refining and coinage at that point.

The rooms formerly occupied by bankers in the Assay Office at New-York have been altered and repaired, and will hereafter be devoted to the operations of that office. The additional capacity thus given is necessary to meet the increased demands for refining bullion in that City.

Additional annealing furnaces have been erected at the mint in Philadelphia, and the coinage machinery at the Carson City Mint has been duplicated, thereby increasing the coining capacity of both institutions.

The change in the relative values of gold and silver is considered at some length by the Director, and the various causes producing the result are clearly set forth in his report, and are worthy of careful attention.

The diminished use of silver coin in various European countries, and the increasing production of our silver mines, would appear to render the present a very favorable time for procuring supplies of bullion for the manufacture of silver coin to be used in the redemption of the fractional currency.

So much of the act of Jan. 14, 1875, as relates to the purchase and coinage of silver for redemption of fractional currency, has been put into partial operation, and is now being executed as rapidly as the exigencies of the case will admit. Since the passage of the act, 8,243,642 ounces of silver bullion have been purchased, at an average price of 111 4-10 cents per standard ounce. The mints have been put into active operation, and the aggregate amount of silver coin now in the Treasury is $10,000,000.

The Secretary has been urged to begin the work of resumption by issuing silver coin in redemption of outstanding currency, and it has been insisted that, under the first section of the act, he has no discretion, but must issue the silver coin as fast as it can be turned out from the mints. While the act requires the coinage to proceed as rapidly as practicable, it does not, in terms, require the Secretary to issue it at once; nor does it fix the period of time when the issue must begin. For obvious reasons, it has been, and yet is, impracticable to put or keep silver coin in circulation. The present depreciation of currency below gold precludes the probability that silver would remain in circulation, and therefore, it has been deemed impracticable to issue it for the present, or until, by the nearer approach of, or greater preparations for, general resumption, there shall be such an appreciation of the circulating currency of the country as would give assurance that the silver coin to be issued would not be hoarded for shipment abroad, or converted into plate and jewelry, or reduced to bullion.

The report of the Director gives valuable information in relation to the precious-metal mines of the United States, and of the extensive developements recently made in the Pacific States. The mining industry of the precious metals appears to be in a very prosperous condition, and affords every reason to believe that the yield for the next four or five years will show a marked increase over the production of recent years.

REVENUE FROM CUSTOMS.

The receipts from Customs for the year ending June 30, 1874, were $163,103,833 19, and at the corresponding date of 1875 they were $157,167,722 35, a decline of $5,936,111 34.

The receipts for the first quarter of the current fiscal year were $44,233,626 25, while for the corresponding period of last year they were $46,651,200 10, showing a decrease of $2,417,573 85.

For the months of October and November, 1875, the receipts were $23,936,950 23, and for the same months of last year they were $22,755,811.

The effect upon the Customs receipts of the act of Feb. 8, 1875, imposing duties on certain articles therein enumerated, and making additions to the free list, cannot yet be stated with certainty. Nor is it possible at present to determine with accuracy the effect of the act of March 3, 1875, restoring the ten per centum of duties repealed by the act of June 6, 1872.

The following statement of importations of the classes of merchandise chiefly concerned, is derived from the Bureau of Statistics, and to some extent serves to show the effect of the act of March 3, 1875, on the duties received:

Value of importations of cotton, glass and glassware, india rubber and gutta-percha, iron and steel, leather, metals not otherwise provided for, paper, straw, wood, (including hair of alpaca, &c.,) and manufactures thereof, for the nine months ending Sept. 3, 1874	$94,917,416
Value of importations of same articles for corresponding period of 1875, (including the seven months next succeeding the act of March 3, 1875.)	81,223,542
Decrease	$13,693,874

This decrease was occasioned principally by the falling off in two classes of importations, viz.:

Iron and steel and manufactures thereof	$8,260,066
Wools and manufactures thereof	3,944,208
	$12,204,274

Returns for the four months ending June 30, 1875, show that of importations for that period amounting to $30,547,005, duties have been paid on $23,629,606 withdrawn for consumption, yielding $10,954,719 of revenue. In this amount is, of course, included the ten per centum restored by the act of March 3, 1875, showing an apparent increase for four months of $1,095,471 90. But in this connection there is to be considered the fact that, for the corresponding period of the year 1874, the importations of the same classes of merchandise amounted to $36,022,467, showing a decrease in importations for the four months ending June 30, 1875, of $5,475,462, of which $4,800,378 is due to the falling off of importations of iron and steel and manufactures thereof. It is, therefore, difficult to determine, in the light of returns now at hand, to what extent the apparent increase of revenue resulting from the repeal of the ten per cent. reduction is offset by the decrease in importations, and, consequently, in the amount of entries for consumption on payment of duties.

In relation to the twenty-five per cent. increase of duty on sugar and molasses, under the act of March 3, 1875, it is still more difficult to determine the effect on the revenue. Owing to the change of classification and of drawback on refined sugar exported, together with the fact that hardly sufficient time has elapsed to enable a comparative statement of much value to be prepared, the increase of revenue derived from the additional duty levied cannot be given. The actual increase of duty collected from the time the act took effect, March 3, 1875, to June 30, 1875, was $3,415,017, but how far this increase is affected by the classification and drawback cannot be determined with accuracy.

Pursuant to the act of June 18, 1874, admitting free of duty articles intended for the International Exposition of 1876, at Philadelphia, under such regulations as the Secretary of the Treasury shall prescribe, Collectors of Customs at the various ports have been furnished with regulations designed to cover the subject in the spirit and intent of the act. It is hoped that, while these regulations will afford all reasonable facilities for the importation of such articles as may be consigned for exhibition from the various nationalities of the world, they are so guarded as to prevent frauds upon the revenue by persons who, under pretense of being exhibitors, may attempt abuses of the privileges accorded them.

The general views held and suggestions made in the report submitted to Congress in December, 1874, in the discussion of the tariff laws, regarded solely as revenue measures, are still entertained, and are referred to now with the added suggestion that experience has shown that when duties are imposed upon any articles at rates so high as to be almost prohibitory, injury is done the revenue by lessening the amount of the importation of such articles, besides inducing a tendency to augment the evil of their clandestine introduction.

In the collection of duties upon importations two evils are chiefly operative to prevent the Government from realizing the full measure of revenue—first, smuggling, and secondly, undervaluation.

The first of these evils is more generally prevalent, especially on the northern frontier, than is commonly supposed, the difficulties attending a proper surveillance of that frontier, under existing circumstances, being very great, if not in some respects insurmountable. Without going into full details, it may be said, by way of illustration, that in the four collection districts of Vermont, Champlain, Oswegatchie, and Cape Vincent, having a frontier line of more than three hundred miles, with eight principal ports or stations and forty-one minor stations, after deducting the number permanently employed at such principal points and four for service in Canada in connection with the sealing of cars, there are but fifty-nine officers remaining for service at the minor stations and as a coast-guard to prevent smuggling. Deducting from this number one officer for permanent service at each minor station, there remain but fourteen as a preventive force, or less than one man for every twenty-one miles of frontier.

These statistics apply to portions of the border which offer speedy and direct means of travel between Canada and the United States, and which, during several months of the year, are thronged by travelers of every condition and with every variety of object in view, from those bent merely on pleasure or legitimate business to those whose chief occupation is to defraud the revenue.

Information obtained by the department from trustworthy sources renders it quite certain that systematic frauds have been perpetrated by smuggling over the border wines, brandy, and other articles of merchandise. Similar observations might be made as to other parts of our frontier.

The second general cause which operates to prevent the Government from receiving its full measure of dues is undervaluation, a source of perhaps greater loss than the direct offense of smuggling. This evil is attributable, in part, to the devices of dishonest importers, in part to the fluctuations in market values, but more probably to the defects of the appraisement system itself. Without disparagement of the class of officers known as local appraisers, many of them of long experience and the most unquestioned integrity, it cannot be denied that there is often very great diversity at the different ports regarding the classification and valuation of merchandise. While this diversity sometimes arises from an honest difference of opinion, it not unfrequently happens that there is collusive action between assistants or other subordinates of the appraisers and the importers, which, when once begun, is a source of constant loss to the revenue as well as of injury to honest merchants.

To correct these evils the office of General Appraiser was created; and to those officers, five in number, supervision over appraisers and their assistants is committed by law. But can satisfactory results be anticipated from their labors when the large extent of their field of operations is considered in connection with their limited number? To the General Appraiser at Boston are assigned ports and districts thirty-five in number; to the General Appraiser at New-York, the District of New-York City; to the General Appraiser at Philadelphia, twenty-two ports and districts; to the General Appraiser at Baltimore, fifty-seven districts and ports; to the General Appraiser at New-Orleans, eighteen districts and ports.

The labors and duties of these officers have been greatly increased by the privilege of immediate transportation granted to importers in the interior by the act of 1870, whereby the number of ports requiring the attention of the General Appraisers is enlarged and uniformity of valuation rendered much more difficult.

The first general suggestion which presents itself by way of remedy for some of the defects of the present system of appraisements is an increase of the number of General Appraisers, to be drawn from the ranks of subordinate officers of requisite ability and experience; and, secondly, a consolidation of Customs districts, by which minor districts would be merged in larger ones, thus reducing the sphere of action of this class of officers, and enabling them to concentrate their efforts to better advantage.

In connection with the general subject of a consolidation of Customs districts, it may be remarked that an examination of statistical returns from all the districts in the United States will show that in some of them the amount of business transacted is not sufficient to justify keeping up the corps of officers whose aggregate compensation exceeds the amount of revenue collected by them, and who can render adequate return only by acting as a preventive or detective force. That species of service requires a greater number of officers to guard exposed lines of coast and frontier than existing circumstances will permit. Consolidation of a number of districts would facilitate the performance of such duties, besides securing a reduction of the aggregate expenses. And, as auxiliary to this, it is recommended that fixed salaries be made applicable to all ports and districts, and that all officers be required to pay into the Treasury all fees, perquisites, and emoluments, of whatever nature or character, received by them.

Another remedy, and the most effective which could be adopted for correcting the evils of the appraisement system, is the substitution, so far as practicable, of specific for ad valorem duties. This change would work a great reduction in the amount of labor requiring the knowledge of experts. The entire process of ascertaining duties would be more simple, certain, and safe. Opportunities for collusive undervaluation would be greatly lessened, and if errors were committed they could not, as to specific rates and amounts, be accounted for except upon the supposition of culpable negligence or actual fraud; whereas, in respect to ad valorem duties an error of judgment may readily be urged as a sufficient explanation.

Such change, either with or without a decrease in the number of dutiable articles, would insure a very considerable reduction of the force at the chief ports, with a consequent diminution of expenses.

The revised tariff contains thirteen schedules, embracing upward of fifteen hundred dutiable articles which are either distinctly specified or included in general or special classifications. To these must be added nearly one thousand articles not enumerated, but which, under the general provisions of sections 2,499 and 2,516 of the Revised Statutes, would be assigned a place as dutiable either by virtue of similitude to some enumerated article, or as articles, manufactured or unmanufactured, not otherwise provided for, making over twenty-five hundred in all. The free list contains an enumeration of over six hundred articles, thus constituting a total aggregate of more than three thousand articles embraced by the tariff either as dutiable or free.

Of articles subject to duty, and either named in or subject to specific classification by schedule, 523 pay ad valorem rates varying from ten to seventy-five per cent.; 541 pay specific duties according to quantity or weight, and 160 pay compound or both specific and ad valorem rates.

The articles to be dealt with under sections 2,499 and 2,516, which, as before stated, number nearly 1,000, must necessarily be subject to either specific, ad valorem, or compound duties, but in what proportion it is impracticable to state.

From this general recapitulation of the features of the tariff with reference to the number of articles embraced in it, and the variety of rates applicable thereto, to say nothing of questions arising under the free list, it is evident that every step taken toward perfecting a more compact and simple system of duties on imports must contribute not only to the ultimate safety of the Customs revenue, but to its more prompt and economical collection.

But the only sure remedy for the evils of smuggling and collusive or other undervaluations, lies at last in the selection and retention of faithful and competent officers. Neither laws nor regulations, however stringent or minute, will accomplish the desired results without faithful officers to execute them.

Referring to the estimates of receipts and expenditures for the next fiscal year, and to the necessity now existing for the accumulation of gold in the Treasury, the Secretary again calls the attention of Congress to the effect of the act of 1872, repealing the duty on coffee and tea. In his last annual report the Secretary expressed the opinion that the act admitting these articles to free entry had been without advantage to consumers in this country, but that the duty repealed had been added to the cost abroad. The repeal of duty has been followed by increase of export duty in the countries of production, and this increase is paid by consumers. Subsequent consideration of the subject has confirmed the views heretofore expressed, and the Secretary recommends restoration of the duty on the articles in question. Being imported in large bulk, the duty is easily collected, and the opportunities for fraudulent introduction are comparatively slight.

During the fiscal year 1875 the cost of collecting the revenue from Customs was reduced more than half a million dollars per annum, by dropping from the rolls in the various Customs districts a considerable number of officers and employes, and by reducing the salaries of others, which are not fixed by law, but are under the control of the Secretary.

There has been a large falling off in the aggregate amount of fines, penalties, and forfeitures connected with the Customs, which constitute a part of the appropriation for the expenses of collecting the revenue from Customs. The amount received from that source for the first quarter of the current fiscal year is only $28,521 75, and it is estimated that for the entire year the amount will fall about $900,000 below the sum received from the same source for the fiscal year 1873.

In view of this decline, further reduction of expenses has recently been made at the rate of a little more than a million dollars per annum, which secures a decrease of nearly six hundred thousand dollars for the remainder of this fiscal year. Whether the reduction can be maintained without danger to the revenue remains to be determined. The power of the Secretary, however, does not extend beyond the appropriations made by Congress, and it is his purpose, as well as his duty, to keep the expenses within the amount authorized by law.

A detailed statement of the various sums of money refunded under the provisions of the act of March

2, 1875, and other acts of Congress relating to the revenue, together with copies of the rulings under which repayments have been made, has been prepared, and may be found in the tables accompanying this report.

INTERNAL REVENUE.

The report of the Commissioner of Internal Revenue, herewith transmitted to Congress, presents fully the condition of this branch of the revenue, with estimated receipts for the remainder of this fiscal year, and explains, as fully as can now be done, the effect of the act of the last Congress upon receipts from the tax on distilled spirits and tobacco.

The following tabular statement shows the comparative receipts, from the various sources of internal revenue, for the fiscal years ending June 30, 1874 and 1875, respectively:

Sources.	1874.	1875.	Increase.	Decrease.
Spirits	$49,444,089 87	$22,081,091 12	$2,637,001 27	
Tobacco	33,242,575 62	37,303,463 88	4,060,888 26	
Fermented Liquors	8,304,679 72	9,144,004 41	839,324 69	
Penalties, &c.	361,210 84	471,107 31	109,896 47	
Adhesive stamps	6,136,864 64	6,557,329 05	420,464 41	
Back taxes under repealed laws	764,880 14	1,080,111 44	315,231 30	
Total	$102,644,746 98	$110,545,154 23	$8,183,191 10	$283,764 04
Deduct decrease	283,764 04			
Increase	$8,183,191 10			

This table is made up from the reports of collections made to the Commissioner of Internal Revenue, which include commissions on sales of stamps paid in kind, and therefore do not enter into the actual cash receipts of the Treasury. The items also, sums reported as collected but not actually paid into the Treasury at that time. Hence there is an apparent discrepancy between the totals here shown and the aggregate amount deposited on account of internal revenue as shown by warrants covering the same into the Treasury for the fiscal year.

The receipts from internal revenue for the first quarters of the fiscal year ending, respectively, June 30, 1875 and 1876, were as follows:

First quarter of 1875	$26,314,615 33
First quarter of 1876	28,199,723 50
Increase	$1,885,108 17

The aggregate receipts for the months of October and November of the current year were $19,638,907 19, while for the same months of last year they were $17,476,202 99, showing an increase of $2,162,704 20.

Since the last annual report to Congress fifty-six collection districts have been abolished by consolidation with other districts, with an estimated annual saving to the Government of about one hundred and seventy thousand dollars.

During the past fiscal year frauds of unusual character and magnitude were discovered in this branch of the service, which appear to have been carried on with more or less intimacy with the revenue for several years past. The report of the Commissioner sets forth in detail the manner in which such frauds have been perpetrated, and gives the estimate of that office of the amount of probable loss to the revenue, with suggestions of modifications of the law deemed essential to more certain collection of the tax on distilled spirits. The attention of Congress is invited especially to that feature of the report. The recommendations made therein for modification of the law with a view to the prevention of like frauds in the future are concurred in by the Secretary, and commended to the consideration of Congress. So long as it is necessary to maintain a tax on distilled spirits amounting in gallons to three or four times the cost of production, it may be expected that the great temptation to avoid payment of the tax, on at least a part of the production, will excite the cupidity of producers, and that every possible device for evasion will be used. Each gallon of spirits that escapes payment of tax increases by so much the profit of the producer. It cannot be denied that a tax imposed for revenue purposes is regarded by many persons as a harsh exaction from the citizen, to be thwarted if possible, or that violations of the punitive provisions of revenue statutes are looked upon by many as venial offenses. But the necessities of Government, including the maintenance of national faith, imperatively demand the closest collection of all the revenues levied by law; and, besides, due regard for the interest of those who meet honestly and promptly the demands of Government upon them, in this respect, requires that all others shall be made to bear their proper share of such taxation. Every evasion of tax by dishonest persons must eventually increase the burdens of honest taxpayers. These considerations should induce every citizen to render proper aid to the Government in its efforts to collect the revenue, by giving information of violations of law and of frauds on the revenue, which may come to his knowledge; but experience shows that few are willing to give such information unless they can receive direct pecuniary compensation.

When recently it became known that the Government was losing a large part of the revenue due from distilled spirits, it was found extremely difficult to obtain exact or satisfactory information as to the method of perpetrating the frauds, or to ascertain, with reasonable certainty, who were the guilty parties. It was obvious that frauds on the revenue were being extensively practiced, and it was equally clear that this could not be successfully done, under existing provisions of law, without guilty connivance or participation by inferior officers, and at least culpable negligence on the part of others of higher grade.

In the opinion of the Secretary, the circumstances seemed not only to justify but require a resort to means other than those in ordinary use for detection by the Bureau of Internal Revenue. Accordingly the appropriation for detecting and bringing to trial and punishment persons engaged in counterfeiting, and for defecting other frauds upon the Government, was drawn upon for this purpose. The Solicitor of the Treasury, who is charged with the proper use and disbursement of that fund, was directed to inquire into the alleged frauds on the revenue in the matter of distilled spirits, and was instructed to spare no proper effort to detect the guilty parties and furnish their names, with the evidence against them, to the proper officers of the Department of Justice. This duty was entered upon with energy, and, after the existence of conspiracies and combinations to defraud the Government was developed, the investigation was continued, in co-operation with officers of internal revenue, and resulted in the certain detection of frauds on the revenue of more than ordinary significance. Under the direction of the Commissioner of Internal Revenue, the investigation has been pursued with commendable energy and zeal. A considerable number of officers of internal revenue have been found to be in guilty collusion with distillers and rectifiers in fraudulent practices, whereby large sums were lost to the revenue. The evidence thus acquired having been reported to the proper District Attorneys, has resulted in a large number of prosecutions for conspiracy, duplicate use of stamps, and other offenses. So far as these prosecutions have been completed, they have, with few and comparatively unimportant exceptions, resulted in convictions. A large number of distillers, rectifiers, and subordinate officers of internal revenue, have pleaded guilty to indictments against them, thus confessing their offenses, and thrown themselves upon the mercy of the court.

Besides the institution of criminal proceedings, civil suits have been brought upon the bonds of officials and of distillers; distilleries and spirits have been seized as forfeited to the United States for violations of law; and, wherever the evidence warranted, assessments have been made against distillers for delinquent taxes and placed in the hands of Collectors, with instructions to collect by process of law. Urgent applications have been presented for the compromise of many of the cases, but it has been deemed better for the interest of the Government to allow all of them to take the usual course in the courts; hence, all such applications have been denied.

The Secretary considers it important to the future collection of the revenue that all parties engaged in persistent and systematic frauds shall be visited with the severest penalties of the law. To this end instructions have been repeatedly given to officers of internal revenue, and others in the service of this department, to render all proper assistance to the officers of the Department of Justice in the prosecution of the cases now pending, and in the detection and punishment of such guilty parties as have not yet been indicted. It is deemed of especial importance that officers of the Government who have betrayed their trust, and engaged in frauds on the revenue, shall be brought to speedy and condign punishment. Those who are intrusted with official duties and responsibilities should be given to know that the Government will not deal lightly with them when they prove to be guilty of corruption in office. Tax-payers cannot be expected to deal honestly with Government when its own trusted officers are permitted to participate in frauds on the revenue, without incurring swift and certain punishment. The highest guarantee for the faithful collection of revenue is in the vigilance and integrity of officials. This guarantee can be secured only by careful selection in the first instance, by retaining in office such as have proved their efficiency and honesty, and by prompt dismissal and vigorous prosecution of such as have been found faithless.

EXPORTS AND IMPORTS.

The comparative value of the exports and imports of the United States for the last fiscal year, in coin, appears, from official returns to the Bureau of Statistics, to be as follows:

Exports of domestic goods	$499,284,100
Exports of foreign goods	14,158,611
Total exports	$513,442,711
Imports of goods	533,005,436
Excess of imports over exports	$19,562,725

For the fiscal year ended June 30, 1874, the excess of exports over imports was $18,876,698.

Exports of specie and bullion	$92,132,143
Imports of specie and bullion	20,600 717
Excess of exports over imports	$71,231,493

Total excess of exports of goods, specie, and bullion over imports of same $51,068,700

While the returns of the values of exports by sea are substantially accurate, it has not been practicable to obtain complete statements of the exports to Canada in railway cars, owing to the fact that there is no law requiring persons exporting merchandise by land conveyance to file full manifests of the exported goods with Collectors of Customs.

The Commissioner of Customs of the Dominion of Canada has, however, furnished detailed statements from which it appears that the value of exports to Canada during the last fiscal year was, $13,060,218 in excess of that returned by the Customs officers of the United States, which would increase the total exports of the year by that amount, (i. e., from $513,442,711, to $529,102,929,) and reduce the excess of imports of merchandise over exports to $3,902,507.

There was withdrawn from bond for consumption, in excess of that entered for warehouse during the past fiscal year, merchandise of the value of $3,092,061.

The total exportation of specie and bullion was greater than that for the preceding year by $25,501,737; while the exports of domestic goods have decreased in value $70,149,321.

Importations have decreased to the amount of $34,490,906 as compared with those of the preceding fiscal year, and of $109,024,103 as compared with the fiscal year ended June 30, 1873.

There was an increase in the value of the importation of the following articles: Tea, $1,561,469; furskins, undressed, $664,907; fur-skins, dressed, and furs, $486,538; argols, $374,108; drugs, chemicals, dyes, &c., $1,309,864; dye-woods in sticks, $405,691; gums, $526,364; hides and skins, $2,092,025; silk, raw, $650,298; silk, manufacture of, $384,141; fancy goods, $1,104,962; fruits, $4,255,009; jute, grasses; and manufactures of, $566,983; precious stones, $1,124,803; seeds, $2,033,766; wool and manufactures of, $547,469.

There was a decrease in value of importations of articles brought back to the United States, $1,267,286; coffee, $4,457,479; India rubber, $1,521,239; breadstuffs, $1,537,840; pig-iron, $1,829,354; bar iron, $1,294,174; iron rails, $917,977; steel rails, $6,908,148; machinery, $596,714; band, hoop, and scroll iron, $176,512; anchors, cables, and chains, $97,776; old and scrap iron, $703,006; fire-arms, $218,226; steel bars, ingots, sheets, and wire, $430,149; cutlery and tools, $385,037; other manufactures of iron, $1,770,533; barks, $532,625; cochineal, $353,134; indigo, $331,152; madder, $387,160; nitrate of soda, $369,526; sodaff and salts of, $506,137; tin, in bars, blocks, or pigs, $853,557; wood and manufactures of, $2,770,536; wood, unmanufactured, $366,856; live animals, $543,815; cotton manufactures, $435,468; earthen, stone, and china ware, $417,149; flax and manufactures of $699,146; glass and glassware, $452,849; hair and manufactures of, $343,986; hemp, raw, $566,664; lead, $714,812; opium and extract of, $502,435; provisions, $517,499; salt, $531,724; sugar and molasses, $7,816,686; tobacco and manufactures of, $1,844,021; wines, spirits, and cordials, $686,945.

There was an increase in certain articles exported as follows, the values being stated in currency: Cotton manufactures, $976,042; lard, $3,592,503; cheese, $1,760,608; iron manufactures, $1,421,188; sewing machines, $203,633; drugs and chemicals, $150,592; hides and skins, $2,169,347; furs and furskins, $1,062,662; leather and leather manufactures, $2,538,278; brass, $497,098; clocks and parts of, $215,407; copper ore, $619,128; copper in pigs, bars, sheets, and old, $919,079; fruits, $639,841; ginseng, $210,166; hops, $1,258,528; fire-arms, $3,162,189; lead and manufactures of, $127,265; manures, $332,500; oil-cake, $1,038,940; quicksilver, $492,275; seeds, clover, timothy, and other, $353,260.

The exports of domestic gold and silver in excess of the imports was $62,956,412, as against $31,244,780 for the previous year.

There was a decrease in the value of the exportations of the following articles: Agricultural implements, $464,381; hogs, $286,622; bacon and hams, $4,774,295; Indian corn, $313,014; Indian meal, $238,866; rye, (1,357,384 bushels,) $1,363,772; wheat, (17,992,751 bushels,) $41,813,596; railroad cars, $641,037; bituminous coal, (158,301 tons,) $758,723; anthracite coal, (85,756 tons,) $444,458; cotton, raw, (98,183,400 pounds,) $20,584,955; hemp and manufactures of, $243,696; illuminating oils, (85,668,571 gallons, $10,530,501; spirits, distilled, (1,822,229 gallons,) $813,262; spirits of turpentine, $834,389; tallow, $2,443,117; tobacco, leaf, (94,195,891 pounds,) $5,157,632; sailing vessels sold to foreigners, (14,745 tons,) $617,528; shooks, staves, and headings, $1,217,062; timber, sawed and hewed, $2,064,318; wood and other manufactures of, $332,256.

COMMERCE AND NAVIGATION.

There is little change in the proportion of the foreign carrying trade transacted in foreign vessels, about 74 per cent. of imports and exports, during the last fiscal year, having been carried in foreign vessels, as against about 72 per cent. for the preceding year, and 76 per cent. for the fiscal year 1872.

The Register of the Treasury reports the total tonnage of vessels, of the United States to be 4,853,732 tons, an increase of 53,080 tons over that of the fiscal year ended June 30, 1874, exclusive of the canal-boat tonnage, amounting to about 48,000 tons, exempt from enrollment and license under the act of Congress approved April 18, 1874.

The actual increase is believed to be about 141,878 tons, this amount being the excess of gains over losses during the year; but this aggregate has been reduced to 53,080 tons (the increase first above mentioned) by omitting the tonnage of the exempted canal-boats, and by corrections of tonnage returns, about 40,060 tons.

The following table exhibits the total tonnage for the last two years:

	1874. Vessels.	1874. Tons.	1875. Vessels.	1875. Tons.
Registered	2,728	1,428,923	2,981	1,553,828
Enrolled and licensed	29,758	3,371,729	29,304	3,299,904
Total	32,486	4,800,652	32,285	4,853,732

The tonnage of vessels built, as given by the Register, is 297,639, being a decrease from that of the preceding year of 135,086 tons, or over 31 per centum. The number of vessels built was 1,301.

Official numbers have been awarded by the Bureau of Statistics since July 1 to Nov. 10, 1875, to 894 vessels, with an aggregate capacity amounting to 322,536 tons. Of this number, 63 were new sea-going vessels of 100 tons and over; 45 of 1,000 tons and over; 3 of 2,000 and 2 of 3,000 tons each, with an aggregate tonnage of 100,226 tons.

REVENUE MARINE.

The past year is the first of the administration of this branch of the public service with the advantage of the completion of the reorganization begun four years ago. The improvement resulting from this reorganization more than equals all that was anticipated. The report of the commission which proposed the plan does not indicate that any other benefit was expected than a reduction of the expenses of the service. The result shows, however, not only a considerably larger reduction than was anticipated, but the attainment of a much higher degree of efficiency than characterized the service in former years. The commission estimated the annual cost of maintaining the service when the reorganization should be accomplished at $943,639. The expenditure of the last fiscal year was $897,299 56, an amount considerably lower than that of any previous year since separate accounts of expenditure for the maintenance of this service have been kept, and about $300,000 less than the average annual expenditure previous to the beginning of the reorganization.

One of the chief means by which this reduction has been accomplished is the substitution of small and swift light-draught steamers and small sloops for the larger steamers and unserviceable schooners formerly in use, a change which, through the greater speed of the new vessels, their ability to navigate bays, inlets, bayous, and other waters inaccessible to the old ones, and their especial adaptation for rendering assistance to distressed vessels, has greatly enhanced the usefulness of the service.

The revenue vessels designated by the President for Winter cruising, under the act of Dec. 22, 1837, were especially serviceable in affording assistance to vessels in distress during the last Winter. Throughout the month of February, the marine columns of the principal commercial newspapers contained daily accounts of such relief administered to suffering vessels.

The general services performed by revenue vessels during the last fiscal year may be summarized as follows:

Number of vessels in distress assisted	195
Number of lives saved	81
Number of vessels seized or reported for violation of law	1,245
Number of vessels boarded and examined	22,225
Number of mules sailed	198,117

Besides the above, various services of a special nature have been rendered, such as conveying outfits and supplies to life-saving stations and assisting the operations of the Navy.

A comparison of the foregoing exhibit with the following statement of services performed by the revenue vessels during the ten years preceding the reorganization, strikingly illustrates the relative advancement of the service in efficiency:

Statement of Services Performed by Revenue Vessels during the period from 1861 to 1870, inclusive.

	Total during ten years.	Average.
Vessels in distress assisted	1,218	122
Lives saved	187	19
Vessels seized or reported for violation of law	1,163	116
Vessels boarded and examined	132,988	13,330
Miles sailed	1,510,651	161,065

There have been added to the fleet during the year one small propeller of about thirty-two tons, commissioned for duty in the harbor and bay of San Francisco, and two sloops which do duty as revenue cruisers on the Atlantic coast, and, at the same time, are specially used in connection with the life-saving service. Plans and specifications have also been prepared, and proposals invited, for the construction of a small steamer for harbor duty at Philadelphia. The steamer authorized to be built for the Pacific coast is well advanced, and it is expected will be ready to go into commission next season.

LIFE-SAVING SERVICE.

The stations in operation during the past year are located in districts Nos. 1, 2, 3, 4, and 6, embracing the line of coast from the eastern extremity of Maine to Cape Hatteras, with the exception of that portion embraced between Cape Henlopen and Cape Charles.

The cost of maintaining the service during the last fiscal year, exclusive of the expenditure for the establishment of new stations, was $163,204 53.

It appears from the reports of the Superintendents that during the season of 1874-5 (from Nov. 1, 1874, to Nov. 1, 1875,) 82 vessels have been driven ashore within the limits of the operation of these stations, having on board 975 souls, and valued, with their cargoes, at $3,607,732. The life-saving apparatus was used at 44 wrecks, and 468 persons were actually brought ashore by it, while more or less assistance was rendered in most of the other cases. Of the property imperiled, $1,756,475 in value was saved. Sixteen lives and $681,247 of property were lost. Seven hundred and twenty-six days of shelter were afforded at the stations to 219 shipwrecked persons. Fourteen of the persons who perished were lost from the Italian bark Giovanni, wrecked at Peaked Hill bar, Cape Cod, in the severest gale known to that coast for many years. This disaster is the first resulting in great loss of life which has occurred since the present system of conducting the service was established. A thorough investigation was directed to be made into the circumstances of the catastrophe, which proved that no fault attached to the service, but that the loss of life was wholly due to the fact that the persons upon the wreck were beyond the reach of any known means of assistance from shore. To extend the range of the means of establishing effective communication between the shore and stranded vessels in cases where life-boats are not available, so as to protect the few points upon our coasts where vessels are liable to strand beyond the reach of the means now in use, has been and still is an object of special endeavor. Some of the most experienced officers connected with the service, aided by skillful officers detailed from the Ordnance Corps of the Army, and the best manufacturers of ordnance, are engaged upon the problem, and it is gratifying to state that their experiments give promise of success.

The following is a statement of disasters to vessels which have occurred within the field of the operations of the service since the adoption of the present system in 1871, and the results of these disasters. It should be observed that during the season of 1871-2, the service was limited to the coasts of Long Island and New-Jersey, and during the seasons of 1872-4 to Cape Cod, Long Island, and New-Jersey:

Total number of wrecks	185
Total number of lives imperiled	2,583
Total number of lives saved	2,564
Total number of lives lost	19
Total number of shipwrecked persons sheltered at the stations	388
Total number of days' shelter afforded	1,397
Total value of property imperiled	$6,298,658
Total value of property saved	$4,514,756
Total value of property lost	$1,742,902

Six of the stations authorized to be established between Cape Henlopen and Cape Charles have been erected during the past year, and are now occupied by crews. The remaining two are nearly completed.

The houses of refuge authorized for the Florida coast and the stations for the great lakes, except Lake Superior, are being built under contract, as are also those on Point Judith and Eaton's Neck, Long Island Sound.

Sites for the stations provided for the Pacific coast and Lake Superior have been selected, and proposals for their construction will be invited at an early day. Upon the completion of these stations it is believed that our coasts will be as well protected in this manner as the interests of commerce and humanity require, and due regard for economy will justify.

For more specific information relating to this service, reference is made to Appendix A of this report.

The statistics of disasters to American shipping required by the act of Congress of June 20, 1874, to be collected through officers of the Customs, arranged in tables convenient for examination, with explanatory notes, together with wreck charts showing the localities of disasters, will be found in Appendix B.

LIGHT-HOUSE SERVICE.

The light-house establishment, which is the largest in the world, and whose charge embraces ocean, lake, and river lines of unequaled extent, steadily increases in usefulness to commercial and maritime interests. During the past year it has established seventeen light-houses and 280 beacon lights on the Western rivers, together with twenty-one buoys. The present number of aids to navigation in the United States is 622 light-houses, 93 light-ships, 45 fog-signals, 358 day beacons, 280 river lights, and 2,880 buoys.

Since the date of the last report the Light-house Board, in view of the fact that mineral oil is coming into use in France and England for light-house illumination, has made, through its scientific members, extensive experiments in the mineral oils of this country, in order to ascertain whether a suitable material of home production can be had for this purpose. The experiments, so far as prosecuted, induce the belief that a proper mineral oil can probably be obtained from our own manufacturers, and perhaps at considerably reduced expense. Its introduction involves an entire change in the lamps now used, and if this can be effected at a reasonable cost, it is proposed to put the oil on trial in a number of light-houses of the least importance, which is the course pursued in the European light-house establishments, when, if found satisfactory, it will be tried in the larger and more important ones.

An elaborate and extensive series of experiments has also been made in regard to sound, as applied to fog-signals, with results valuable to science and the promise of much practical utility to navigators.

The most signal work of the establishment during the past year has been the commencement of the lighting and buoyage of the Mississippi, Missouri, and Ohio Rivers, in conformity with the act of Congress approved June 23, 1874. The rivers have been divided into two light-house districts, with proper officers assigned to each. The means employed for lighting have been substantial lens-lanterns, which are placed with regard to the tortuous character of the stream, at intervals of rarely more than two miles distance. Mineral oil is used, and a bright light shown in the stormiest weather. The lights are attended by men, procured at a small compensation from among the residents on the rivers who have thereby improved trustworthy. At especially dangerous points buoys have been placed as day-marks. The narrow and crooked channels of these rivers, and the presence of hidden obstructions, make their navigation at many points extremely perilous, and the best pilots cannot always avert disaster. The work of lighting them is reported to give satisfaction to the extensive shipping interests of this interior passage now becoming practicable at all times where it was before attended with difficulty and danger. To complete the work an additional number of lights and buoys will be needed, and the appropriation for maintaining them must necessarily be increased.

A light-ship for Winter harbor at Holland, and one for general service, appropriated for by act of March 3, 1873, are nearly completed. They are noticeable as being the strongest and largest vessels ever built for the establishment, and as having steam fog-signals, which will be of great service to mariners.

Estimates are presented by the board for two new steam buoy-tenders for the Atlantic coast, to replace vessels of that class now in service, and for the power for the service required of them, and which are constantly in need of expensive repairs. An estimate is also presented for an additional steam-tender for the Pacific coast, the single one in use being insufficient for the service of that seaboard, and the frequent chartering, at high rates, of private vessels being consequently necessitated.

In its estimate for light-house supplies the board includes a provision for the purchase of a small number of books for light stations, especially those most remote, according to the usage of the French and English light-house establishments. A small quantity of reading matter at the light stations, to be kept and accounted for as public property, might, it is suggested, form the nucleus for considerable donations from private sources; and the libraries so formed would conduce, as in other countries, toward making the light-keepers more contented with their isolated positions, and less disposed to absent themselves from the place of their duties, besides exerting a general good influence.

COAST SURVEY.

The report of the Superintendent of the Coast Survey shows that during the past year special activity was maintained in that work. In each of the sea-board States of the Atlantic and Pacific satisfactory progress is reported in shore-line surveys and extensions of coast topography; in additional determinations of latitude and longitude, and in researches relative to tides, currents, and the magnetic elements. The hydrography of the coast approaches has been advanced by means of the provision made by Congress for several steam-vessels. Among special records of the year are those brought by experienced astronomers in the service from stations to which they had been assigned, by Government authority, to observe the late transit of Venus.

The inception of a systematic survey of the Atlantic, Gulf, and Pacific coasts of the United States, at a time when requirements for commerce and navigation were not as they are now, but largely prospective, has been fully justified by results which present striking proof of the forethought of those who projected the system. Within a single generation the results of the work are such that representative foreigners may compare, with their own, charts of all our chief and secondary harbors, unsurpassed in either precision or style. These local charts, however, represent only the most important areas in a geodetic survey, which has been prosecuted from the outset with the utmost care and by the best methods. That the system for defining the approaches to our extensive coasts, adopted originally, and sustained by Congress at the present time, is now recognized as yielding also a sure basis for the future action of States of the Union in regard to their final surveys and maps, affords additional evidence of the soundness of the policy that has marked successive Administrations in our first century as a nation.

At certain localities along the seaboard, particularly about the ports, light-house sites, and coast defenses, maps of great precision are requisite in public works. For ground of less importance details are generalized in the representation. But the invisible sea bottom of the coast holds dangers so widely distributed and so great that no generalization is admissible. The interests of commerce and the safety of navigation alike require the exact development of all the unseen ground over which vessels may pass, and precise knowledge of each separate danger. Danger-marks, as of hidden rocks for example, insignificant though they may be in pictorial effect on maritime charts, are often found to be anything but insignificant in the relation which they bear to other developments as means for the safety of life and the preservation of property.

Information of much importance is obtained by the survey concerning features on land where of necessity stations are occupied. For the great undertaking now in progress, to increase the depth of water on one of the bars of the Mississippi, many details of the work rest on the accuracy of maps, charts, and computations resulting from a survey ordered by the last Congress. Tables, computed in the Coast Survey Office, are now regularly issued in print, to show for a year in advance the hours of high and low water, and the height of tide in each of our seaports. The variation of the compass at places in the interior—which variation for extended periods of time is known only by reference to observations recorded at points near the coast—is now a subject of frequent inquiry.

Within the present year information has been supplied from the archives of the survey bearing on unsettled boundaries between some of the older States, on the action of legislative committees in regard to national and artificial resources in navigation, on decisions concerning questions in admiralty, on projects for defense, on sites for the construction of light-houses, and on plans for the preservation of harbor channels and anchorages.

All of which sufficiently manifests alike the national character of the work and the interest and importance attaching to its progressive and its ultimate results.

MARINE HOSPITAL SERVICE.

As provided by the act of March 3, 1875, "to promote economy and efficiency in the marine hospital service," a seamen's time-book has been issued, but it is yet too early to state definitely the effect of its introduction on the collection of hospital dues.

Hospital relief is now extended to certain seamen who, previous to the passage of said act, were excluded from the benefits of the service. This service now furnishes care and treatment to foreign seamen, sick and destitute American seamen returned to the United States from foreign ports by United States consular officers, sick and disabled seamen belonging to vessels in the Revenue Marine Corps of the Army, and to vessels of the Navy where no other provision has been made for them, and to seamen of the vessels of the Coast Survey and Light-house Service, while insane patients of the marine hospital service are admitted to the Government Hospital for the Insane.

No considerable repairs have been made to the marine hospital buildings for several years, and as none of the old hospitals can be so modified as to answer the requirements of the present state of knowledge concerning hospital construction, any large outlay on them is deemed unadvisable. Experience would seem to indicate that extensive and costly alterations and repairs require to be frequently renewed, and therefore the erection of comparatively inexpensive pavilion wards, in accordance with the most approved plans of recognized authorities on this subject, is deemed desirable.

The old marine hospital building and grounds at Pittsburg, Penn., were sold during the year under the act of June 24, 1874, for $37,167 77, and a new site purchased for $30,000. The erection of a new hospital at that place has not been commenced, however, owing to the fact that the amount ($20,550 96) realized from the sale of a portion of the grounds in 1870 is not available for this purpose without the action of Congress.

The unusual amount of suffering and disease among seamen and sailors who were exposed to the severe cold of the last Winter caused a marked increase in the demand for relief from the marine hospital fund, and a larger number of persons enjoyed the benefits of the service than in any previous year. Fifteen thousand and nine sick and disabled seamen were treated during the year, and the aggregate number of days' relief furnished is 405,665. The total expenditure for the year was $404,390 60, and the amount of hospital dues collected $338,893 78.

STEAM-BOAT INSPECTION SERVICE.

The Supervising Inspector General of Steam Vessels reports the following matters of interest connected with this service for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1875:

Number of officers employed in the service	103
Number of steam vessels inspected during the year	3,885
Aggregate tonnage of steam vessels inspected	1,018,151 82-100
Number of officers licensed	14,571

The number of lives lost by various accidents to steam vessels is as follows:

By explosion or accidental escape of steam	51
By steamers burned	472
By collisions	17
By snagging, wreck, and founder	64
Total number of lives lost	607

Of this number 401 were Chinese passengers, lost by the burning of the American steam-ship Japan, on the coast of China, Dec. 17, 1874, leaving the total of other losses during the year but 206, which is an unusually small number.

The gross receipts from the inspection of steam vessels and officers licensed are $260,944 75

Disbursements in payment of salaries, traveling and incidental expenses of inspectors 212,302 02

This service is generally in a highly efficient and satisfactory condition, and it is believed that, under the operation of the laws for this purpose, a degree of safety to life on steam vessels has been secured equal to all reasonable anticipation.

It is recommended that provision be made for the annual meeting of the Board of Supervising Inspectors in September of each year, at such place as the Secretary of the Treasury shall designate, instead of on the third Wednesday of January at the City of Washington, as now provided by section 4,405, Revised Statutes.

THE REDEMPTION AGENCY FOR NATIONAL BANKS.

There have been redeemed, under the act of June 20, 1874, circulating notes of national banks amounting to $130,322,945. Of this amount, $15,213,500 were forwarded to the respective associations by which the notes were issued, and $115,109,445, unfit for use, delivered to the Controller of the Currency for destruction. The aggregate expense of this redemption was $290,965 37, each bank paying its share thereof in proportion to its circulating notes so redeemed.

At the commencement of the current fiscal year the division organized under the above act came, in accordance with the third section of the act of March 3, 1875, under the direction of the Secretary, having been, prior to that time, attached to the Treasurer's office, and no specific authority given the Secretary over its operations.

BUREAU OF ENGRAVING AND PRINTING.

In the report submitted by the chief of this bureau will be found a sketch of the history of this important branch of the service, with a statement in detail of its operations for the past fiscal year.

From this report it will be seen that the organization of the bureau is such, as respects both its mechanical appliances and its methods of administration, as to meet all the requirements of the Government. This bureau is charged with functions closely affecting the public credit and the integrity of the national currency, and its management for many years has been most satisfactory, whether reference be had to its usefulness and efficiency or to the faithfulness of the officers directly in charge.

With the use of a special and distinctive paper, manufactured under the supervision of the department, and the system of checks and counter-checks, enforcing the accountability of each officer and employe connected with the business of engraving and printing, the public security, it is believed, is had the highest practicable measure of security has been attained, and that the Government is fully protected against unauthorized issues. Discrepancies rarely occur, and when they do are readily and easily corrected. The bureau is thoroughly equipped with all requisite machinery of improved patterns, and has a corps of skilled artists whose taste and mechanical work shows a high degree of excellence.

Pursuant to the direction of the act of the last Congress, the work of preparing United States and national-bank notes has been divided between the Bureau of Engraving and Printing and such responsible, capable, and experienced bank-note companies and engravers as would contract for the work at the lowest cost to the Government, and at prices not greater than those theretofore paid for the same class of work.

PUBLIC BUILDINGS.

The condition of the public buildings under the charge of the Supervising Architect may be said to be generally satisfactory. The large amount of work imposed upon that officer renders it impracticable to proceed with the construction of all buildings authorized by law as rapidly as demanded by local communities in which they are respectively situated, and necessarily delays the beginning of some. The suggestion of the Supervising Architect, touching the desirability and expediency of causing plans for public buildings to be prepared by architects whose whole time is not required to be given to supervision of those already in process of construction, merits the attention and consideration of Congress.

It is desirable that all buildings constructed for public use should be of the most durable material, and conveniently adapted to the purposes for which they are designed. This can be best accomplished by bringing into requisition, by competitive means, the best architectural talent of the country.

It is, therefore, recommended that Congress make provision for carrying into effect the modification indicated by the Supervising Architect in this regard.

The Secretary repeats the suggestion of his last report, that the present is not a favorable time for making large appropriations for public buildings.

CLAIMS FOR PROCEEDS OF COTTON.

In the report of December last, reference was made to the action of the department in the disposition of claims for the proceeds of cotton, under the provisions of the fifth section of the act of May 18, 1872.

The rule of decision therein stated has been strictly adhered to, and all claims have been rejected which did not appear, from satisfactory evidence, to come within the plain letter of the statute.

The number of claims filed under this act was 1,336, which have been acted on as follows:

Allowed	39
Rejected	1,181
Dismissed for want of jurisdiction	96
Under examination	20

The amount paid out on the claims allowed, as aforesaid, is $180,358 43.

The claims now under examination will be disposed of in a short time. Upon their decision all proceedings under the act will be finally closed.

The following table contains a summary statement of the proceeds of captured and abandoned property covered into the Treasury, and the amounts that have been awarded and paid therefrom under the several acts of Congress:

Proceeds of captured and abandoned property covered into the Treasury		$20,910,656 44
Awarded to claimants by Court of Claims under the act of March 12, 1863	$11,348,947 73	
Paid to claimants by the Secretary of Treasury under the act of May 18, 1872	180,358 43	
Paid on judgments against Treasury agents under the act of July 27, 1868	99,199 15	
Paid under various relief acts of Congress	228,250 91	
Disbursed for expenses under joint resolution of March 30, 1868	75,000 00	11,871,045 14
Which, deducted from the total amount received as above, leaves a balance of		$9,039,611 30

CLAIMS AGAINST THE GOVERNMENT.

The state of the law relating to the examination and payment of certain classes of claims against the Government should receive the attention of Congress.

The Third Auditor and Second Controller, accounting officers of the Treasury Department, are required by law to adjudicate and settle claims upon the United States for the value of property lost or destroyed while in possession of the Government, either by contract or impressment, and claims for stores received or taken and used by the Army. The power conferred upon these officers is an anomalous one. Before the year 1816 claims of this nature were presented directly to Congress, and, when found to be just and proper, were provided for by special legislation. By the act approved April 9, 1816, provision was made for payment to owners of property lost or destroyed in the war between the United States and Great Britain. Pursuant to this act a Commissioner was appointed by the President, with the advice and consent of the Senate, whose duty it was to decide all cases arising under the act, and upon his adjudication the amount found due the claimant was paid out of the Treasury. By an amendment to this act, made the next year, the Commissioner was required to report the facts in each case to Congress, to the end that provision might be made for the relief of the claimant, and all cases in which the amount allowed exceeded $200 were required to be revised by the Secretary of War, and confirmed by him before payment.

By the act approved April 20, 1818, all claims under the act of 1816 and its amendment not acted on by the Commissioner were transferred to the Third Auditor, who, in his adjudications, was to be governed by the rules prescribed for the Commissioner. Again, in 1822 it was enacted that the accounting officer of the Treasury Department should audit and settle, without limitation, claims of officers, volunteers, and other persons in the campaign against the Seminole Indians, under rules to be prescribed by the President. When, however, in 1833, Congress passed a similar act for the settlement of claims for property lost in expeditions against the Indians on the frontier of Illinois and Michigan, the Third Auditor of the Treasury was required to examine, allow, and pay them, whatever the amount, as similar claims were required to be allowed and paid under the acts of 1816 and 1817.

But since the act of June 30, 1834, if a claim of this character exceeded $200, instead of deciding the same, the Third Auditor was required to report the whole proof to Congress. By the subsequent acts of Jan. 18, 1837, March 2, 1847, and March 3, 1849, all of which were enactments in relation to property destroyed in the late war carried on by the United States, the Third Auditor had the power to decide and pay, without revision, under rules prescribed by the Secretary of War, with the assent of the President, all claims, whatever the amount. By an amendment to the act of 1849, made July 28, 1866, the Third Auditor was required to transmit his adjustment to the Second Controller for his decision.

By the act of July 4, 1864, as amended by the acts of Feb. 21, 1867, Dec. 23, 1869, and March 3, 1871, and section 300, appendix to Revised Statutes, the jurisdiction of the Court of Claims was declared not to include any claim against the United States growing out of or dependent on any appropriation of, or damage to, property by the Army or Navy engaged in the suppression of the rebellion, but claims of loyal citizens in States not in rebellion for quartermaster stores and subsistence received or taken for the use of the Army are to be reported to the Third Auditor by the Quartermaster General or Commissary General, with a recommendation for settlement.

While no uniform rule has been adopted in the settlement of these claims, it is not easy to perceive the reasons which induced Congress to depart from that first established in the act of 1816. But, whatever may have been the reason, experience has shown that the accounting officers of the Treasury are not the proper persons to sit in the form of passing upon such claims. In almost every case these settlements require an investigation which properly belongs to a court of law. In practice this investigation is often not made either by the Third Auditor or Second Controller, but is necessarily intrusted to subordinates not accustomed to consider and weigh evidence. That injustice to the Government by the allowance of claims upon evidence taken ex parte, which would not be admissible in a court of law organized for the ascertainment of truth.

The act of March 30, 1868, reproduced in section 191, Revised Statutes, makes it at least doubtful whether the Secretary can withhold the power to prevent this evil, unless he should take upon himself the questionable responsibility of refusing to sign warrants for the payment of adjudicated claims.

Claims against the Government have been permitted to sleep until the officers connected with the transactions out of which they arose have died, or gone

SHIPPING.

CUNARD LINE B. & N. A. R. M. S. P. CO.

NOTICE.

With the view of diminishing the chances of collision, the steamers of this line take a specified course for all seasons of the year.

On the outward passage from Queenstown to New-York or Boston, crossing meridian of 50 at 43 latitude, or nothing to the north of 43.

On the homeward passage, crossing the meridian of 50 at 42, or nothing to the north of 42.

FROM NEW-YORK FOR LIVERPOOL AND QUEENSTOWN.

ALGERIA....WED., Dec. 8|*RUSSIA.....WED., Dec. 22
JAVA........WED., Dec. 15|CHINA..........WED., Dec. 29

Steamers marked * do not carry steerage passengers.

Cabin passage, $80, $100, and $130, gold, according to accommodation. Return tickets on favorable terms.

Steerage tickets to and from all parts of Europe at very low rates. Freight and cabin office, No. 4 Bowling green. Steerage office, No. 111 Broadway, (Trinity Building.) CHAS. G. FRANCKLYN, Agent.

PASSENGERS PER STEAM-SHIP ALGERIA embark from the Cunard wharf, foot of Grand st., Jersey City, at noon, on WEDNESDAY, 8th December, 1875. CHAS. G. FRANCKLYN, No. 4 Bowling green, New-York.

WHITE STAR LINE.

FOR QUEENSTOWN AND LIVERPOOL, CARRYING UNITED STATES MAIL.

NEW AND FULL-POWERED STEAM-SHIPS.

Sailing from New-York on SATURDAYS from Liverpool on THURSDAYS, calling at Cork Harbor each way.

ADRIATIC..............SATURDAY, Dec. 11, at 2 P. M.
BALTIC.................SATURDAY, Dec. 18, at 9:30 A. M.
GERMANIC..............SATURDAY, Jan. 1, at 8 A. M.
CELTIC......................SATURDAY, Jan. 8, at —

From White Star Dock, Pier No. 52 North River.

These steamers are uniform in size and unsurpassed in appointments. The saloon, staterooms, smoking and bath rooms are amidships where the noise and motion are least, affording a degree of comfort hitherto unattainable at sea.

Rates—saloon, $60, $80, and $100, gold; return tickets on favorable terms; steerage, $28.

Drafts from £1 upward.

For inspection of plans and other information apply at the Company's offices, No. 19 Broadway, New-York. R. J. CORTIS, Agent.

REMOVAL.—ON TUESDAY, DEC. 14, THE OFfices of the White Star Line will be transferred to No. 37 Broadway.

RED STAR LINE.

Appointed to carry the Belgian and United States mails. The following steamers are appointed to sail FOR ANTWERP.

From Philadelphia. From New-York.
NEDERLAND.........Dec. 23|SWITZERLAND.....Dec. 11
VADERLAND........Jan. 15 STATE OF NEVADA..Jan. 4

FROM ANTWERP.

For Philadelphia. For New-York.
VADERLAND........Dec. 23|STATE OF NEVADA.Dec. 11
NEDERLAND.........Jan. 16|SWITZERLAND..........Jan. 4

PRICES OF PASSAGE IN CURRENCY.

First Cabin, $90; Second Cabin, $60.

Steerage tickets to and from all points at the lowest rates.

Passenger accommodations for all classes unsurpassed.

For passage, rates of freight, and other information apply to

PETER WRIGHT & SONS, General Agents, No. 307 Walnut st., Philadelphia.
GEO. W. COLTON, Agent, No. 42 Broad st., N. Y.
JOHN McDONALD, Passenger Agent, No. 8 Battery place, New-York.

INMAN LINE.

Royal Mail Steamers are appointed to sail as follows: FOR QUEENSTOWN AND LIVERPOOL.

CITY OF BERLIN..........Saturday, Dec. 11, at 2 P. M.
CITY OF RICHMOND........Saturday, Dec. 18, at 9 A. M.
CITY OF BROOKLYN.......Saturday, Dec. 25, at 2 P. M.
CITY OF CHESTER..Saturday, Jan. 1, 1876, at 8 A. M.
CITY OF MONTREAL.........Saturday, Jan. 8, at 2 P. M.
CITY OF BERLIN...........Saturday, Jan. 15, at 8 A. M.

and each succeeding Saturday from Pier No. 45 North River.

RATES OF PASSAGE.

CABIN..........................$60, $80 and $100, Gold
STEERAGE...............................$28, Currency

Drafts issued at low rates.

For cabin passage and general business apply at the company's office, No. 15 Broadway.

For steerage passage at No. 33 Broadway, or Pier No. 45 North River. JOHN G. DALE, Agent.

NATIONAL LINE.

From Piers Nos. 44 and 47 North River. FOR LONDON DIRECT.

HOLLAND..............Tuesday, Dec. 14, at 2:30 P. M.

FOR QUEENSTOWN AND LIVERPOOL.

Italy, Dec. 9, 2:30 P. M. |England, Dec. 18, 9 A. M.
The Queen, Dec. 11, 3 P. M.|Egypt, Dec. 25, 9 A. M.

Cabin passage, $60 and $70, currency. Steerage at greatly reduced price. Return tickets at reduced rates. Prepaid steerage tickets from Liverpool at the lowest rates. Apply at the company's office, No. 69 Broadway. F. W. J. HURST, Manager.

STATE LINE.

NEW-YORK TO GLASGOW, LIVERPOOL, DUBLIN, BELFAST, AND LONDONDERRY.

These first-class full-powered steamers will sail from Eagle Pier, Hoboken Ferry, New-Jersey, as follows:

STATE OF PENNSYLVANIA.............Thursday, Dec. 16
STATE OF VIRGINIA....................Thursday, Dec. 30
STATE OF INDIANA....................Thursday, Jan. 13

And every alternate Thursday thereafter. First cabin, $60, $70, and $80; return tickets, $120. Second cabin, $45; return tickets, $80. Steerage at lowest rates.

Apply to AUSTIN BALDWIN & CO., Agents, No. 72 Broadway, New-York.

Steerage office, No. 45 Broadway.

FOR LIVERPOOL.

(Via Queenstown.)

CARRYING THE UNITED STATES MAIL.

TUESDAY.

Leaving Pier No. 46 North River as follows:

DAKOTA.........................Dec. 14, at 6:30 A. M.
WISCONSIN.....................Dec. 21, at 12, noon
WYOMING......................Dec. 28, at 6:30 A. M.
NEVADA..........................Jan. 4, at 10 A. M.
MONTANA........................Jan. 11, at 3 P. M.
IDAHO..............................Jan. 18, at 10 A. M.

For steerage and intermediate tickets, at current rates, apply at No. 29 Broadway. For cabin passage, at $80 or $65, gold, (according to stateroom,) apply at No. 63 Wall st.

WILLIAMS & GUION.

GREAT SOUTHERN

FREIGHT AND PASSENGER LINE, SAILING FROM PIER NO. 29 NORTH RIVER, WEDNESDAYS and SATURDAYS at 3 P. M.

FOR CHARLESTON, S. C., FLORIDA, THE SOUTH, AND SOUTH-WEST.

GEORGIA....................WEDNESDAY.................DEC. 8
CHAMPION.................SATURDAY....................DEC. 11

SUPERIOR PASSENGER ACCOMMODATIONS.

Insurance to destination one-half of one per cent.

Goods forwarded free of commission. Passenger tickets and bills of lading issued and signed at the office of JAMES W. QUINTARD & CO., Agents, No. 177 West st., corner Warren, Or W. P. CLYDE & CO., No. 6 Bowling green, Or BENTLEY D. HASELL, Gen. Agent, 317 B'way.

ATLAS MAIL LINE.

BI-MONTHLY SERVICE TO JAMAICA, HAYTI, COLOMBIA, and ASPINWALL, and to PANAMA and SOUTH PACIFIC PORTS (via Aspinwall.) First-class, full-powered iron-screw steamers, from Pier No. 51, North River.

FOR HAYTI:
ANDES.......................................Dec. 4

FOR KINGSTON, COLOMBIA, ISTHMUS OF PANAMA and SOUTH PACIFIC PORTS (via Aspinwall:)
ALPS...Dec. 8.

FOR KINGSTON, AUX CAYES, and JACMEL:
CLARIBEL...................................Dec. 18.

Superior first-class passenger accommodation.

PIM, FORWOOD & CO., Agents, No. 56 Wall st.

FLORIDA LINE.

FROM PIER NO. 29 NORTH RIVER, EVERY WEDNESDAY AND SATURDAY, AT 3 P. M.

INSURANCE TO DESTINATION ONE-HALF PER CENT.

GREAT REDUCTION IN FREIGHT AND PASSENGER RATES.

ALWAYS AS LOW AS BY OTHER LINES, AND NO DETENTIONS.

Goods loaded on steamer when shipped.

Mark goods care RAVENEL & CO., Charleston, S. C.

For rates of freight or passage apply to

J. W. QUINTARD & CO., No. 177 West st.

Or to BENTLEY D. HASELL, No. 317 Broadway.

FOR SAVANNAH, GA.,

THE FLORIDA PORTS, AND THE SOUTH AND SOUTH-WEST.

GREAT SOUTHERN FREIGHT AND PASSENGER LINE, CENTRAL RAILROAD OF GEORGIA AND ATLANTIC AND GULF RAILROAD.

FOUR STEAM-SHIPS PER WEEK. TUESDAYS, THURSDAYS, AND SATURDAYS.

GENERAL BARNES, Capt. CHEESMAN, THURSDAY, Dec. 9, from Pier No. 43 North River, at 3 P. M. WILLIAM R. GARRISON, Agent, No. 5 Bowling green.

SAN SALVADOR, Capt. NICKERSON, SATURDAY, Dec. 11, from Pier No. 43 North River, at 3 P. M. WILLIAM R. GARRISON, Agent, No. 5 Bowling green.

ASHLAND, Capt. CROWELL, SATURDAY, Dec. 11, from Pier No. 12 North River, at 3 P. M. R. LOWDEN, Agent, No. 93 West st.

LEO, Capt. DANIELS, TUESDAY, Dec. 14, from Pier No. 16 East River, at 3 P. M. MURRAY, FERRIS & CO., Agents, No. 62 South st.

Insurance on this line ONE-HALF PER CENT. Superior accommodations for passengers.

Through rates and bills of lading, in connection with Central Railroad of Georgia, to all points.

Through rates and bills of lading in connection with the Atlantic and Gulf Railroad and Florida steamers. GEORGE YONGE, Agent Central Railroad of Georgia, No. 409 Broadway.

PACIFIC MAIL S. S. LINE.

FOR CALIFORNIA, JAPAN, AND CHINA.

Sailing from Pier No. 42 North River, For Aspinwall.

ACAPULCO..........................Dec. 15, noon touching at all Central American and Pacific ports.

EXCURSION TICKETS TO THE CHILIAN EXPOSITION AND RETURN, Good till March, 1876, $351, gold. Outward, only $221, gold.

From San Francisco for Japan and China.

CITY OF PEKING....................................Jan. 1

FROM SAN FRANCISCO for AUSTRALIA and NEW-ZEALAND, via HONOLULU SANDWICH ISLANDS, Steam-ship ——————......................Monday, Jan. 3

For freight or passage apply at Pier No. 42 North River. H. J. BULLAY, Superintendent.

WILSON LINE FOR SOUTHAMPTON AND HULL.

Sailing from Pier No. 53 North River:

OTHELLO...........Dec. 18|BINDOO..............Jan. 15
COLOMBO..........Jan. 1|NAVARINO...........Jan. 29

First cabin, $70, currency; second cabin, $45, currency; excursion tickets on very favorable terms. Through tickets issued to Continental and Baltic ports. Apply for full particulars to CHARLES L. WRIGHT & CO., No. 56 South st.

SHIPPING.

ONLY DIRECT LINE TO FRANCE.

THE GENERAL TRANSATLANTIC COMPANY'S MAIL STEAMERS BETWEEN NEW-YORK AND HAVRE. CALLING AT PLYMOUTH, GREAT BRITAIN.

The splendid vessels on this favorite route for the Continent (being more southerly than any other,) will sail from Pier No. 50 North River, as follows:

LABRADOR, Sanglier..........................Saturday Dec. 11
*PEREIRE, Danre..............................Saturday, Dec. 25

PRICE OF PASSAGE IN GOLD, (including wine,) first cabin, $110 to $120, according to accommodation. Second cabin, $72; third, $40. Return tickets at reduced rates. Steerage, $26, with superior accommodation, including all necessaries without extra charge. Steamers marked thus * do not carry steerage passengers. LOUIS DE BEBIAN, Agent, 55 Broadway.

NORTH GERMAN LLOYD.

STEAM-SHIP LINE BETWEEN NEW-YORK, SOUTHAMPTON, AND BREMEN.

Company's Pier, foot of 2d st., Hoboken.

AMERICA.....Sat., Dec. 11 | DEUTSCHLAND....Dec. 25
ODER...........Sat., Dec. 18 | SALIER........Wed., Jan. 1

RATES OF PASSAGE FROM NEW-YORK TO SOUTHAMPTON, HAVRE, OR BREMEN:

First cabin..$100 gold
Second cabin..60 gold
Steerage...30 currency

Return tickets at reduced rates. Prepaid steerage certificates, $32 currency. For freight or passage apply to OELRICHS & CO., No. 2 Bowling green.

ANCHOR LINE. CARRYING U. S. MAIL.

NEW-YORK AND GLASGOW.

VICTORIA...........................SATURDAY, Dec. 11, 3 P. M.
BOLIVIA.....................SATURDAY, Dec. 18, at 10 A. M.

NEW-YORK TO GLASGOW, LIVERPOOL, OR LONDONDERRY.

Cabin passage, $65, $75, and $80, currency. Intermediate, $35; Steerage, $28.

Company's offices, No. 7 Bowling green. HENDERSON BROTHERS, Agents.

WEEKLY FLORIDA LINE.

For Port Royal, S. C.; Fernandina, Fla.; Brunswick, Ga., the favorite and well-known steamer HUNTSVILLE, Chester, Master, having superior accommodations for passengers, will sail THURSDAY, Dec. 9, from Pier No. 3 North River, at 3 P. M., for above ports, making connections with all points South and South-west, via Port Royal, the Florida and Brunswick Railroads.

First-class passage to Fernandina...................$20 00
First-class passage to Jacksonville....................22 50
First-class passage to Augusta..........................20 00
First-class to Albany..22 50

Through tickets issued to all points South and South-west.

For freight or passage, apply to HERM. GELPCKE, No. 5 William st.

NEW-YORK, HAVANA AND MEXICAN MAIL S. S. LINE.

Steamers leave Pier No. 3 North River at 3 P. M.:

FOR HAVANA DIRECT.

CITY OF MERIDA.............................Tuesday, Dec. 7
CITY OF VERA CRUZ.......................Thursday, Dec. 9
CITY OF NEW-YORK......................Thursday, Dec. 16

FOR VERA CRUZ AND NEW-ORLEANS, Calling at HAVANA, PROGRESO, CAMPEACHY, TUSPAN, and TAMPICO

CITY OF MERIDA..............................Tuesday, Dec. 7

For freight or passage apply to F. ALEXANDRE & SONS, Nos. 31 and 33 Broadway.

Steamers will leave New-Orleans Dec. 16 and Jan. 1 for Vera Cruz and all the above ports.

NEW-YORK AND HAVANA DIRECT MAIL LINE.

These first-class steam-ships sail regularly at 3 P. M. from Pier No. 13 North River, as follows:

COLUMBUS...................................TUESDAY, Dec. 14
CRESCENT CITY..........................THURSDAY, Dec. 23

Accommodations unsurpassed. For freight or passage apply to WM. P. CLYDE & CO., No. 6 Bowling green; McKELLER LULING & CO., Agents in Havana.

PACIFIC MAIL STEAM-SHIP LINE.

FOR KINGSTON, (JAMAICA,) SAVANILLA, &c.

Steam-ship HENRY CHAUNCEY will be dispatched on WEDNESDAY, Dec. 8, at 12 M., for the above-named ports. For passage, freight, and all other information, apply at office on pier foot of Canal st., North River. H. J. BULLAY, Superintendent.

STEAMBOATS.

PROVIDENCE AND STONINGTON STEAM-SHIP COMPANY.

BETWEEN NEW-YORK AND BOSTON. STONINGTON LINE, FOR PROVIDENCE, NEWPORT, AND BOSTON.

The elegant steamers RHODE ISLAND, NARRAGANSETT, and STONINGTON leave Pier No. 33 North River, foot of Jay st., daily, (except Sundays,) at 4:30 P. M. Through tickets to principal New-England points at railroad depots and ticket offices. State-rooms secured at offices of Westcott Express Company, and at No. 319 Broadway.

PROVIDENCE LINE, (direct.)

Steam-ships ELECTRA and GALATEA leave Pier No. 27 North River, foot of Robinson st., daily, (except Sundays,) at 4 P. M. Direct connection to Worcester and points beyond. Freights via either line taken at lowest rates. D. S. BABCOCK, President.

L. W. FILKINS, General Passenger Agent.

FOR NEW-HAVEN, HARTFORD, AND THE NORTH.—Steamers leave Peck slip for New-Haven at 3 and 11 P. M., connecting with road.

FOR BRIDGEPORT AND ALL POINTS ON Housatonic and Naugatuck Railroad.—Fare, $1. Steamers leave Catharine-slip at 11:30 A. M.

RAILROADS.

PENNSYLVANIA RAILROAD.

THE GREAT TRUNK LINE AND UNITED STATES MAIL ROUTE.

Trains leave New-York from foot of Desbrosses and Courtlandt sts., as follows:

Express for Harrisburg, Pittsburg, the West and South, with Pullman Palace Cars attached, 9:30 A. M., 6 and 8:30 P. M. Sunday, 6 and 8:30 P. M.

For Williamsport and Lock Haven, (via Philadelphia and Erie Railroad Division, connecting at Philadelphia,) 9:30 A. M. For Williamsport, Lock Haven, Corry, and Erie, 8:30 P. M., connecting at Corry for Titusville, Petroleum Centre, and the Oil Regions.

For Baltimore, Washington, and the South "Limited Washington Express" of Pullman Parlor Cars daily, except Sunday, 9:30 A. M.; arrive Washington, 4:10 P. M. Regular at 8:40 A. M., 3 and 9 P. M. Sunday, 9 P. M.

Express for Philadelphia, 7, 7:30, 8:40, 9:30 A. M., 12:30, 3, 4, 4:10, 5, 6, 7, 8:30, 9, P. M., and 12 night. Sunday, 5, 6, 7, 8:30, and 9 P. M. Emigrant and second class, 7 P. M.

For Newark at 6, 6:30, 7, 7:40, 8, 9, 10, 11 A. M., 12 M., 1, 2, 2:30, 3:10, 3:40, 4, 4:10, 4:30, 4:50, 5, 5:20, 5:40, 6:10, 6:20, 6:30, 7, 7:30, 8:10, 10, 11:30 P. M., and 12 night. Sunday, 5:20, 6:30, 7, and 8:10 P. M.

For Elizabeth, 6, 6:30, 7, 7:40, 8, 9, 10, 11 A. M., 12 M., 1, 2, 2:30, 3:10, 3:40, 4, 4:10, 4:30, 4:50, 5:20, 5:40, 6:10, 6:20, 6:30, 7, 7:30, 8:10, 10, 11:30 P. M., and 12 night. Sunday, 5:20, 6:30, 7, and 8:10 P. M.

For Rahway, 6, 6:30, 7, 7:40, 8, 10, 11 A. M., 12 M., 1, 2, 2:30, 3:10, 3:40, 4, 4:10, 4:30, 4:50, 5:20, 5:40, 6:10, 6:20, 6:30, 7, 8:10, 10 P. M., and 12 night. Sunday, 5:20, 6:30, and 7 P. M.

For Woodbridge, Perth Amboy, and South Amboy, 6 and 10 A. M., 2:30, 4:50, and 6:20 P. M.

For New Brunswick, 7, 8, and 11 A. M., 2, 3:10, 4:10, 5:20, 6:10, 7 P. M., and 12 night. Sunday 7 P. M.

For East Millstone, 11 A. M., 3 and 5:20 P. M.

For Kingston and Rocky Hill, 8:40 A. M. and 4:10 P. M.

For Princeton, 7, 8:40 A. M., 12:30, 2, 4:10 and 7 P. M.

For Lambertville, 9:30 A. M., 2, 3 and 4:10 P. M.

For Phillipsburg and Belvidere, 9:30 A. M. and 2 P. M.

For Flemington, 9:30 A. M. and 3 P. M.

For Mercer and Somerset Branch, 3 P. M.

For Trenton, Bordentown, Burlington, and Camden, 7:30 and 9:30 A. M., 12:30, 2, 4, 5, and 7 P. M.

For Freehold, 7:30 A. M., 2 and 4:10 P. M.

For Farmingdale and Squan, 7:30 A. M. and 2 P. M.

For Hightstown, Pemberton, and Camden, via Perth Amboy, 2:30 P. M., and via Monmouth Junction, 4:10 P. M.

For Hightstown and Pemberton, 6 A. M. via Perth Amboy, and 7:30 A. M. via Monmouth Junction.

Trains arrive as follows: From Pittsburg, 6:55 and 10:30 A. M. and 9:20 P. M., daily; 10:15 A. M. and 7:40 P. M. daily, except Monday. From Washington and Baltimore, 6:20 A. M., 4.05, 5:15, and 10:27 P. M. Sunday, 6:20 A. M. From Philadelphia, 5:10, 6:20, 6:55, 10:15, 11:20, 11:54 A. M., 2:15, 4:05, 5:15, 6:10, 7:40, 8:44, 9:20, 10:27 P. M. Sunday, 5:10, 6:20, 6:55, 11:54 A. M., 7:40, 9:20, and 10:27 P. M.

Ticket Offices, Nos. 526 and 944 Broadway, No. 1 Astor House, and foot of Desbrosses and Courtlandt sts.; No. 4 Court st., Brooklyn; Nos. 114, 116, and 118 Hudson st., Hoboken. Emigrant Ticket Office, No. 8 Battery place.

FRANK THOMSON, General Manager. D. M. BOYD, Jr., General Passenger Agent.

LEHIGH VALLEY RAILROAD.

ARRANGEMENT OF PASSENGER TRAINS, Aug. 8, 1875.

Leave depots foot of Cortlandt and Desbrosses sts. at

7 A. M.—For Easton, Bethlehem, Allentown, Mauch Chunk, Hazleton, Beaver Meadow, Mahanoy City, Shenandoah, Mount Carmel, Wilkesbarre, Pittston, Elmira, &c., connecting with trains for Ithaca, Auburn, Rochester, Buffalo, Niagara Falls, and the West.

1 P. M.—For Easton, Bethlehem, Allentown, Mauch Chunk, Hazleton, Mahanoy City, Shenandoah, Wilkesbarre, Pittston, Tunkhannock, &c., making close connection for Reading, Pottsville, and Harrisburg.

4 P. M.—For Easton, Bethlehem, Allentown, and Mauch Chunk, stopping at all stations.

6:30 P. M.—Night Express, daily, for Easton, Bethlehem, Allentown, Mauch Chunk, Wilkesbarre, Pittston, Elmira, &c., connecting with trains for Ithaca, Auburn, Rochester, Buffalo, Niagara Falls, and the West. Pullman's sleeping coaches attached.

ROBERT H. SAYRE, Superintendent and Eng'r.

NEW-YORK CENTRAL AND HUDSON RIVER RAILROAD.

—After Nov. 21, 1875, through trains will leave Grand Central Depot:

8:00 A. M., Chicago and Northern Express, with drawing-room cars through to Rochester.

10:30 A. M., special Chicago Express, with drawing-room cars to Rochester, Buffalo, and Niagara Falls, arriving at Niagara Falls 1:45 A. M.

11:00 A. M., Northern and Western Express.

4:00 P. M., Montreal Express, with sleeping cars from New-York to St. Albans, arriving at Montreal 8:50 A. M.

6:00 P. M., Express, daily, with sleeping cars, for Watertown and Canandaigua.

8:00 P. M., Pacific Express, daily, with sleeping cars, for Rochester, Buffalo, and Niagara Falls; also for Chicago, via both L. S. and M. C. Railroads.

11:00 P. M., Express, with sleeping cars, for Albany and Troy. Way trains as per local Time Table.

C. H. KENDRICK, General Passenger Agent.

ERIE RAILWAY.

Winter Arrangement of through trains, December, 1875. From Chambers Street Depot. (For 23d st. see note below.)

9:00 A. M., daily, except Sundays, Cincinnati and Chicago Day Express. Drawing-room coaches to Buffalo and sleeping coaches to Cincinnati and Detroit. Sleeping coaches to Chicago.

10:45 A. M., daily, except Sundays, Express Mail for Buffalo and Niagara Falls. Sleeping coach to Buffalo.

7:00 P. M., daily, Pacific Express to the West. Sleeping coaches through to Buffalo, Niagara Falls, Cincinnati, and Chicago without change. Hotel dining coaches to Cleveland and Chicago.

7:00 P. M., except Sundays, Western Emigrant train. Above trains leave Twenty-third Street Ferry at 8:45 and 10:15 A. M., and 6:45 P. M.

For local trains, see time-tables and cards in hotels and depots.

JNO. N. ABBOTT, General Passenger Agent.

NEW-YORK, NEW-HAVEN AND HARTFORD RAILROAD.

After Nov. 29, 1875, trains leave Grand Central Depot (42d st.) for New-Canaan Railroad at 8:05 A. M., 1:00 and 4:40 P. M.; Danbury and Norwalk Railroad at 8:05 A. M., 3:00 and 4:40 P. M.; Naugatuck Railroad at 8:05 A. M. and 3:00 P. M.; Housatonic Railroad at 8:05 A. M. and 3:00 P. M.; New-Haven and Northampton Railroad at 8:05 A. M. and 3:00 P. M.; For Newport at 8:05 A. M. and 1 P. M.; Boston and Albany Railroad at 8:05 and 10 A. M., 3 and 9 P. M., (7 P. M. on Sunday;) Boston (via Shore Line) at 1 and 10 P. M., (10 P. M. on Sunday.)

Way trains as per local time tables.

J. T. MOODY, Superintendent New-York Division.
E. M. REED, Vice President, New-York.

DRY GOODS. DRY GOODS.

HOLIDAY NOVELTIES!

MILLER & GRANT, 879 BROADWAY,

ARE NOW OPENING THEIR RECENT IMPORTATIONS OF HOLIDAY NOVELTIES IN RICH VIENNA LEATHER AND FANCY GOODS, ANGOT BASKETS, GENOA BAGS, &c. ELEGANT AND UNIQUE PARISIAN FANS, IN GREAT VARIETY AND DESIGN. INITIAL HANDKERCHIEFS, CACHEMIRE AND DUCHESSE LACE, SCARFS, BOWS, RICH LACE AND MUSLIN TRIMMED ARTICLES, FEATHER TRIMMINGS, MARABOUT AND TITAN BRAIDS, &c.,

AT ATTRACTIVE PRICES!

AUCTION NOTICE.

H. B. HERTS & SONS, AUCTIONEERS.

PEREMPTORY SALE OF CABINET FURNITURE ON MONDAY, TUESDAY, AND WEDNESDAY, DEC. 6, 7, AND 8, AT 10:30 O'CLOCK

AT THE WAREROOMS OF IRVING & SON, Nos. 204, 206, and 208 E. 27th st., comprising their ENTIRE STOCK of rich and plain CABINET FURNITURE,

WHICH WILL BE CLOSED OUT, POSITIVELY WITHOUT ANY RESERVE, PRIOR TO CONTEMPLATED CHANGES IN THEIR BUSINESS THE 1ST OF JANUARY NEXT.

THE STOCK EMBRACES EVERY VARIETY OF PARLOR, CHAMBER, LIBRARY, AND DINING-ROOM FURNITURE, THE QUALITY OF WHICH IS TOO WELL KNOWN TO NEED ANY COMMENT, AFFORDING A RARE OPPORTUNITY TO PARTIES IN NEED OF REALLY GOOD FURNITURE.

CATALOGUES WILL BE READY AND GOODS ON EXHIBITION ON SATURDAY AT THE WAREROOMS IN EAST 27TH ST., NEAR 3D AV.

MILLINERY.

AT MARIE TILMANN & CO.'S, OF PARIS.

Importers of Fine Millinery, (successors to Mme. A. Michel,) No. 423 6th av., near 26th st., exposition of Winter Millinery from Virot, Tuvee, and Pariset, by "La France."

INSURANCE.

QUEEN

FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY, OF LIVERPOOL AND LONDON.

CAPITAL, £2,000,000 Sterling.

ASSETS IN UNITED STATES, $1,264,965.

OFFICE, PARK BANK BUILDING, Nos. 214 and 216 Broadway, New-York.

WILLIAM H. ROSS, Manager.

INSTRUCTION.

Collegiate Institute,

No. 40 Washington Square, New-York City. (Location delightful and easy of access.) DR. GEO. W. CLARKE, Principal, prepares pupils of all ages for business or college. Thirty-third year. Now open.

CHARLIER INSTITUTE.

Central Park and 6th av. Boarding and Day School for Boys and Young Men of Seven to Twenty. New building unsurpassed for location, ventilation, interior arrangements. Prospectus sent on application.

SEWARD INSTITUTE FOR BOYS AND YOUNG MEN, FLORIDA, Orange County, N. Y.—$160 pays for board, tuition, fuel, light, &c., for 20 weeks in this well-known institution; advantages superior; number limited; open Sept. 14. Send for catalogue. T. G. SCHRIVER, A. M.

MISS EDMONDS WILL RECEIVE TWO misses or ladies in her family to board and educate. A comfortable and refined home and best method of instruction assured. Highest reference. No. 20 East 24th st.

FAMILIES DESIRING COLLEGE PREPARAtion for their sons can make reasonable engagements with superior tutors from any college, by calling on J. W. SCHERMERHORN, No. 14 Bond st.

GERMAN LANGUAGE.—AMERICANS WHO intend to visit Germany can learn to speak German in an easy way. Address Mr. JAEGER, No. 344 West 42d st.

UNIVERSITY GRAMMAR SCHOOL, NO. 1 Winthrop place, one block from N. Y. University, begins 39th year Sept. 13; primary, commercial, and classical departments. M. M. Hobby, B. S. Lassiter, Prins.

IRVING'S SCHOOL OF ART.—DRAWING, water-colors, and oil-painting. 67 University place, (New-York Society Library,) between 12th and 13th sts.

RYE SEMINARY.—TWO YOUNG LADIES MAY be admitted to fill vacancies now existing. Address Mrs. S. J. LIFE, Rye, N. Y.

MRS. JONSON AND MISS JONES' ENGLISH, French, and German boarding and day school for young ladies and children. No. 13 East 31st st.

D. S. EVERSON'S SCHOOL FOR BOYS, corner 42d st. and 6th av., opposite Reservoir Park. "Short lessons thoroughly mastered."

THE IRVING INSTITUTE, TARRYTOWN-on-Hudson, offers unusual advantages for boys. Reopens Sept. 14. ARMAGNAC & ROWE, Principals.

$250 A YEAR.—E. HINDS' INSTITUTE FOR twenty young boys. Hempstead, Long Island.

WILLIAM H. LEGGETT'S SCHOOL FOR BOYS, No. 1,214 Broadway.

TEACHERS.

MRS. MITCHELL SUPPLIES SCHOOLS and families with reliable teachers, governesses, and tutors, resident or visiting; information given of good schools; French, German, and Italian spoken. Teachers' Bureau, No. 67 West 35th st.

MARBLE MANTELS.

AT COST.—CLOSING OUT STOCK OF MARBLE-ized Mantels. Finest selection of Marble Mantels; all qualities; modern designs. Turning for the trade at S. KLABER & CO.'S Steam Marble Works, West 51st st., between Broadway and 8th av.

MARBLE AND MARBLEIZED MANTELS, NEW DESIGNS, from $12 upward; also, monumental work at greatly reduced prices. Marble turning for the trade. A. KLABER, No. 134 East 18th st.

RAILROADS.

CENTRAL RAILROAD OF NEW-JERSEY.

ALLENTOWN LINE TO THE WEST.

Passenger and freight station in New-York, foot of Liberty st. Connects at Somerville with South Branch Railroad; at Hampton Junction with Delaware, Lackawanna and Western Railroad; at Phillipsburg, with Lehigh and Susquehanna Division; also with Lehigh Valley Railroad. Direct line to Harrisburg, Pittsburg, and the West; also to Central Pennsylvania and New-York State.

WINTER ARRANGEMENT.

Commencing Dec. 1, 1875.—Leave New-York as follows:

5:30 A. M.—NEWS TRAIN for Easton, Belvidere, Bethlehem, Bath, Allentown, Mauch Chunk, Tamaqua, Tamanend, Wilkesbarre, Pottsville, Scranton, &c.

6:15 A. M.—Way Train for Dunellen.

7:45 A. M.—Way Train for Flemington and Easton, connects at junction with Delaware, Lackawanna and Western Railroad.

9:00 A. M.—MORNING EXPRESS, Daily, (except Sundays,) for Easton, Allentown, Harrisburg, and the West. Connects at Easton for Mauch Chunk, Tamaqua, Towanda, Wilkesbarre, Pottsville, Scranton, Danville, Williamsport, &c.

10:15 A. M.—Way Train for Somerville and Flemington.

1 P. M.—EXPRESS for Flemington, Easton, Allentown, Mauch Chunk, Tamaqua, Mahanoy City, Hazleton, Wilkesbarre, Reading, Columbia, Lancaster, Ephrata, Pottsville, Harrisburg, &c.

2:45 P. M.—EXPRESS for Easton, Belvidere, Bath, Mauch Chunk, Wilkesbarre, and Scranton.

3:30 P. M.—Way Train for Dunellen.

4:00 P. M.—Way Train for Easton, Allentown, and Mauch Chunk. Connects at Junction with Delaware, Lackawanna and Western Railroad.

4:30 P. M.—Way Train for Somerville and Flemington.

5:00 P. M.—Way Train for Dunellen.

5:15 P. M.—EVENING EXPRESS, daily, for Easton, Allentown, Mauch Chunk, Wilkesbarre, Towanda, Reading, and Harrisburg.

5:30 P. M.—Way Train for Somerville.
6:00 P. M.—Way Train for Somerville.
6:30 P. M.—Way Train for Dunellen.
7:00 P. M.—Way Train for Somerville.
8:30 P. M.—For Easton.
9:30 P. M.—Way Train for Somerville.
12:00 P. M.—Way Train for Dunellen.

For Elizabeth at 5:30, 6:15, 6:35, 7:00, 7:30, 7:45, 8:00, 8:45, 9:00, 9:30, 10:15, 11:15, A. M.; 12:00 M., 12:45, 1:00, 2:00, 2:45, 3:00, 3:30, 3:45, 4:00, 4:15, 4:30, 4:45, 5:00, 5:15, 5:30, 5:45, 6:00, 6:15, 6:30, 7:00, 7:40, 8:30, 9:30, 10:30, 11:15, 12:00 P. M.

R. E. RICKER, Superintendent and Engineer.
H. P. BALDWIN, General Passenger Agent.

WICKFORD RAILROAD ROUTE TO NEWport, R. I.—Passengers for this line take 8:05 A. M. and 1 P. M. express trains from Grand Central Depot, arriving at 4:20 and 9:20 P. M. THEODORE WARREN, Supt.

"BONNET,"

CACHEMIRE PARFAIT

BLACK SILK

MANUFACTURED EXPRESSLY FOR

A. T. Stewart & Co's

best RETAIL TRADE, excelling all other makes for BRILLIANCY and DURABILITY.

A LARGE INVOICE JUST RECEIVED.

FINANCIAL.

VERMILYE & CO.

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16 and 18 Nassau st., New-York.

DEALERS IN ALL ISSUES OF GOVERNMENT SECURITIES. NEW-YORK CITY AND BROOKLYN BONDS. BUY AND SELL ON COMMISSION RAILWAY STOCKS, BONDS, AND GOLD.

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Travelers will find our correspondents centrally located, and can obtain from them drafts on all other Cities and Countries.

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NO. 18 BROAD STREET, NEW-YORK.

INTEREST ALLOWED ON DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS SUBJECT TO DRAFT AT SIGHT.

GOLD; GOVERNMENT, STATE, MUNICIPAL, AND RAILROAD SECURITIES BOUGHT AND SOLD ON COMMISSION.

DESIRABLE SECURITIES,

8 AND 10 PER CENT. FIRST MORTGAGES,

Carefully selected on improved real estate in Cincinnati, Chicago, and other Western cities.

ILLINOIS REGISTERED BONDS AND 8 per cent. Water and Gas Companies' Bonds, For sale by PERKINS, LIVINGSTON, POST & CO., NO. 59 LIBERTY ST.

KOUNTZE BROTHERS, Bankers, 12 Wall St., New York, allow interest on deposits, draw Bills on London & Paris; also issue Letters of Credit available in the principal cities abroad. Investment Securities for sale.

NEW-YORK CITY

Six per Cent. Currency Bonds. MAY AND NOVEMBER.

For sale by DREXEL, MORGAN & CO. WINSLOW, LANIER & CO.

WOOD & DAVIS,

BANKERS, NO. 31 PINE ST., NEW-YORK.

GOVERNMENT BONDS; STATE, MUNICIPAL, RAILROAD SECURITIES, AND GOLD, BOUGHT AND SOLD ON COMMISSION.

C. D. WOOD. S. D. DAVIS.

DEFAULTED RAILROAD BONDS

BOUGHT AND SOLD by the old-established stock and bond house of ALBERT H. NICOLAY & CO., NO. 43 PINE ST., NEW-YORK.

OFFICE OF THE GERMANIA LIFE INSURANCE COMPANY, No. 287 BROADWAY, NEW-YORK, Nov. 22, 1875.

THE ANNUAL ELECTION OF DIRECTORS of the GERMANIA LIFE INSURANCE COMPANY will be held at the principal office of the Company, No. 287 Broadway, in the City of New-York, on WEDNESDAY, the 8th day of December, 1875, from 12 M. to 1 o'clock P. M. CORNELIUS DOREMUS, Secretary.

MERCHANTS' NATIONAL BANK, NEW-YORK, Dec. 6, 1875.

THE ANNUAL MEETING OF THE STOCKholders of this bank for the election of eleven Directors to serve the ensuing year, will be held at the banking-house, TUESDAY, Jan. 11, 1876. Polls open from 12 M. till 1 P. M. By order of the Board. C. N. BANTA, Cashier.

SECURITY LIFE INSURANCE AND ANNUITY COMPANY, Nos. 31 AND 33 PINE ST.

AN ELECTION FOR DIRECTORS OF THE second class will be held at the office of the company on TUESDAY, the 14th day of December next. Poll open from 12 to 1 o'clock. ISAAC H. ALLEN, Secretary.

MECHANICS' NATIONAL BANK, NEW-YORK, Dec. 8, 1875.

THE ANNUAL ELECTION FOR DIRECTORS of this bank will be held at the banking-house, No. 33 Wall st., on TUESDAY, the 11th of January next, between the hours of 12 M. and 1 o'clock P. M. WILLIAM H. COX, Cashier.

AMERICAN EXCHANGE NATIONAL BANK, NEW-YORK, Dec. 6, 1875.

ELECTION.—AN ELECTION FOR DIRECTORS will be held at the office of this bank on TUESDAY, Jan. 11, from 12 M. to 1 o'clock P. M. E. WILLSON, Cashier.

ROBERT WINTHROP & CO.,

BANKERS AND BROKERS, NO. 18 WALL ST., execute orders for STOCKS, BONDS, and GOLD, allow interest on DEPOSITS, and transact a general Banking and Brokerage business.

BOARDING AND LODGING.

THE UP-TOWN OFFICE OF THE TIMES.

The up-town office of THE TIMES is located at No. 1,257 Broadway, bet. 31st and 32d sts. Open daily, Sundays included, from 4 A. M. to 9 P. M. Subscriptions received, and copies of THE TIMES for sale.

ADVERTISEMENTS RECEIVED UNTIL 9 P. M.

MRS. M. B. SUMNER, NOS. 20 AND 22 EAST 35TH ST., has two large rooms, with dressing-rooms, and front hall room, all connecting, on third floor, to let, with or without private table.

FORTY-SECOND ST., NO. 213 NEAR BROADWAY.—A refined private family offers a home of comfort and elegance to families or single gentlemen, with board, at moderate rates. References exchanged.

FIFTH AV., OPPOSITE MADISON SQUARE, NO. 206.—Elegant parlor and bedroom for gentleman and wife, second story, with first-class board and appointments; location unsurpassed; references exchanged.

NO. 51 WEST 36TH ST.—ELEGANT PARLORS on 2d floor of English basement house, three rooms communicating; exclusive bath, ample wardrobes; private table if preferred; also one large room, floor above. Terms moderate.

SECOND-STORY FRONT ROOMS TO RENT, with board; also other rooms, en suite or singly; references exchanged. Apply at Nos. 106 and 108 East 23d st.

NO. 26 WEST 16TH ST.—BRIGHT, NEWLY furnished and painted front rooms, third and fourth floors; table and appointments first class; house 28 feet wide. References required.

NO. 3 WEST 30TH ST.—HANDSOMELY-FURnished room to let, with board; house first-class and good table; can have three connecting rooms on third floor; also one room on second floor.

MRS. CAMP AND MISS ANDREWS, NO. 1 WEST 38TH ST., have one suite and one single room to offer, with board.

NO. 82 IRVING PLACE, TWO DOORS FROM GRAMERCY PARK—Two large, light, and unusually pleasant rooms, second story, front; private table if preferred; references.

NO. 55 WEST 28TH ST., NEAR BROADWAY.—Elegantly-furnished second floor; southern exposure. Also, a large room and hall-room on fourth floor, with board; references.

MURRAY HILL.

At No. 13 Park av., between 34th and 35th sts., a neatly furnished and very pleasant front room, to let with board; references.

SECOND FLOOR—FOUR LIGHT ROOMS, BATH, private table, with parlor on first floor, elegantly located on 5th av. Apply for (reference) at No. 588 6th av., E. A. DAILEY.

NOS. 18 AND 20 EAST 28TH ST., BETWEEN Madison and 5th avs.—Good accommodations, with board, for good-class families, at moderate price; small tables; table d'hote. H. LEFLER.

NO. 10 EAST 28TH ST., NEAR 5TH AV.—Third floor; sunny room; board if desired; small, select family; cleanliness and comfort assured; satisfactory terms; references.

PLEASANT SUNNY ROOM, SECOND floor, also hall room, with board and fire; central and convenient, with the attractions of a home. No. 36 East 12th st.

NO. 30 EAST 22D ST.—HANDSOMELY FURnished second floor front and hall room; also double room on fourth, with board. Best references given and required.

SUPERIOR ROOMS, WITH BOARD—SECond-story room; southern exposure; closets, hot and cold water; rooms for gentlemen. No. 116 West 45th st.

NO. 239 WEST 23D ST.—DESIRABLE ROOMS to let, with board, on second floor, to gentleman and wife or single gentlemen; table unexceptionable; references exchanged.

WINCHESTER HOUSE.—EUROPEAN PLAN. Corner of Broadway and 31st st. This hotel is newly fitted in elegant style, embracing all the modern improvements, hot and cold water, baths, &c.

NO. 57 WEST 39TH ST.—SUITE OF ROOMS on first floor; also, second-story front room, with board; references.

THIRTY-FIFTH ST., NO. 109, EAST. Desirable suite of rooms to let. Also, hall rooms, with board.

NO. 8 EAST 9TH ST., NEAR 5TH AV.—A handsomely-furnished parlor floor to let, with or without board; references.

NO. 109 EAST 16TH ST.—ROOMS ON SECOND floor, handsomely furnished, to let, with board; house and table first-class; references exchanged.

HANDSOMELY-FURNISHED ROOMS, with board, at No. 68 West 39th st., between 5th and 6th avs.

NO. 33 WEST 33D ST.—DESIRABLE ROOMS for families and gentlemen, with board, at reasonable prices.

NO. 145 WEST 44TH ST.—PLEASANT ROOMS, with first-class board for families or single gentlemen; reference.

NO. 47 EAST 28TH ST.—LARGE HALL ROOM, second floor; also double room, third floor, to let with board.

NO. 11 WEST 30TH ST.—A SUITE OF ROOMS on second floor to let, with board; references exchanged.

NO. 18 EAST 47TH ST.—A LARGE, HANDsomely furnished front room, with alcove, to rent to one or two gentlemen, either with or without board.

A SUITE OF ROOMS, SECOND FLOOR, front, with board; also room on fourth floor, at Mrs. EATON'S, No. 14 5th av.

NO. 117 WEST 34TH ST., FOUR DOORS WEST OF BROADWAY.—An elegant suite of rooms on parlor floor, with private table; references.

FIFTH AV., NO. 291.—ONE SUPERIOR SUITE of apartments, with private table and comforts of a refined home.

NO. 31 MADISON AV.—MME. ROBINSON HAS pleasant apartments for families or gentlemen; table boarders also accommodated.

LARGE, SUNNY HALL-ROOM TO LET, with board; best references given and required. No. 17 West 37th st.

FIFTH AV., NO. 297.—VERY PLEASANT SUITE on second floor; private table; also rooms for gentlemen. Reference.

TO LET—WITH BOARD, ELEGANT SUITES OF rooms; also single rooms. No. 119 East 23d st.

NO. 250 MADISON AV.—PARLOR FLOOR TO rent, with private table; sunny exposure.

FIFTH AV., NO. 330.—ONE ELEGANT SUITE OF rooms to let, with private table.

BOARD WANTED.

WANTED—BY A FAMILY OF FOUR ADULTS FOR Winter three bedrooms, (one large size,) parlor, and bath-room, with or without board, in a private family, between 23d and 42d sts. and 6th and 4th avs. Address, stating lowest terms and locality, W. C., Box No. 313 TIMES UP-TOWN OFFICE, NO. 1,257 BROADWAY.

BOARD WANTED—FOR A FAMILY OF THREE adults and one child, eight years; location between 30th and 40th sts.; will require two double rooms; private family preferred. Address, stating terms, &c., W. H. O., Norwood, Bergen County, N. J.

FURNISHED ROOMS.

A PRIVATE FAMILY HAVE A HANDSOMEly-furnished suite of apartments in first-class house, near St. Cloud Hotel; ample closet. No. 140 West 42d st.

NO. 134 EAST 12TH ST. HANDSOMELY-FURNISHED ROOMS. PRICES MODERATE.

NO. 19 WEST 30TH ST.—DOUBLE AND SINgle rooms on upper floor, without board, for gentlemen; fair prices.

AN ELEGANT ROOM TO RENT TO A GENTLEMAN, without board, 42d st., between 5th and 6th avs. Address D. S., Station D.

NO. 33 WEST 23D ST.—ELEGANT SUITE ON second floor in private family, for gentlemen, without board.

TO LET—AN OFFICE, SUITABLE FOR A PHYSIcian; unfurnished; No. 29 East 28th st. Also, furnished rooms for gentlemen.

NO. 28 EAST 22D ST.—ELEGANTLY FURNISHED parlor and bedroom on first floor; also one room on second floor, for gentlemen; reference.

NO. 18 WEST 25TH ST.—TO LET, FURNISHED rooms, without board, two very desirable ones on second floor, one on third, and two on fourth.

ROOMS WANTED.

WANTED—BY A MARRIED COUPLE, UNFURnished first floor of an English basement house, owned or held on a lease of at least three years, by a private family; location, 10th to 40th st., and between 4th and 6th avs.; in answer, state lowest terms, describe rooms, &c.; best references given and required. Address H. C., Box No. 153 *Times* Office.

WINTER RESORTS.

ROYAL VICTORIA HOTEL, NASSAU, N. P., BAHAMAS.—Now open; the most delightful climate in the world; steamers will leave Savannah, Ga., every ten days and make the trip in two days. For particulars, address JAMES LIDGERWOOD, 758 Broadway.

MEETINGS.

THE ANNUAL MEETING OF THE SOCIETY of Howard Mission and Home for Little Wanderers, No. 40 New Bowery, New-York, will be held on WEDNESDAY, Dec. 15, 1875, at 4 o'clock P. M., at the chapel as above-named, for the election of a Board of nine Trustees, and for any other business proper to be done at said meeting. J. F. WYCKOFF, Secretary of Board of Trustees.

FINANCIAL.

10 PER CENT. INTEREST will be paid by good borrowers, first mortgage, ON IMPROVED REAL ESTATE worth at least three times the amount borrowed. Call and examine full description of property, at office of THE CORBIN BANKING COMPANY, No. 61 Broadway, New-York.

WANTED—NO BONUS PAID—$30,000 ON MORTgage on improved real estate in Hoboken, permanently occupied, and worth $75,000; ground cost $30,000; substantial brick buildings, built 1874; insured for $20,000. Direct Post Office Box No. 100, Hoboken.

BROWN BROTHERS & CO., NO. 59 WALL ST., ISSUE COMMERCIAL and TRAVELERS' CREDITS AVAILABLE in all PARTS of the WORLD.

AMUSEMENTS.

WALLACK'S. CASTE.

Proprietor and Manager......Mr. LESTER WALLACK
Commences 8 o'clock. Terminates 10:40.

WEDNESDAY EVENING, DEC. 8, LAST REPRESENTATION of Robertson's most perfect work, CASTE.

Characters by Messrs. H. J. MONTAGUE, HARRY BECKETT, C. A. STEVENSON, E. M. HOLLAND, Miss ADA DYAS, Miss EFFIE GERMON, Mme. PONISI.

THURSDAY EVENING, Dec. 9, reappearance of Mr. JOHN GILBERT, when will be presented with the same care and completeness that has characterized all former productions at this theatre, the celebrated four-act comedy, adapted by Horace Wigan, Esq., entitled BOSOM FRIENDS, the cast of which will include Mr. H. J. MONTAGUE, Mr. JOHN GILBERT, Mr. E. ARNOTT, (by the kind permission of Messrs. Shook & Palmer,) Mr. HARRY BECKETT, Mr. W. HERBERT, C. A. STEVENSON, Miss ADA DYAS, Mr. E. M. HOLLAND, Miss GERALDINE MAYS, Mme. PONISI, Miss BLAISDELL, and Miss THORNTON.

ACADEMY OF MUSIC. WACHTEL.

EXTRA SEASON OF EIGHT NIGHTS AND ONE MATINEE. WACHTEL GRAND OPERA.

Director...AD. NEUENDORFF

Commencing WEDNESDAY EVENING, Dec. 15, when will be presented, with new scenery, new costumes, increased chorus and orchestra, Richard Wagner's grand romantic opera, in three acts, LOHENGRIN.

WACHTEL (first time in America) as......LOHENGRIN

FRIDAY, DEC. 17, LOHENGRIN.

SATURDAY, Dec. 18, at 2 o'clock, GRAND MATINEE.

Sale of seats commences THURSDAY, Dec. 9, at 9 A. M., at box-office of Academy of Music, and No. 114 Broadway. Scale of prices: General admission, $1; reserved seats, $2 and $3; admission family circle, 50 cents; reserved seats do., 50 cents extra.

FIFTH AVENUE THEATRE.

Proprietor and Manager..........Mr. AUGUSTIN DALY.

LAST NIGHTS of OUR BOYS. Seventh and last week of Byron's great London comedy, OUR BOYS, Declared by press and public to be without exception the most perfect performance on the New-York stage. Last matinée SATURDAY, at 1:30, of OUR BOYS.

Production of PIQUE! TUESDAY NIGHT, Dec. 14,

PIQUE, A PLAY OF TO-DAY.

By the author of "Divorce," "Bonanza," "Under the Gaslight." *** Box sheet now ready.

BOOTH'S THEATRE. MEG MERRILES.

Engagement of the distinguished tragedienne, Mrs. EMMA WALLER, for THIS WEEK ONLY, who will give her startling impersonation of MEG MERRILES, in Terry's dramatization of Sir Walter Scott's thrilling romance of GUY MANNERING.

The foremost impersonators of Irish peasant life, Mr. and Mrs. BARNEY WILLIAMS, will appear next MONDAY EVENING, Dec. 13, in the grand drama the CONNIE SOOGAH.

The tickets will be ready TO-MORROW (THURSDAY.)

EAGLE THEATRE. BROADWAY and 33D ST.

Mr. JOSH HART..................Proprietor and Manager

MONDAY, Dec. 6, and every Evening and Matinees. Miss JULIA MATHEWS, Miss MILLIE COOK, Mr. G. H. MACDERMOTT, Mr. CHARLES WHITE, And the entire Company of Star Artists in a new bill. First time of the Ethiopian sketch, entitled ST. LOUIS TO NEW-ORLEANS. Barney and Rickey's new sketch, MIKE, THE DRUMMER BOY. And the beautiful musical farce, entitled THE DEAD SHOT.

MATINEES WEDNESDAY AND SATURDAY.

THE FOURTEENTH ANNUAL SALE

FOR THE BENEFIT OF THE BOYS' BOARDING SCHOOL AT SHANGHAI, CHINA, Under the auspices of the SOCIETY OF EARNEST WORKERS FOR CHINA, Will be held in the Sunday-school Rooms of the First Presbyterian Church, in 11th st., near 5th av., On WEDNESDAY and THURSDAY, 8th and 9th December, opening at 11 A. M. and closing at 10 P. M. CHINESE, JAPANESE, and ITALIAN GOODS, imported by the Society, for sale.

BROOKLYN THEATRE.

Lessees and Managers.......Messrs. SHOOK & PALMER

FOR WEEK ENDING DEC. 11, EVERY NIGHT AND SATURDAY MATINEE AT 2 P. M. Mr. G. F. ROWE AS WILKINS MICAWBER, IN LITTLE EM'LY.

Box-office open from 8 A. M. to 10 P. M.

PARISIAN VARIETIES.

16TH ST. AND BROADWAY. TEMPLE OF SENSATIONAL ART. PALACE OF PLEASURE. HOME OF BEAUTY.

Evenings, 8 o'clock, Tuesday, Thursday, and Saturday matinée 2 o'clock. Most elegant popular resort in New-York. MELANGE DE FASCINATION. Blandouski's Exquisite Ballets, French dances. Lovely Coryphees, Beautiful Women, Living Tableaux. Grand Olio of Specialty, Novelty, and Variety Wonders. VASSAR OUTDONE. VASSAR OUTDONE.

ASSOCIATION HALL.

Y. M. C. A. LECTURE COURSE.

FRIDAY EVENING, DEC. 10, 8 O'CLOCK, HON. W. S. ANDREWS on DIALECT, WIT, AND HUMOR.

TICKETS...50 cents

Performance on organ before lecture.

SAN FRANCISCO MINSTRELS.

OPERA-HOUSE, BROADWAY AND 29TH ST.

FIRST WEEK OF } THE NEW CENTENNIAL. THE NEW CENTENNIAL. LIFE UP TOWN, TALENT ON A BUST, &c.

Seats secued. MATINEE, SATURDAY at 2.

RELIGIOUS NOTICES.

THE UNION PREACHING SERVICES, IN connection with the Up-town Noon Prayer-meeting, will be continued during the present week in Dr. Tyng's Church, Madison av. and 42d st., every evening (except Saturday) at 8 o'clock. Rev. Dr. S. H. Tyng, Jr., will preach to-night.

MUSICAL.

WATERS' NEW SCALE PIANOS—SQUARE, Grand, Upright, and Cabinet Grand—are the best made; wood thoroughly seasoned; touch elastic; tone even, pure, and sweet; singing quality superior; delicacy and power of tone unsurpassed; improvements all modern; warranted for six years. A first-class piano at a reasonable price. Terms easy. Pianos to let until rent money pays for them, as per contract. Send for circulars. Warerooms No. 481 Broadway, New-York. HORACE WATERS & SONS.

SURROGATE NOTICES.

IN PURSUANCE OF AN ORDER OF ROBERT C. Hutchings, Esq., Surrogate of the County of New-York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against GEORGE C. LAMB, late of the City of New-York, and residing at Whitestone, Long Island, deceased, to present the same with vouchers thereof to the subscriber, at his place of business in Flushing, Queens County, New-York, on or before the 7th day of April next.—Dated, New-York, the fifth day of October, 1875. HENRY CLEMENT, Executor, &c., of George C. Lamb, deceased, Flushing.

S. H. THAYER, Proctor for Executor, No. 150 Nassau st., New-York.

o6-1aw6mW*

IN PURSUANCE OF AN ORDER OF ROBERT C. Hutchings, Esq., Surrogate of the County of New-York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against JAMES KELLY, late of the City of New-York, deceased, to present the same with vouchers thereof to the subscribers, at their office, for the transaction of the business of the estate, at the office of Messrs. Martin & Smith, No. 50 Wall street, in the City of New-York, on or before the first day of February, 1876.—Dated New-York, seventeenth day of July, 1875. GEO. W. DUER, LAW. D. KIERNAN, Executors of James Kelly, deceased.

jy22-1aw6mW.

IN PURSUANCE OF AN ORDER OF ROBERT C. Hutchings, Esq., Surrogate of the County of New-York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against JOHN A. STEVENS, late of the City of New-York, deceased, to present the same with vouchers thereof to the subscriber, at his residence, No. 17 East 22d street, in the City of New-York, on or before the twelfth day of January next.—Dated New-York, the sixth day of July, 1875. WILLIAM B. RICE, Executor.

B. K. TRUE, Proctor, No. 43 Wall st.

jy7-1aw6mW*

IN PURSUANCE OF AN ORDER OF ROBERT C. Hutchings, Esq., Surrogate of the County of New-York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against JOSEPH MOSBACK, late of the City of New-York, deceased, to present the same, with vouchers thereof, to the subscribers, at their place of transacting business, at the office of Lewis S. Goebel, No. 254 Broadway, in the City of New-York, on or before the thirtieth day of May next.—Dated New-York, the twenty-third day of November, 1875. BERNARD AMEND, JOSEPH KOEBLE, } Executors.

n24-1aw6mW*

LEGAL NOTICES.

NOTICE TO CREDITORS.—IN PURSUANCE OF an order of the Court of Chancery of New-Jersey, made in a certain cause therein depending, wherein FRANCIS HART and THEODORE L. DEVENNY are complainants, and THE TRENTON LOCK COMPANY are defendants, bearing date October nineteen, A. D. 1875, the undersigned, Receiver of the said Trenton Lock Company, hereby gives notice to all creditors of the said Trenton Lock Company to present to him at his office, No. 55 East State street, Trenton, N. J., (under oath or affirmation,) all their several claims and demands against the said company, on or before the nineteenth day February next, being four months from the date of said order, and in default thereof, they will be excluded from the benefits of such dividends as may thereafter be declared by said court upon the proceeds and effects of said Corporation.—Trenton, Nov. 8, 1875. SAMUEL L. BAILY, Receiver.

NOTICE OF ASSIGNMENT.—NOTICE IS hereby given that GEORGE J. KUHN, of the City of New-Brunswick, County of Middlesex, and State of New-Jersey, hath this day made an assignment to the subscriber of his estate for the equal benefit of his creditors, and that the said creditors must exhibit their respective claims under oath or affirmation within the term of three months.—Dated Nov. 24, A. D. 1875.

d1-1aw3wW* BENJAMIN P. HUBBARD, Assignee.

NOTICE OF ASSIGNMENT.—NOTICE IS hereby given that JOHN S. DE HART, of the City of New-Brunswick, County of Middlesex, and State of New-Jersey, hath this day made an assignment to the subscriber of his estate for the equal benefit of his creditors, and that the said creditors must exhibit their respective claims under oath or affirmation, within the term of three months.—Dated Nov. 29, A. D. 1875. JOHN F. [illegible]HELL.

AMUSEMENTS.

UNION SQUARE THEATRE,

BROADWAY AND 14TH ST.

SHERIDAN SHOOK..............................Proprietor
A. M. PALMER..................................Manager

EVERY NIGHT, ROSE MICHEL,

AN UNDOUBTED TRIUMPH. Illustrated with the MOST ELABORATE AND BEAUTIFUL SCENERY ever set upon a stage, and with a cast of UNEXAMPLED STRENGTH, including the following favorite names: Messrs. C. R. Thorne, Jr., Stuart Robson, Fred. Robinson, J. H. Stoddart, John Parselle, Eben Plympton, T. E. Morris, W. H. Wilder, and W. S. Quigley, and Misses Rose Eytinge, Fanny Morant, Nina Varian, (by kind permission of Lester Wallack,) and Augusta Raymond.

SATURDAY, DEC. 11, FOURTH MATINEE OF ROSE MICHEL.

Seats secured two weeks in advance.

THE BEST SEATS FOR ALL THEATRES

SIX DAYS IN ADVANCE AT TYSON'S New THEATRE TICKET OFFICE, WINDSOR HOTEL.

PARK THEATRE. MIGHTY DOLLAR.

FAREWELL NIGHTS. THIS WEDNESDAY LAST NIGHT BUT SIX of the MIGHTY DOLLAR and MR. AND MRS. W. J. FLORENCE.

Seize the golden hours ere they fly, Laughter holding both her sides.

ON FRIDAY, 10TH, MR. W. J. FLORENCE, the genius of mirth, takes his FIRST AND ONLY BENEFIT this season. Box book now open.

SATURDAY NEXT, LAST MIGHTY DOLLAR MATINEE.

MONDAY, 13TH, THE 100TH NIGHT.

SPECIAL. ON SATURDAY EVENING, DEC. 18, after careful preparation, the collaborated melodrama CRUCIBLE.

ACT I.—INGREDIENTS.
ACT II.—FUSING.
ACT III.—WHITE HEAT.
ACT IV.—METAL.

SEATS SECURED FOUR WEEKS IN ADVANCE.

PROCTOR

Will give a course of FIVE LECTURES at STEINWAY HALL, as follows:

Dec. 13—The Birth and Growth of Worlds.
Dec. 17—The Life and Death of Worlds.
Dec. 21—Other Worlds than Ours.
Jan. 5—Other Suns than Ours.
Jan. 7—The Great Mysteries of the Universe.

These Lectures will be BRILLIANTLY ILLUSTRATED. Reserved seat tickets for the COURSE......................$3

Now on sale at the office of the AMERICAN LITERARY BUREAU, Room No. 26 Cooper Institute. P. S.—This course will be given also at the BROOKLYN ACADEMY, Dec. 14, 16, 20, and Jan. 4 and 10. TICKETS now on sale at CHANDLER'S, Montague st., Brooklyn.

PHILHARMONIC SOCIETY.

SECOND CONCERT, DEC. 11, 8 P. M. GENERAL REHEARSAL, DEC. 10, 2:30 P. M. ACADEMY OF MUSIC. Mr. JOSEPH WHITE, Violinist. GRAND ORCHESTRA OF THE SOCIETY. Herr CARL BERGMAN, Conductor.

Symphony, "Die Weihe der Töne".................Spohr
Concerto for the Violin........................Mendelssohn
Mr. JOSEPH WHITE.
Overture, "Genoveva"............................Schumann
Ciaconna, Violin Solo................................Bach
Mr. JOSEPH WHITE.
Poéme Symphonique, "Les Préludes..................Liszt

Tickets for Concert, with reserved seats, $2.

Tickets for General Rehearsal, with reserved seats, $1. To be had at Decker's, No. 33 Union square; G. Schirmer's, No. 701 Broadway; Martens Brothers', No. 1,164 Broadway, and at the door of the Academy.

LYCEUM THEATRE. FECHTER.

TO-NIGHT, Mr. CHARLES FECHTER, for the last time in his original character, Rischenbach, (Obenreizer,) in Charles Dickens' Christmas story, L'ABIME, NO THOROUGHFARE.

Mr. FECHTER AS ARMAND DUVAL, TO-MORROW in LA DAME AUX CAMELLIAS, (Camille.)

SATURDAY NIGHT, BENEFIT OF Mlle. CLARENCE. LA MAITRESSE LEGITIME. (first time here.)

LYCEUM THEATRE. Fechter as Armand Duval.

THE GREAT DRAMATIC EVENT, To-morrow and Friday evenings and Saturday Matinée, FECHTER (in his original character) ARMAND DUVAL, in Alexandre Dumas' world-renowned Comedy, LA DAME AUX CAMELIAS (CAMILLE.) Mlle. JULIETTE CLARENCE as Marguerite Gauthier.

HEBREW CHARITY FAIR

in aid of the MOUNT SINAI HOSPITAL, is now open at GILMORE'S GARDEN, between Madison and 4th avs., 26th and 27th sts. GILMORE'S BAND in attendance. E. E. HART, Chairman Executive Committee.

THIRD AVENUE THEATRE.

BETWEEN 30TH AND 31ST STS.

Increased attractions EVERY EVENING, at 8 o'clock. WEDNESDAY and SATURDAY MATINEES, at 2 o'clock. FOY SISTERS, J. W. McANDREWS, FRENCH TWIN SISTERS, ELLA SHELDON, BOBBY and ALICE DAILY.

LOTS OF FUN. NO VULGARITY.

GRÆCO-ROMAN WRESTLING.

CHRISTOL vs. BAUER. BEST TWO IN THREE FALLS. GRAND OPERA-HOUSE, SATURDAY EVENING, DEC. 11.

Tickets can now be had at the Windsor, Gilsey, Fifth Avenue, and St. Nicholas Hotels.

THE SIEGE OF PARIS.

May be seen from 1 to 4 P. M. COLOSSEUM. and from 7:30 to 10 P. M.

TONY PASTOR'S NEW THEATRE.

Nos. 585 and 587 Broadway, opposite the Metropolitan Hotel. Every evening and Tuesday and Friday Matinee, Ald. GUS WILLIAMS, SAM DEVERE, and all of TONY PASTOR'S STAR COMPANY.

OLYMPIC THEATRE, No. 624 BROADWAY.

JOHN F. POOLE......................................Manager

BEST COMPANY IN AMERICA IN A NEW PROGRAMME.

MATINEES WEDNESDAY and SATURDAY at 2.

ORGAN CONCERTS.—CHURCH OF THE HOLY Trinity, Madison av. and 42d st.—Second Season, Thirty-ninth Concert.—WEDNESDAY AFTERNOON, at 4 o'clock. Organist, SAMUEL P. WARREN, of the Church of the Holy Trinity, New-York; vocalist, Miss IDA W. HUBBELL. Admission, 25 cents.

NEW SONG.—FERRANTI WALTZ, WITH elegant Photo of the popular singer and author, P. Ferranti. For sale at all the music stores. Just published by THOMAS J. HALL, Agent, No. 814 Broadway.

METROPOLITAN MUSEUM OF ART, NO. 128 West 14th st., New-York.—Open DAILY, Sundays excepted, 10 A. M. to 5 P. M. MONDAYS and THURSDAYS free.

LECTURES.

MR. MONCURE D. CONWAY'S LECTURES.

Dec. 10.—Demonology (with earliest pictures of Satan,) &c.

Dec. 11.—St. George and the Dragon; or ancient fable and English folklore (illustrated.)

Dec. 12.—Oriental Religions; their origin and present condition (with diagram.)

MASONIC TEMPLE, 23d st. and 6th av. 8 P. M. 50 cts.

BILLIARDS.

AMERICAN STANDARD BEVEL BILLIARD-TAbles, with Delaney's wire cushions, solely used in all championship and match games; second-hand tables at great bargains. W. H. GRIFFITH & CO., 40 Vesey st.

SAVINGS BANKS.

IRVING SAVINGS INSTITUTION

NO. 96 WARREN ST., NEW-YORK.

SIX PER CENT. INTEREST ALLOWED.

Interest commences from 1st January, April, July, and October. Bank open daily from 10 A. M. to 3 P. M.

WALTER W. CONCKLIN, President.
VANDERBILT L. BUXTON, Secretary.

EXCELSIOR SAVINGS BANK, CORNER 23D st. and 6th av., New-York.—Interest computed and compounded January and July. Interest paid, Six per Cent. Interest commences the 1st of the month next following the deposit. Bank open daily; also, Monday Wednesday, and Saturday evenings.

JOHN E. DE WITT, Pres.
GEO. C. WALDO, Sec. H. K. THURBER, Vice Pres.

DIVIDENDS.

NATIONAL TRUST COMPANY,

NOS. 261 AND 263 BROADWAY.

NEW-YORK, Dec. 2, 1875.

At a regular meeting of the Trustees of the National Trust Company, held this day, the regular Semi-annual Dividend of Four (4) per Cent. was declared from the earnings of the last six months, payable on and after Jan. 3 proximo.

Transfer-books will be closed from Dec. 29.

J. C. CRUIKSHANK, Secretary.

NEW-YORK CENTRAL AND HUDSON RIVER RAILROAD COMPANY, HARLEM DIVISION, GRAND CENTRAL DEPOT, NEW-YORK, Dec. 8, 1875.

A DIVIDEND OF FOUR PER CENT. UPON the capital stock of the New-York and Harlem Railroad Company will be paid by the New-York Central and Hudson River Railroad Company, lessee, (under the provisions of the contract between the two companies,) at this office, on the 3d day of January next.

The transfer books will close at 3 P. M., Dec. 18, 1875, and open at 10 A. M., Jan. 4, 1876.

C. VANDERBILT, Jr., Treasurer.

NEW-YORK CENTRAL AND HUDSON RIVER RAILROAD COMPANY, TREASURER'S OFFICE, NEW-YORK, Dec. 8, 1875.

A QUARTERLY DIVIDEND OF TWO PER Cent. on the capital stock and outstanding "consolidation certificates" of this company will be paid at this office on the 15th day of January next.

The transfer-books will be closed at the close of business on Wednesday, the 15th inst., and reopened on the morning of Thursday, the 20th of January next.

C. C. CLARKE, Treasurer.

STATE OF ILLINOIS, TREASURER'S OFFICE, Dec. 1, 1875.

THE INTEREST ON ILLINOIS STATE bonds, due the first Monday of January, 1876, will be paid at the American Exchange National Bank, New-York City, from the 3d to the 20th of January, inclusive.

THOS. S. RIDGEWAY, State Treasurer.

CITY BUSINESS INTERESTS.

FREIGHT RATES.

DISCRIMINATION AGAINST THE CITY OF NEW-YORK—A STRONG PROTEST FROM MERCHANTS—MEETING OF THE CHEAP TRANSPORTATION CONVENTION.

The Board of Directors of the Cheap Transportation Association met yesterday in their rooms in Hanover square. The President, Mr. B. P. Baker, was in the chair. The earlier part of the meeting was devoted to the transaction of business of a private character, and the Secretary then read a number of letters relating to discriminations in freight rates which it is claimed are made by certain railroad companies. After some desultory discussion of the subject, the Chairman of the Committee on Complaints and Grievances read the following report:

MR. PRESIDENT: At the last meeting of this board, the Committee on Claims and Grievances reported several instances, illustrative of a large number, to which our attention had been called, where, in shipments made to Western points from Boston and from New-York, there was a clear discrimination in rates against this City of at least thirty per cent. During the past few weeks numerous other instances have been reported showing that the discrimination at present is against us about 100 per cent. We will recite one case that plainly illustrates the practical effect of the condition of things complained of. A Western dealer ordered a quantity of soda ash through a New-York broker. The price of the article here was 2 cents per pound, gold. Freight from New-York to destination, 41 cents per hundred. In Boston the article was held at 2 1-16 cents per pound, gold. Freight from Boston to destination, 21 cents per hundred. The 1-16 cent per pound, cost of the article in Boston over the price in New-York, amounts to 6¼ cents per hundred; but the freights from Boston being 20 cents per hundred less than from New-York, there was a difference of 13¾ cents per hundred in favor of making the purchase in Boston. This difference of itself was a handsome profit, and it is unnecessary to add the soda ash was bought in Boston, although the price of the article was less here. In this instance, and in the instances referred to in our last report, the shipments were made over a railroad that owes its existence to franchises obtained from this State, and which is universally recognized as a New-York road. Our attention has also been called to stationery used by Boston merchants in their correspondence, on which appears the following conspicuous card: "Wholesale Merchants Take Notice—Freight from Boston to Southern and Western points is usually less than from New-York." The relative interests of the corporations on which we are dependent for railway transportation to the West, as set forth in our last report, place this community in a position where, in our opinion, it will ever be liable to such discriminations in freight rates as those alluded to, at least so long as we continue to be dependent on these corporations. It has been said that the Baltimore and Ohio road is operated in the interest of Baltimore. It doubtless is so operated, just so far as that plan of operation serves the interests of the Baltimore and Ohio corporation and its managers, but no further. It is true that the interests of that corporation and of the city of Baltimore are more closely allied than are the interests of any other trunk line with this or any other seaboard city. But we find since the Baltimore and Ohio Company has come to an understanding with the other trunk lines in regard to rates out of New-York and other points included in the combination, that company is receiving freights at Boston, transporting by sea to Baltimore, and from thence over their road to the West, at less than their rates from Baltimore to the same points. This action of the Baltimore and Ohio Company is on a par with the Pennsylvania and Erie Companies, who will bill from Boston at less rates than from New-York, and stand the arbitrary charges from Boston to and through this City. These anomalies of the trunk lines arise from the fact that the New-York Central Road cannot, or assumes that it cannot, consistently make its rates out of Boston conform to its rates out of New-York. We would respectfully suggest to the Committee on Railway Transportation that facts, such as we have herein briefly mentioned, point unmistakably to a danger which threatens not only New-York, but every city and State in the Union, should our transportation system continue much longer absolutely under corporate control. Unless there shall be provided some measure, broad and national in character, which shall regulate and harmonize conflicting elements, and make the interest of commerce paramount to the interests of corporations or individuals, we may expect to see the commerce of the country, sooner or later, bear the same relation to the commerce of other countries as a guerrilla warfare bears to the movements of a well-disciplined army. Your committee is doing all in its power to devise means for temporary relief in the matter which forms the subject of this report, and is now in communication with proper parties to that end.

A letter, a copy of which we append to this report, has been addressed by prominent merchants to leading houses in different branches of trade, calling a meeting to-morrow at the Chamber of Commerce to consider the subject. Respectfully submitted.

(Signed,) John H. Kemp, W. H. Wiley, George Brown, James S. Barron, Benjamin Lichtenstein, Theodore F. Lees, Committee.

NEW-YORK, Dec. 6, 1875.

DEAR SIRS: The course adopted by the freight lines out of New-York within the past few years has been so antagonistic to the general commercial interests of our City, and so injurious to many of the leading branches of trade centred here, to the great special advantage of neighboring competing points, that, unless New-York merchants take some prompt and definite action to protect themselves and the future welfare of the Metropolis, both must suffer seriously.

The combination rates west from New-York for the present Winter have been arranged on a basis, to many important points, of nearly one hundred per cent. in favor of Boston, and always largely in favor of Baltimore and Philadelphia, mostly over the same roads. It has been proposed, for the sake of some immediate expression of the widespread dissatisfaction felt here on this account, that one leading house from each class of trade directly affected by this injustice should be asked to prepare a short condensed statement of the relation New-York bears to other cities on this question at the present time, so far as their line of goods is considered, and to be represented with such statement at a meeting to be held at the rooms of the Chamber of Commerce on Wednesday next, the 8th inst., at 2 o'clock P. M., to consider the facts and take such early steps as will best secure satisfactory relief. May we ask your hearty co-operation, and, through you, that of the branch of trade you represent. We herewith submit our statement as follows:

On Tin Plates, Pig and Bar Tin, and Lead, Special, Per One Hundred Pounds.

To	From New-York.	From Boston.	From Baltimore.
Chicago	35	16	30
St. Louis	49	23	42
Cincinnati	32	..	24
Dubuque	64	34	60
Louisville	44	..	35
Cleveland	23	..	19
Toledo	27	..	22
New-Albany	41	21	..
Indianapolis	33	..	27

So far as we can learn, the discrimination on other classes of goods is even greater than on ours.

Very respectfully,

PHELPS, DODGE & CO.

The report was adopted, and, with a suggestion that the members of the association should attend the meeting to be held in the Chamber of Commerce this afternoon, the meeting was adjourned.

THE PROVISION TRADE.

NEW RULES FOR ITS GOVERNMENT—ACTION OF THE PRODUCE EXCHANGE.

A large meeting of the members of the Produce Exchange engaged in the provision trade met yesterday to consider the proposed new rules for governing the trade. Mr. John H. Pool presided, and Mr. S. D. Harrison, Chairman of the Special Committee appointed to revise the rules, presented a draft of the new rules. They were fully discussed, and a portion of them as given in continuation were approved. Another meeting will be held to-day for the purpose of considering the remainder.

No. 1. Strike out rule 1 of the provision rules as printed in New-York Produce Exchange Report of 1873 and 1874, and insert:

The Board of Managers shall appoint five members of the New-York Produce Exchange, who are known as members of the provision trade, as a Committee on Provisions, who shall act as referees in all cases of complaint against inspectors, or the inspection, condition, quality, standard, and weights of any lot of provisions, and also consider and decide all disputes arising between members dealing in provisions which may be submitted to them. The buyer of meats in all cases shall have the right to designate an inspector, but the seller shall have the right to appeal to the said Committee on Provisions, whose decision shall be final and binding. A majority of the committee shall constitute a quorum, and a decision of a majority present at any meeting shall be final. They shall keep a record of their proceedings, and a fee of three dollars shall be paid to each member of the committee present at each reference case heard by them, to be paid by the party adjudged to be in fault.

No. 2. All inspectors and weighers shall be licensed by the Board of Managers of the New-York Produce Exchange, but no inspectors or weighers shall be licensed if they are buyers and sellers on their own account. Licenses may at any time be revoked by the board for cause.

No. 3. No certificate of inspection or warehouse receipt for barrel or tierce beef or pork shall be recognized as valid unless it is signed by an inspector licensed by the Board of Managers of the New-York Produce Exchange as an "inspector of beef and pork, and warehouseman." Such inspectors shall only be licensed upon written application, (indorsed by not less than five regular dealers in beef and pork either on commission or on their own account, members of the Exchange,) stating the location of their place of business, which must be within the harbor of New-York, or the cities connected therewith.

Licenses may be given to firms or to individuals, (members of the Exchange,) but at least one member of the firm must be a practical and competent inspector.

The inspector must store all beef and pork which shall be transferred from one party to another, while in his custody, at not exceeding six cents per month per barrel, or the equivalent for tierces, free of charge for labor. The inspector may charge a reasonable price for breaking down, retiering, opening, weighing, reheading, or showing on the order of the owner.

The inspection yards shall be so located that beef and pork, in lots of 100 barrels or more, may be delivered by lighters to any place in the harbor at customary rates (without expense of cartage to lighter.)

The inspector shall guarantee that the rate of insurance on his buildings and contents shall not exceed first-class rates on warehouses in good insurance companies.

No certificate of cured meats other than barrel or tierce beef and pork shall be recognised as valid unless it is signed by an Inspector licensed by the Board of Managers of the New-York Produce Exchange as an Inspector of Meats.

Such Inspector shall only be licensed upon written application, indorsed by not less than five regular dealers in cured meats, either on commission or on their own account, members of the Exchange.

Inspectors may sign a firm name, but the certificate must be signed by a licensed inspector, though the meat may have been inspected by an assistant under his direction, the Inspector signing to be accountable to the same extent as if actually inspected by himself.

All licenses to expire annually, unless previously canceled as provided above, at such time as may be designated by the Board of Managers.

No. 4. Any question in regard to the general good order of pork and beef as between the inspector and owner of the same shall be referred to the Provision Committee, whose decision shall be final and binding.

No. 5. All questions as to inspection, condition, quality, standard, and weight of meats shall be referred to the Provision Committee, whose decision shall be final and binding.

No. 6. Weights, tares, and quality of provisions must be settled at place of delivery, unless otherwise agreed upon.

No. 7. The Inspector shall guarantee the general good order of beef (reserving decision on any special lot) repacked before May 1, until that date. If delivered prior to May 1, the guarantee ends with date of delivery. No guarantee follows beef repacked after said date. The inspector shall not be accountable for variations from standard weights beyond date of repacking. If beef is held after May 1, all expenses necessary for the proper protection of same will be an extra charge to the owner.

The general good order of mess pork of the season's packing is guaranteed until Nov. 1. On other qualities the guarantee ceases July 1. If delivered prior to above dates, the guarantee ends with date of delivery. Limitations as to weight same as on beef.

No. 8. Strike out from present Provision Rules Nos. 10 to 16, inclusive, the paragraph beginning, "But when pork is reinspected," &c.

No. 9. Rule No. 10 of present provision rules to be amended by striking out the word "six," so that it shall read "190 pounds of green meat," &c.

No. 10. In weighing pork it shall be free from salt, and an allowance shall be made for pickle of one per cent.

No. 11. All mess pork shall have been inspected for delivery on contract.

No. 12. The word "Western" shall not be included in any contracts for hog product unless previously agreed upon.

THE BROKEN GERMAN SAVINGS BANK

AN EXAMINATION TO BE MADE INTO ITS AFFAIRS—WHAT THE DIRECTORS HOPE TO DO.

The failure of the German Up-town Savings Bank has not only created more or less excitement in that vicinity, but has led to considerable suffering. Among the 4,500 or more depositors are quite a number who, by the sudden closing of the bank, find themselves in straitened circumstances, just at a time when they most need money. Late in the month of October, at the time that Mr. Henry Clausen, Jr., was elected President, the Trustees prepared a statement of the assets and liabilities of the bank. By this report, bearing date Oct. 27, 1875, it appeared that the bank was in a good and reponsible position. The assets were shown to be $1,237,790 25, and the liabilities, $1,212 366 41, leaving a surplus of $25,423 84. Of the assets only $180,000 were invested in real estate, the remainder being as follows: New-York City bonds, $170,705; Westchester County bonds, $17,510; Yonkers City bonds, $45,150; town bonds, State of New-York, $121,165; call loans, secured by United States and New-York town bonds, $71,244; bonds and mortgages, $473,031; Alabama eight per cent. bonds, $32,900; office furniture, safes, and fixtures, $15,000; cash on hand, $20,973 03; cash on deposit in bank, $54,392 59; accrued interest and rents, $35,718 28.

One of the latest acts of the Directors was to hold a meeting, at which, by resolution, they declared that they would neither receive nor pay out any more money until their affairs had been examined by the State Superintendent. This resolution was promulgated last Monday, since which time no deposits have been received and no money has been paid out. Yesterday, the day before, in fact, ever since the savings bank closed, anxious depositors have called, only to be informed that nothing could be done for them, and that nothing would be known of the condition of the bank until after the Superintendent makes his examination. A TIMES reporter called at the bank yesterday. Mr. Schafer, the Secretary, said the Superintendent was notified on Monday evening of the course taken by the President, and he was invited to make an examination. In reply, the Superintendent said he would do so shortly; but he did not say when that would be; he was expected yesterday, but he did not put in an appearance at the bank up to 3 o'clock in the afternoon. The reporter was informed that there were between four thousand five hundred and four thousand six hundred depositors in the bank, representing over eight hundred and thirty thousand dollars in money. He believed that if the bank continued closed that fifty per cent. of this amount could be declared a dividend by the 1st of February. That is to say, he expressed himself of the opinion that the investments made by the bank are so satisfactory that at least half of the amount of their indebtedness could be realized in two months' time. Indeed, he thought ninety per cent could readily be realized, and that a dividend of fifty per cent. could be safely declared. The only real trouble would be in realizing on their real estate, which the Trustees quoted at $180,000. This, it was believed, had greatly depreciated in value.

Application has been made to Chief Justice Davis in Supreme Court, Chambers, for the appointment of Herman Uhl as the Receiver of the German Up-town Savings Bank. The motion is made in the suit of one of the depositors of the institution against the late management.

BUSINESS EMBARRASSMENTS.

Three schedules of indebtedness, by persons who had assigned their property for the benefit of creditors, were filed with the Clerk of the Court of Common Pleas yesterday. William E. Schults, who had made an assignment to Alonzo Morrison, reports his liabilities at $8,148 13, his nominal assets at $12,268 60, and his actual assets at $3,275 82. The Assignee was ordered to give bonds in the sum of $5,000.

In the assignment made by William Miller to Henry Walsh, the former sets down his liabilities at $3,903 01, and his nominal and real assets at $1,634 44. A bond in the sum of $3,000 was ordered.

In the matter of the assignment of Herman A. Curiel to Morris Grishel, the former reports his liabilities at $8,435 13, his nominal assets as $15,322 87, and his real assets at $1,000.

Isaac Seeligman and Abbott L. Seeligman filed an assignment for the benefit of their creditors with the County Clerk yesterday. Lewis Fellheimer is the Assignee named. A similar assignment was also made by Morris Levy to Bernard Poznanski.

KINZEY & CO.

Messrs. Kinzey & Co.'s establishment is one which everybody should visit at this time, for the preparations made for the holiday season are of the most thorough and extensive kind. Their stock of fancy goods fills two large stores, from basement to garret. Among so vast a stock it is impossible to do more than indicate particular lines, and among these may be mentioned a choice array of Viennese bronzes, including many elegant novelties in card receivers, inkstands, &c.; French bronzes, parians, glass and porcelain ware; in morocco leather articles, dressing-cases, pocket-books, writing-cases, glove boxes, handkerchief boxes, jewel cases, gentlemen's shaving glasses, odor boxes, and endless other articles of a like choice character. Then there is a large and excellent assortment of Swiss woodware, showing some beautiful specimens of carving; fancy picture-frames, letter and book racks, chess men. In other departments we find fans, albums, fancy articles in worsted, some dainty little specimens of willow ware very beautifully made, gloves, all kinds of toilet soaps and perfumes, ivory combs and brushes, jewelry, liquor sets, cabinets, a full line of fancy stationery articles, and a variety of most ingeniously designed bon-bon boxes specially imported from Paris. The doll department is a specially attractive feature. The dolls are of Parisian manufacture, and have all the elegance of form and feature which we should expect in Parisian ladies. They are dressed and undressed, plain and with cunningly contrived mechanism whereby they walk and dance, open and shut their eyes, and utter sounds supposed to be articulate. In connection with the dolls themselves there is a large department of dolls' dresses, with trunks to pack them in; personal adornments, such as combs, jewelry, watches, &c., and a large variety of furnishing goods for the dolls' residences. In toys there is an immense variety, filling the whole basement of the store. Some of the more elaborate of these were very amusing. There is a walking bear who, when he is duly wound up, walks on his hind legs, paws about with his front ones, snaps his jaws, and turns his head and utters a continuous growl after the true manner of bears in general. Then there is a lady playing the piano, which is nothing but a pretty musical box, and, being wound up, the lady begins to run her fingers over the keys, and gracefully bend her head in time with the music. Other toys are shown, both costly and cheap, substantial and dainty, toys for both boys and girls, an endless stock of them, which alone make a visit to this establishment something to be remembered.

RECEIVERS FOR BROKEN SAVINGS BANKS.

Judge Westbrook yesterday signed the order appointing Samuel H. Hurd the receiver of the Third Avenue Savings Bank in the place of Carman, who was removed. Mr. Hurd gave bonds in the sum of $150,000, or twice the amount in which Carman was held. The order of appointment requires the Receiver to make deposit of all securities, and none are to be drawn without an order of court. The appointment was approved by Judge Donohue and by Mayor Wickham.

HOSPITALS LIABLE TO ASSESSMENT.

A motion was made before Judge Lawrence, in Supreme Court, Special Term, on behalf of the Trustees of the Roosevelt Hospital to have a sewer assessment of $9,835 17 set aside. The assessment was for the Ninth avenue sewer, and was levied on Jan. 3, 1873. It was claimed that by the terms of the charter the hospital was put on the same level as other charitable institutions, and exempted from taxation generally. Judge Lawrence, in denying the motion, says, that although the institution is exempted from general taxation, this does not prevent the levying of assessments for local improvements.

CITY AND SUBURBAN NEWS.

NEW-YORK.

The New-York Alumni of the Delta Kappa Epsilon Society will celebrate their anniversary to-morrow evening at the St. Nicholas Hotel.

The Windsor Dramatic Club, of this City, will give an entertainment this evening to the inmates of the Lunatic Asylum on Blackwell's Island.

Gertrude Louise Atkins, aged two years, daughter of George Atkins, the comedian, died suddenly at her father's residence, No. 270 Eighth avenue, yesterday.

The annual meeting of the Homeopathic Medical Society of New-York will be held this evening at the hospital building, corner of Twenty-third street and Third avenue.

The proprietors of the Hotel Brunswick deny the report that their establishment has been in the hands of the Sheriff. They state that they are not and have not been financially embarrassed.

Rev. Dr. Stephen H. Tyng, Jr., will preach this evening at the Church of the Holy Trinity, corner of Madison avenue and Forty-second street, in connection with the Up-town Noon Prayer-meeting.

Commissioner Voorhis, Treasurer of the Police Department, was engaged yesterday afternoon in paying off the laborers and employes of the Street-cleaning Bureau for the past month. Over $19,000 were expended.

Edgar Sears, residing in Oriental avenue, East New-York, was crushed to death between a truck and a block of stone in the marble yard in Twenty-fifth street, between Tenth and Eleventh avenues, where he was employed, yesterday.

The foreign mail of yesterday was an unusually large one, considering the number of steam-ships sailing. The Idaho, for Queenstown and Liverpool, took out 35,006 letters and thirty-six bags of papers, and the City of Merida 6,118 letters and four bags of papers; total, 41,124 letters and forty bags of papers.

Judge Lawrence has rendered a decision making permanent the injunction against the *Sun* Printing and Publishing Association, preventing workmen in its employ from entering on the property of the *Tribune* Association to secure the walls of the *Sun* building, which were pronounced insecure by the Department of Buildings.

Collector Arthur yesterday received a telegram from the Secretary of the Treasury instructing him to permit the shipment of petroleum by the steam-ship City of Merida to Vera Cruz, there being no other practicable mode of sending that class of merchandise by that route. The general subject has been submitted to the Solicitor of the Treasury Department for his opinion.

Delegates were yesterday appointed by the Board of Directors of the New-York Cheap Transportation Association to attend the meeting of the American Board of Transportation and Commerce, which is to be held at Chicago on the 15th inst. Following is the list: George A. Merwin, A. B. Miller, John H. Kemp, H. K. Miller, George Brown, Theodore F. Lees, B. P. Baker.

The Association for the Relief of German Widows and Orphans held a meeting yesterday afternoon to devise some means by which the funds could be increased before the annual Winter distribution was begun. Mrs. Anna Ottendorfer presided, and Miss C. Stohlman officiated as Secretary. After some discussion it was resolved to hold a grand concert at an early day for the benefit of the fund.

A meeting of Pilot Commissioners was held yesterday at their offices, Burling slip. The business transacted was of the ordinary miscellaneous character. Among the communications received was one from Counsel to the Commissioners expressing the opinion that they should not take any action in respect to the removal of the structure of the New-York Yacht Club, at Stapleton, Staten Island, until the final decision of the highest court was obtained on the subject.

The annual meeting of stockholders of the International Ocean Telegraph Company was held yesterday at No. 197 Broadway. The annual report of the earnings of the company was as follows: Gross, $303,000; net, $190,000. The annual election was then held, and the former board was elected. Following are the names: William Orton, President; Norvin Green, Vice President; A. B. Cornell, Cambridge Livingston, E. S. Sandford, Augustus Schell, Harrison Durkee, Cyrus W. Field, and James H. Scrymser.

A meeting of the Executive Committee of the Society for the Prevention of Cruelty to Animals was held yesterday afternoon at the head-quarters on Fourth avenue, Hon. Townsend Harris presiding. Letters from Singapore, India, Lisbon, and other European cities were read, asking for advice in the formation of kindred societies in Europe. Superintendent Hatfield reported that since the 1st of January last 535 cases of cruelty to animals were prosecuted, 1,159 sick horses sent to the care of veterinary surgeons, 1,077 condemned animals, and 392 uncared for cats and dogs were killed.

The hand-ball match for $500 and the championship of New-York, between Prof. J. Mannix, of Brooklyn, and Arthur McQuade, of New-York, took place at McQuade's racket court yesterday afternoon. About 500 persons were present. Betting was $50 to $40 on McQuade. They played the best of nine games, 21 points up. McQuade won the first game 21 to 20, second 21 to 17, and the third by 21 to 14. Odds of $50 to $30 were then offered on McQuade. The fourth game was also won by McQuade. Score, 21 to 14. During the sixth game darkness came on, when the score stood, McQuade 15, Mannix 11. The referee postponed the match until the 21st inst.

BROOKLYN.

Augusta Neinaber, who was burned by the explosion of a lamp at No. 179 Graham avenue, on Monday night, died last evening of her injuries.

Mrs. Margaret Scherl, aged forty-three, wife of P. S. Scherl, the proprietor of a lager-beer saloon at No. 96 Court street, committed suicide early yesterday morning by taking a dose of Paris green. Domestic troubles are said to have been the cause of the act.

Mrs. Rosanna Griffin, of No. 59 North Second street, while attempting to light a fire on the top floor of No. 59 North Second street, was seriously burned by her clothes catching fire. The physician who was called to her assistance pronounced her recovery doubtful.

Some 'longshoremen who are on strike in this city, endeavored yesterday to intimidate the workmen employed at Woodruff & Robinson's stores at the foot of Joralemon street. The services of the police were called in and those among the strikers who were inclined to turbulent dispersed.

Joseph C. Loughery, William Ryer, and Michael Rice, who were charged with aiding in the escape of John and Thomas Loughery, the notorious counterfeiters, from the Raymond Street Jail, were, yesterday, after examination by United States Commissioner Winslow, honorably acquitted.

Armein H. Guden, of the firm of Peltiers & Guden, glass manufacturers, corner of Marcy avenue and Wallabout street, drew $1,850 from the Brooklyn Bank on last Saturday to pay off the employes of the firm. Since that time he has not been seen by his friends and it is believed that he has met with foul play.

A statement which appeared in a morning paper of yesterday, to the effect that the City Clerk had declared his willingness to swear in the Aldermen and Supervisors who received the second highest number of votes in each ward at the last election, is declared by that official to be entirely without foundation. The report grew out of the claim put forward by some candidates that the law reducing the number of Aldermen and Supervisors, and providing that only one member of each board shall be elected from each ward, is unconstitutional.

In the City Court of Brooklyn yesterday the principal libel suit which Mr. Bowen has brought against the *Eagle* was called, and after much argument by counsel set down for trial on the first Monday in January. The case known as the Capt. Kidd case was set down for trial next Tuesday. The article complained of charges that Mr. Bowen fraudulently pretended that be had discovered the place on the Hudson where Capt. Kidd, the famous pirate, buried his treasure, and placed on the market bonds which had been issued by a company organized for the purpose of digging up the treasure.

Judge Neilson yesterday, on application of Counselor Keady, who appeared for Samuel J. Young, of No. 57 Douglas street, granted an order directing the Citizens' Gas Company to show cause why they should not be restrained from taking away a meter from the complainant. Young claims that from Oct. 26 to Nov. 27 he was charged seventy per cent. more gas than he was previously charged for a period of equal duration, and that when he proposed to have his meter tested by experts the gas company informed him that it would be taken away and the gas shut off. The order to show cause is returnable at 10 o'clock on Saturday morning.

NEW-JERSEY.

Daniel Kelly attempted to pass a counterfeit $500 bill in Justice Payne's office, in Jersey City, yesterday, and was arrested. He was held for examination.

Mrs. Ann McCabe, a resident of Orange, was fatally injured on Monday night by being run over by a train on the Delaware, Lackawanna, and Western Railroad.

The December term of the Hudson County Courts opened yesterday. The Grand Jury was sworn in and charged by Judge Knapp, who called attention to two murder cases in the jail awaiting action.

Justice Gerlich, of West Hoboken, had a quarrel a few days ago with Justice Bruns, of Union Hill, and used threatening and abusive language toward him, for which he was arrested and fined $5 by Justice Crossman. Upon being threatened with imprisonment in the County Jail for refusing to pay the fine, he gave his check for the amount but immediately went to the bank and stopped payment of it. Justice Crossman threatens to commit him to jail unless the money is paid at once.

Terence J. McDonald, the member of the Jersey City Board of Education who is under indictment for malfeasance in office, and whose recognizances were forfeited on Monday for failing to appear in court, appeared yesterday and renewed his bail.

About noon yesterday a locomotive on the Pennsylvania Railroad ran into a baker's wagon near the Centre street bridge, in Newark, and completely demolished it. The driver, Herman Lanck, was severely injured about the head and body, but the physicians think he will recover.

John Fields preferred a charge of attempted extortion against Justice Gerlich, of West Hoboken, yesterday. Fields says that he was arrested on a warrant issued by the Justice, and on being taken before him the latter offered to give him an examination and discharge him for $3. The accused gave bail to appear for examination.

Solomon T. Steinberger, residing on Summit avenue, Jersey City Heights, gave Casper Gulte a gold watch worth $125 in exchange for a diamond ring, which the latter said was worth $300. The diamond proved to be paste, and Steinberger commenced suit for damages. Justice Darcy, before whom the case was tried, awarded him $100.

Yesterday an aged and respectable looking lady, who refused to give her name or address, fell fainting on the stoop of a house in Pacific avenue, Jersey City. She was carried inside, where it was discovered that she was starving. She said she had eaten nothing for two days. The family into whose house she was taken will provide for her for the present.

A collision occurred on the Pennsylvania Railroad at the Bergen cut, in Jersey City, at 4:20 o'clock yesterday morning. A defective frog caused the fast newspaper train to run off the track at that point, and immediately afterward an express train came around the curve in the opposite direction. The two locomotives coming together with great force. The locomotives were badly smashed and the forward cars of each train were wrecked. No one was injured. The newspapers were delayed several hours.

A MURDERER'S MENTAL CONDITION.

INVESTIGATION INTO THE CASE OF STANDERMAN BY A MEDICAL COMMISSION—TESTIMONY OF HIS RELATIVES.

The medical commission, consisting of Drs. John Ordronaux and James R. Woods, appointed by the Governor to examine into the mental condition of Jacob Standerman, the murderer, began their labors yesterday by summoning to the witness-stand several witnesses familiar with the prisoner's previous history and antecedents. William F. Howe, counsel for the prisoner, was present during part of the proceedings. The first witness called was Philip Hahn, a cutler, residing at No. 41 Chatham street, who testified that he knew Mrs. Susanna Standerman, the prisoner's aunt, and the prisoner since he was a child, in Germany; he had seen him three times in the Tombs and he looked queer, and when attempting to explain how his crime was committed got confused, but seemed cold and unconcerned. Mrs. Susanna Standerman testified that she knew the prisoner when he was a boy, in Germany, but, although she saw him daily, did not discover anything out of the way in his health. His brother had told her that the prisoner had had a fall from a barn loft when he was sixteen years of age; she saw him after the accident, when he was very sick and delirious; his demeanor and actions were so altered when he recovered that his neighbors thought him crazy. He was excused from military service on account of his mental incapacity. The prisoner's mother was subject to epileptic fits before she died, sometimes having as many as four a day. John C. Hannan, a medical expert, testified that upon the trial of the prisoner he had, in answer to the hypothetical question submitted to him, replied that in his opinion he was insane; he had not made a personal examination, but based his opinion upon the following facts: His mother was subject to epileptic fits; the prisoner himself had sustained concussion of the brain from the fall in his youth; he had been excused from military service; on several occasions had threatened to shoot the object of his affections, and had the peculiarity of leaving his bed in prison to sleep upon the floor. Margarita Schaffuls, No. 72 Third street, testified to the prisoner's changed actions after his fall from the barn. John Standerman, of West Meriden, Conn., the prisoner's brother, testified that his brother was never very healthy; sometimes the witness had seen blood issuing from his mouth: the witness had seen him frequently when a boy, lying on the floor foaming at the mouth and in violent convulsions; he was sick for nearly a year and a half after his fall; he sometimes imagined that he saw pigeons or that he was falling into the water or was climbing a rock; on such occasions he would draw back as if frightened; once he jumped up in his father's store and began to throw everything around the room; when the witness saw his brother at the Tombs he had told him that he could not remember anything about the murder of Miss Seidenwald; when he saw her walking with his rival he felt as if a knife was piercing his brain, and a mist passed before his eyes. The commission then adjourned further examination until 1 o'clock this afternoon.

A SEA CAPTAIN ACCIDENTALLY SHOT.

Capt. Leonard Buell, of the schooner Silas Brainerd, at present lying at the Wallabout, was accidentally shot and instantly killed yesterday afternoon by Charles Peterson, the steward of the schooner. Last Friday the Silas Brainerd, while lying at One Hundred and Sixth street on the Harlem River, was boarded by masked robbers, who entered the Captain's cabin during his absence. Capt. Buell, who was in a small boat near by, quickly boarded his vessel and seizing a musket fired on the thieves, who fled precipitately. One of them fell, but was borne away by his comrades. When the thieves first reached the cabin one of them presented a revolver at the head of Peterson, the steward. It was while illustrating with a small loaded pistol yesterday to a friend of his named Joseph Fittell, the way in which the thieves had threatened his life that Peterson accidentally shot and killed Capt. Buell, who was standing near him. Peterson, who is only nineteen years of age, was locked up in the Fourth Precinct Station-house.

POISONED TEA.

On Monday afternoon Dr. Charles L. Smith, of No. 123 East One Hundred and Eighteenth street, reported at the Harlem Police Station that he had been called to attend Mrs. Elizabeth Fahey, of No. 437 East One Hundred and Thirteenth street, and found her and her six children sick with all the symptoms of poisoning. Police Surgeon Thomas was notified, and in company with Dr. Smith proceeded to the house indicated to make an investigation. The doctors found Mrs. Fahey, who is forty-five, and her children, named Mary Ellen, aged thirteen; Annie, aged eleven; Peter, aged nine; John, aged seven; Dennis, aged four, and Michael, aged two years, all suffering from violent spasms and vomiting. On making an examination it was discovered that the family had been poisoned by drinking tea which had been prepared in a copper-bottomed urn. The urn had not been used for some time, and on the copper bottom was found a quantity of verdigris. The proper remedies were applied and the patients were soon out of danger and yesterday they had all regained their usual health.

ICE.—A speedy visit from the Ice King suggests the necessity of FURS to escape the evil results of his attentions. You must call at KNOX's, No. 212 Broadway, No. 533 Broadway, or at his Fifth Avenue Hotel establishment, each of which contains a magnificent stock of Ladies' Furs and Gentlemen's Collars and Cuffs, offering at very moderate prices.—*Advertisement.*

PASSENGERS SAILED.

In steam-ship Cleopatra, for Savannah.—D. H. Strausse-man, E. McRuel, wife, and child, C. H. Nelson, S. R. Pyles, Duncan Ringham, A. J. Hull, F. M. Avery, L. Devreau, M. A. Martin, W. C. Case, J. J. Tryon, Elmer Taylor, Arthur Reed, Rosiri France, Jeannette Baum, J. Clarence Baum, J. H. Houston, Tom Hall, N. G. McLeod, D. Woodard C. Larkins, Rachel Brown, E. Billings, A. Burke, R. Johnson.

PASSENGERS ARRIVED.

In steam-ship The Queen, from Liverpool.—Rev. Mr. Ingham, Mrs. Ross and infant, Mrs. Kuttner and infant, Mrs. L. L. Delafield, nurse, and two children, Prof. McChesney, Gen. Manuel Quesada, Miss Quesada, Charles H. Cooper, Dr. P. W. Cahill, Mr. and Mrs. Mellin, Mr. J. E. Ernest, Mr. Payne, Joseph Harris, James Crump.

In steam-ship General Barnes from Savannah.—D. G. Patton, wife, and child, George Yonge, E. Hartwig, G. W. Reilly, Mr. Curtis, M. Seiglung, L. Natilisk.

In steam-ship City of New-York, from Bordeaux.—Albert Bigne, Mme. Guillem, Mr. and Mrs. Jules Aubroit.

In steam-ship Alps, from Savanilla.—Charles Hoffmaster, Henry Stout, Frank Webber.

MINIATURE ALMANAC—THIS DAY.

Sun rises.....7:12 | Sun sets....4:33 | Moon sets...2:02

HIGH WATER—THIS DAY.

Sandy Hook..2:47 | Gov. Island..3:46 | Hell Gate....5:08

MARINE INTELLIGENCE.

NEW-YORK..........TUESDAY, Dec. 7.

CLEARED.

Steam-ships Idaho, (Br.,) Beddoe, Liverpool, Williams & Guion; Isaac Bell, Gibbs, Norfolk, &c., Old Dominion Steam-ship Co.; Vesper, Davis, Wilmington, Del., A. Abbott & Co.; Richmond, Kelley, Norfolk, &c., Old Dominion Steam-ship Co.; City of Merida, Reynolds, Havana, &c., F. Alexandre & Sons; Ann Eliza, Richards, Philadelphia, William P. Clyde; Mayflower, Davidson, Philadelphia; Glaucus, Bearse, Boston, H. F. Dimock.

Barks Wilhelmina, (Ger.,) Thoring, Cork or Falmouth, C. Tobias & Co.; Dr. Folk, (Ger.,) Haupt, Bremen, &c., Herm. Koop & Co.; Virgo, (Aust.,) Mancich, Cork or Falmouth for orders, John C. Seager; Unione, (Ital.,) Busso, Genoa, James Henry.

Brig G. C. Clary, Scott, Barbados, (Bridgetown,) Dwight & Platt.

Schrs. Cynthia Jane Gardiner, New-Haven, Cartwright & Doyle; Dora S. Prindall, (Br.,) Stiner, Coruna and Cadiz, Parsons & Loud; Annie B., (Br.,) Secord, St. John, N. B.

ARRIVED.

Steam-ship City of New-York, (Br.,) Lochead, Bordeaux Nov. 23, with mdse. and passengers to John G. Dale. Dec. 3, lat. 42 22, lon. 57 20, met a Guion steam-ship, bound E.; 5th, at 5:20 A. M., 646 miles E. of Sandy Hook, a steam-ship showing two red and one blue lights, do.; 6th, at 8:30 A. M., 356 miles E. of Sandy Hook, an American brig-rigged steam-ship (Philadelphia Line,) do.; same date, at 2:10 P. M., 228 miles E. of Sandy Hook, steam-ship City of Montreal, hence, for Liverpool.

Steam-ship Frisia, (Ger.,) Meyer, Hamburg Nov. 24 and Havre 27th, with mdse. and 56 cabin and 110 steerage passengers to Kunhardt & Co. Dec. 4, lat. 44 54, lon. 53 03, passed Cunard steam-ship, bound E.; 5th, lat. 43 09, lon. 58 15, steam-ship Herder, hence, for Hamburg; 6th, lat. 41 12, lon. 65 30, an Anchor Line steam-ship bound E.

Steam-ship General Barnes, Cheesman, Savannah Dec. 2, with mdse. and passengers to W. R. Garrison. Experienced heavy head weather all the passage.

Steam-ship Columbus, Reed, Havana Dec. 2, with mdse. and passengers to William P. Clyde & Co. Dec. 5, 120 miles south of Hatteras, passed English brig showing white signal with plain W., bound N.

Steam-ship Alps, (Br.,) Williams, Savanilla Nov. 23, Carthagena 25th, Colon 27th, and Navassa 30th, with mdse. and passengers to Pim, Forwood & Co. Dec. 3, lat. 28 27, lon. 74 24, passed steam-ship Colon, hence for Aspinwall; same day, lat. 27 23, lon. 74 24, passed schr. Minnie Warren, from Navassa, for Wilmington.

Steam-ship Wyanoke, Couch, Richmond, City Point, and Norfolk, with mdse. and passengers to Old Dominion Steam-ship Co.

Steam-ship Liberty, Sundberg, Baltimore, to Jas. E. Ward & Co.

Steam-ship Champion, Lockwood, Charleston Dec. 4, with mdse. and passengers to J. W. Quintard & Co.

Steam-ship The Queen, (Br.,) Bragg, Liverpool Nov. 24 via Queenstown 25th, with mdse. and 20 cabin and 85 steerage passengers to F. W. J. Hurst. Experienced strong westerly winds and heavy head seas up to lon. 57, W. from thence fine weather; Dec. 6, lat. 40 52, lon. 68 25, passed steam-ship City of Montreal, hence for Liverpool.

Steam-ship Sidonian, (Br.,) Edwards, Almeria Oct. 14, Marseilles 18th, Genoa 25th, Trieste Nov. 10, Messina 13th, and Gibraltar 19th, with mdse. and passengers to Henderson Bros.

Steam-ship Nereus, Berry, Boston.

Bark Mozart, (Ger.,) Julicher, Hamburg 56 ds., with empty petroleum barrels to order—vessel to Charles Luling & Co.

Brig Acadian, (of Arichat,) Terrio, Antwerp 50 ds., with mdse. to order—vessel to Hatton, Watson & Co. Nov. 15, 300 miles E. of Grand Banks, had a gale of wind from W. N. W., during which lost and split sails and carried away cutwater.

Schr. Elva E., Pettingill, Portland, with lumber to John Boynton's Son.

Schr. N. Hand, Doherty, Para 23 ds., with rubber, &c., to Francis Moran—vessel to R. N. Hand.

Schr. Carrie L. Hix, Hix, Rockland, with granite to Bridge Co.

Schr. Alpine, Holmes, Rockport, with granite.

Schr. Ocean Wave, Somers, New-Bedford, for Philadelphia.

Sch. Nelson, Walls, New-Bedford.

Schr. Excelsior, Blydenburg, Norwich.

Schr. Maggie and Emma, Hall, New-Haven, for Virginia.

Schr. Sea Breese, Morgan, New-Haven, for Virginia.

Schr. Francis Edwards, Smith, Boston.

Schr. William Voornis, Goldsmith, Providence.

Schr. Laura, Smith, Providence.

Schr. Sarah A. Falconer, Wilson, Providence.

Schr. Blackstone, Wixon, Providence.

Schr. Onrust, Carman, Providence, for Port Johnson.

Schr. Mary Stow, Bacon, Providence, for Port Johnson.

Schr. Rescue, Kelly, Providence, for Port Johnson.

WIND—Sunset, moderate, N. E.; thick fog.

SAILED.

Steam-ships Idaho, for Liverpool; Cleopatra, for Savannah; Isaac Bell and Richmond, for Norfolk, &c.; Williamsport, for Philadelphia; barks H. L. Routh, for Liverpool; Reindeer, for Georgetown, (Demerara;) brig Mary E. Rowland, for Santander; schr. Ada J. Shortland, for Para.

MISCELLANEOUS.

Ship Woodburn, (of Greenock,) Hartwell, from Calcutta, which arr. 6th, reports: Crossed the equator in the Indian Ocean Sept. 20, in lon. 93 40 E.; rounded Cape of Good Hope Oct. 22; passed St. Helena Nov. 1; crossed the equator in the Atlantic Nov. 10, in lon. 27 3 W.; Oct. 30, off St. Helena, spoke ship Lady Parmelton, (Br.,) from Calcutta, for London, 71 ds. out; same day, ship Cefelina, (Br.,) from Calcutta, for Falmouth, 81 ds. out; Nov. 10, lat. 0 42 N., lon. 27 03 W., ship Lady Jocelyne, (Br.,) from London, for Port Adelaide; died on board, Nov. 20, of dysentery, Michael Had, seaman, a native of St. John, N. B., aged thirty years.

Schr. Mountain Laurel, before reported ashore at Brier Island, has been got off and taken into Westport with keel damaged and sails gone.

Brig Bravo, (Swed.,) Capt. Oessen, from Rio Janeiro, for Savannah, put into Charleston this morning with loss of rudder.

Schr. Lois, Boston, for Prince Edward Island, before reported ashore at Pubnico, N. S., has been got off after discharging part of her cargo. She appears but slightly damaged.

Schr. Hiram Tucker, Boston, for Pembroke, Me., put into Portland 6th inst. with loss of jibboom and head-gear, having been in collision.

Schr. R. N. B., (Br.,) Londonderry, N. S., for Boston, was partially dismasted and lost deck-load in the late gale. She made temporary repairs at Apple River, N. S., and proceeded, arriving at Portland, Me., 6th inst.

Ship Jane Law, (of Glasgow,) Mitchell, from Bombay, which arr. 6th, reports Sept. 28, lat. 35 8 S., lon. 18 04 E., spoke ship Gitana, (of Liverpool,) from Calcutta, for Liverpool, 61 ds. out; Oct. 1, lat. 31 S., lon. 13 46 E., ship Star of Russia, (Br.,) from do., for London, 44 ds. out; Oct. 12, lat. 14 55 S., lon. 06 50 W., bark Wanderer, (of Whitby,) homeward bound; Nov. 2, lat. 10 10 N., lon. 30 W., ship Palmyra, (of London,) from Madras, for London, 89 ds. out.

FOREIGN PORTS.

SAVANILLA, Nov. 20.—Sld. steam-ship Allemannia, Hamburg; 23d, steam-ship Larne, (Br.,) Colon; in port, steam-ship West India, (Br.,) ldg.

COLON, Nov. 27.—In port, steam-ship Acapulco, for New-York, to sail Dec. 1; steam-ship Larne, (Br.,) ldg.; United States steamer Shawmut.

NAVASSA, Nov. 30.—In port, schr. Romance, for New-York, ldg.; schr. Minnie G. Loud, for Baltimore, ldg.

Arr. Dec. 6, steamer City of Mexico, Sherwood, Vera Cruz, for New-York; schr. Zeta Psi, Jameson, New-York.

Sld. 5th, barks Augusta Elsa, (Span.,) Fradua, Galveston; Obdulia, (Span.,) Echevarria, New-Orleans.

Sld. 6th, bark Masonic, Rice, N. of Hatteras; schr. General Connor, Rice, Pascagoula.

KINGSTON, Jam., Nov. 24.—Arr. schr. Annie A. Booth, Baylis, New-York.

Sld. Dec. 1, bark St. Cloud, Bagley, S. W. Pass.

ST. JOHN, N. B., Dec. 7.—Arr. brig Flying Scud, (Br.,) Carnarvon, for Sydney, C. B. Was unable to get into Sydney on account of ice.

Cld. 6th, brig Magdala, (Br.,) for Cardenas; schr. Roswell, Hurlbut, Havana.

Sld. barks Howard, (Br.,) Joe, Belfast, and Windward, (Br.,) Higgins, Dublin.

CARDENAS, Dec. 4.—Sld. schrs. J. L. Maloy, Fleming, N. of Hatteras; Samuel McManemy, Walls, Pensacola.

CIENFUEGOS, Dec. 4.—Sld. barks Joven Beatriz, (Span.,) Nicolau, Savannah; St. Olaves, (Br.,) Carter, Galveston; schr. Santa Cruz, (Span.,) Castro, Newfoundland.

HALIFAX, Dec. 7.—Arr. steam-ship Bermuda, (Br.,) Cleaver, Portland; brig Comrade, (Br.,) Kingston, Jam.; 6th, arr. brig Westwood, (Br.,) Siteman, Ponce, P. R.

Sld. 6th, brig Neary, (Br.,) Jamaica.

LATEST SHIPPING NEWS BY CABLE.

LONDON, Dec. 7.—Sld. Dido, Lake Erie, Ajan, J. J. Strossmayer, Albion, Triade.

Arr. out on the 15th ult.: Abbott Deveraux. Arr. out on the 7th inst.: Hebe, off Plymouth, Hesperia, Ave, and Ilpotar.

QUEENSTOWN, Dec. 7.—The Cunard steam-ship Marathon, Capt. Garrett, from Boston Nov. 27, for Liverpool, arr. here at 9 o'clock last evening.

SOUTHAMPTON, Dec. 8.—The North-German Lloyds steamer Neckar, Capt. Willigorod, from New-York Nov. 27, arr. here to-day.

C. G. Gunther's Sons

INVITE ATTENTION TO THEIR FINE STOCK OF

FUR-LINED

SILK CIRCULARS,

OF DIFFERENT STYLES, PLAIN AND TRIMMED, AND MADE UP WITH SPECIAL CARE.

AN ADDITIONAL ASSORTMENT OF CHOICE

SEAL-SKIN SACQUES

OFFERED FOR THE

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502 AND 504 BROADWAY.

ROOFS.

Tin ones painted. Complete materials for new roofs, four and a half cents a foot. Samples and estimates free. Write. No. 8 Cedar st., New-York, or No. 49 South Front st., Philadelphia.

BLACK SILKS.

THE BEST VALUE EVER OFFERED IN THIS CITY.

ARNOLD, CONSTABLE & CO.

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HOLIDAYS.

SCHUYLER, HARTLEY & GRAHAM,

NOS. 19 MAIDEN LANE, 20 AND 22 JOHN ST.,

invite special attention to their large stock of every variety of fine holiday goods, including

ARTISTIC BRONZES,

in large and small pieces and in very large variety.

FRENCH CLOCKS,

manufactured expressly for their house, of fine time-keeping qualities and of new and rich design and finish.

CUTLERY.

Joseph Rodgers & Sons' celebrated cutlery, in ivory and pearl handles, carving knives and forks, pocket knives, razors, scissors, &c.

LEATHER GOODS,

Including a large assortment of

DRESSING CASES, WRITING DESKS, GLOVE AND HDKF. BOXES, TRAVELING BAGS, &C.

The stock of leather goods of this house has always been very large, of the largest variety, and of the best quality.

FINE WATCHES,

A carefully selected stock.

SOLE AGENTS FOR

J. ALFRED JURGENSEN WATCHES,

which for beauty, accuracy, and durability are unsurpassed by any maker.

RICH JEWELRY.

FINE GOLD JEWELRY, SEAL RINGS, WATCH CHAINS, SHIRT STUDS, CORAL SETS, CAMEOS, SLEEVE BUTTONS, &C.

NOVELTIES

OF EVERY DESCRIPTION,

Especially Suitable for the Holidays.

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20 AND 22 JOHN STREET.

ROOFS.

"How to stop leaks effectually and cheaply; save re-shingling," a 100 page book free if you write to-day. Complete materials for new roofs, four and a half cents a foot. New-York Slate Roofing Company, limited, No. 8 Cedar st., New-York, or No. 49 South Front st., Philadelphia. State where you saw this.

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AND

NO. 4 GREAT JONES ST.

HOLIDAY GOODS.

Bisque Figures, Crystal and Gilt Boxes, Bronzes and Gilt Mantel Sets,

PARIAN GROUPS.

ELEGANT SERVICES OF

CHINA AND GLASS,

SUITABLE FOR

HOLIDAY PRESENTS.

Chickering & Sons,

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MANUFACTURERS,

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Where they will be pleased to receive their friends and the public.

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CURTAIN MATERIALS,

AND

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NEW AND ELEGANT GOODS

AT GREATLY REDUCED PRICES.

DESIGNS AND ESTIMATES FURNISHED.

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DONT NEGLECT YOUR TEETH

VANBUSKIRK'S FRAGRANT

SOZODONT

CLEANSES, BEAUTIFIES AND PRESERVES THE

TEETH

AND INVIGORATES AND

HARDENS THE GUMS!

It imparts a delightfully refreshing taste and feeling to the mouth, removing all TARTAR and SCURF from the teeth, completely arresting the progress of decay, and whitening such parts as have become black by decay.

IMPURE BREATH

caused by Bad Teeth, Tobacco, Spirits, or Catarrh, is neutralized by the daily use of

SOZODONT

It is as harmless as water.

Sold by Druggists and Dealers in Fancy Goods.

One bottle will last six months.

STEINWAY

Grand, Square, and Upright Pianos,

SUPERIOR TO ALL OTHERS.

THE STANDARD PIANOS OF THE WORLD.

Having been awarded the First of the Grand Gold Medals of Honor,

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STORE FILLED WITH NEW AND BEAUTIFUL GOODS.

MANY PATTERNS NOT TO BE FOUND ELSEWHERE.

A GREAT VARIETY OF RICH AND EXPENSIVE ARTICLES.

A STILL GREATER ASSORTMENT AT MODERATE PRICES.

GRAND DISPLAY OF DIAMONDS THE FINEST IN THE COUNTRY IN THE FIFTH AVENUE WINDOW EVERY PLEASANT EVENING THIS WEEK.

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are the best obtainable, either in this country or in Europe.

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JEWELERS.

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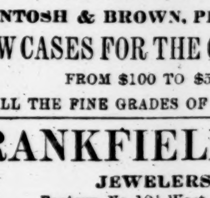

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